





## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN COOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be mistaken! Neither deceive  
Yourself!

No letters addressed to us in this office, will be taken  
out of the Post-office; but will be returned to  
Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly sub-  
scriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents.  
The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when  
persons apply, through the mail, for the Guardian,  
he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it  
makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also,  
to ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they pre-  
pare for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly  
executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

## Attention.

Our day of publication is changed from Wednes-  
day to Friday in order to correspond with the time  
of the departure of the mail. Home subscribers  
may call on Friday mornings for their paper instead  
of Wednesday morning.

## Letters of Inquiry.

There are many letters written to us, making in-  
quiries relative to outfit for the Salt Lake. They  
want to know how much it will cost? How many  
wagons, how much team? How much provisions  
and clothing? It is impossible for us to answer all  
the inquiries that five thousand people may make;  
but if they would all take the Guardian, they would  
get our best judgment and advice from time to time,  
and save themselves the trouble of writing, and the  
trouble of answering the several letters.

But we here give some general items. Two good  
yoke of oxen will haul a ton upon a good wagon  
from this point to the City of the Great Salt Lake.  
It would be better, however, to have one yoke of  
cows between the two yokes of oxen before the  
same wagon. These will give milk for children on  
the way, and are more easily driven in the team  
than out of it, and they will help very much, also.  
Now, to every ton of freight, you need one such  
team and wagon. You can take on board this wagon  
one, two, three, four or six children or grown up  
persons because they can walk up hills and over bad  
places. It will be necessary for large families to have  
a tent to sleep in. Four persons may generally sleep  
in a good sized emigration wagon, or more if they  
are not growing up. Families should not start from  
here short of three months' provisions. Say, one  
hundred pounds of flour, or good and wholesome  
bread stuffs of some kind, to the person, old or  
young. As much bacon or pork as you may think  
you will need. Sugar, coffee, rice, dried fruit, dried  
beans, a little oil, and every other little comfort  
and necessary according to the wishes and abilities  
of the parties concerned. No family ought to cross  
the Plains without a few articles: for milk  
and butter are most useful and necessary on the  
road. After you have taken a hundred pounds of  
flour to the person, you ought to take a few bush-  
els of corn meal for bread and mush. Some few  
family necessities are needed by the whole family.  
Take all the clothing you can procure. Ox teams  
are generally the best and most reliable; and after  
they have hauled you down, you may fatten and  
kill them for food. It is well, however, to have  
some horses along, or mules to haul cattle, and to  
herd them. Horses or mule teams are very good,  
and some prefer them. Persons must act their own  
judgment in the selection of teams.

Cattle can be purchased in these regions, and in  
Upper Missouri. There are many good wagons  
also, now in readiness, and many more will be ready  
by the time they will be needed for the emigration.  
We would now say to all interested in crossing  
the Plains this year: be up and preparing, and not  
postpone a hundred little things till the day or week  
before you start. We say that we shall not con-  
demn any leaving this frontier after the 10th  
day of June next. Do not be mistaken! We mean  
just as we say. We have performed the journey  
and know the consequences, to our sorrow and  
mourning, of starting late. Therefore, be up and  
doing, even while it is called winter. It is the wish  
and counsel of your brethren in the Valley that you  
should emigrate there as fast as possible; and con-  
sequently, it is our wish and counsel also. But  
those who cannot go this year, had better begin to  
prepare teams, wagons, and to make preparations to  
go as largely into agricultural pursuits as possible  
in this country. Every farmer ought to put in a  
spring crop, whether he goes west or not. Spring  
wheat ought to be sown plentifully and right early,  
on good clean land. Now, whether you go to  
the Valley or remain here, let your creative and  
uniting genius devise ways and means to do one  
of the other in a judicious and profitable manner;  
and if you will go ahead and distinguish your-  
selves in these things, others will follow your exam-  
ple, and your light will shine upon their paths.

Take now the Guardian! It only costs a dollar a  
year, and you will help us to keep you timely in-  
formed upon all subjects connected with the inter-  
ests and movements of the Church. If you omi-  
tigate to the Valley this Spring, your paper can be  
sent there to you by mail, so that it is now estab-  
lished to run one month. It is the duty of every  
 Latter-Day Saint to take this paper if he has the  
means to do it. Instead of writing so many let-  
ters for information and counsel, just write one let-  
ter, and enclose a dollar to us, and we will send you  
all the information, probably, that you seek by let-  
ters; for we begin with the first number of the third  
volume to publish concerning the emigration.

## Storage.

All goods, wares, and merchandise, destined for  
Kanaboli or the Valley of the Great Salt Lake,  
should be landed at Kanaboli Landing, about  
four miles above Trading Point, where Mr. Har-  
dison has ample storage prepared for any amount of  
goods, and will attend personally to the receiving  
of all goods destined for the above places. He also  
keeps any quantity of the best kind of steamboat  
coal in this upper country—constantly on hand  
on the bank of the river.

## We Should Like to Know.

An honorable man, who himself is clear and  
undisputed and unopposed with the matter about  
writing letters, has any occasion to write an an-  
onymous letter? Or does not an anonymous let-  
ter writer give pretty strong evidence that he is  
dishonestly writing, and making a law part of  
the matter to screen himself? He that doeth right,  
let him come to the light.

Emigrants' Guide to Salt Lake and Cal-  
ifornia.

Mr. Clayton, the original publisher of this Guide,  
is justly entitled to much credit and great praise  
for his diligence, care, perseverance and untiring  
industry in measuring the distances from point to  
point on this route, in describing the country, in  
pointing out the streams and springs of water,  
showing the distances, in English miles, from one  
camp ground to another, so that the traveler may  
always know, when he starts in the morning, how  
far he lies to go before he finds another suitable  
stopping place. His statements are to be relied on  
as thousands of emigrants can testify. We heard a  
returning emigrant declare, but a short time since,  
that every person, crossing the Plains, and who  
was fortunate enough to obtain Clayton's Guide  
ought to make him a handsome present when he  
arrives at the Salt Lake City. This declaration  
must not be taken as a recommendation that we  
withhold our most favorable response. He published  
a large edition at first; but other men specu-  
lated upon them, and he, a poor man, is left un-  
rewarded for his toil.

This Guide takes a emigrant by the hand at  
Kanaboli, Iowa, and safely conducts him over the  
Missouri River, and gently leads him out westward  
on the North Side of the Great Platte river, that  
route being decidedly the best, shortest and most  
healthy. We speak from personal knowledge and  
experience; having traveled both routes last season.  
Fuel, grass, and water, are the three staples that  
constitute the emigrant's inn while crossing the  
plains. These he will find more plentiful and con-  
venient along the route North of the Platte, than  
he will on the route South of that river.

This route intersects, at Fort Laramie, all others  
leaving this Western Frontier; and they continue  
together to the "Pacific Springs," and a little be-  
yond, being a distance of about three hundred miles.  
All the alkali or poisonous springs, marshes, ponds  
and lakes on the entire routes, may be found with-  
in these three hundred miles, and they are so ac-  
curately described and pointed out that no person need  
be mistaken. Every emigrant, therefore, ought to  
have this Guide, let him start from whatever point  
he may on the frontier; for by its aid, he can pre-  
vent his team and stock from drinking of those  
waters that prove almost certain death to them, if  
they are suffered to drink.

It is satisfactorily ascertained that there is a safe  
and practicable route on the North of the Platte  
from Laramie Westward; and those who start on  
the North Side, may continue on, and not cross it  
at Laramie at all, and thus save twice ferrying that  
stream at a cost of from five to eight dollars a  
wagon. We have traveled this route the entire  
distance from the Sweet Water, with the exception  
of about fifteen miles in the immediate vicinity of  
Laramie, and found the road far better than on the  
South side on every account. The Black Hills are  
avoided, and also much gravel, flint-rock and peb-  
bles, so ruinous to cattle's feet. There were two or  
three trains that took this route last year, and  
they pronounced it a good route, with the excep-  
tion of about five miles through a bluff canyon  
North, or North-West of Laramie about 12 miles;  
and even these five miles, they do not consider so  
bad as many miles on the other route. A little  
labor will make it quite passable. The outlines of  
this route will be given in the next paper.

In some places where Mr. Clayton represents  
plenty of grass, there is little or none at all. Emi-  
grants have all rushed to those places, and their  
stock have eaten, trampled, and killed it out; though  
they were not so numerous as they are now. At the  
time he made the statements: Yet there is  
generally plenty of grass a little off the road on the  
hills, or on the high bench land. This applies to  
the route west of Laramie: East of that Fort, there  
is plenty of grass on both sides of the Platte.  
As to dry red soil, there is a great deal of the same  
on both routes—the streams and water courses are also  
about equal. Though the extreme Northern route  
has the following advantages over any other. It is  
about one hundred miles nearer—it affords more  
grass and timber; and water is more convenient  
and often found. There are fewer hills, rocks,  
stones and pebbles in the road, and while hundreds  
upon hundreds died of cholera on the Southern  
routes, all the thousands that traveled up this  
route last year, only three persons died. One  
accidentally killed, one drowned, and one died of  
cholera.

Kanaboli, then, is the safe and sure starting  
point for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon Emi-  
grants; keeping on the north side of the Platte,  
the entire distance. Clayton's Guide for sale at this  
office.

## Orson Hyde's

Terms of Transportation of Goods and Mer-  
chandise from Kanaboli, Iowa, to the  
City of the Great Salt Lake in Utah  
Territory.

No goods received to be forwarded unless boxed,  
baled, or packed in a good and safe condition. To  
insure their transportation through this country, sea-  
son, they must be delivered at Kanaboli, before  
the last day of May next. The owner's name  
should be plainly marked upon them. "Salt Lake  
City, Utah, care of Orson Hyde, Kanaboli, Iowa."  
One hundred pounds or under, at the rate of  
fifteen dollars per hundred. Over one hundred  
pounds, and not exceeding ten hundred pounds,  
twelve dollars and fifty cents per hundred. Over  
ten hundred pounds, and not exceeding five tons,  
at the rate of eleven dollars a hundred; and over  
five tons, ten dollars and seventy-five cents per  
hundred.

The transportation of this freight must be paid in  
advance at Kanaboli, together with the charges  
upon them; and should goods be unusually bulky,  
the price of freight would exceed the above quota-  
tions. The goods will be forwarded in good  
wagons with double covers, placed in the hands of  
good and steady teamsters, who will take all rea-  
sonable care of them, but damages arising from un-  
avoidable accidents must be sustained by the owners  
of the goods, and not by the carrier; as trans-  
portation is one branch, and insurance another.  
Good and commodious storage will be in readiness  
by the opening of navigation, and Mr. Hyde will be  
ready to receive goods by the first boats.

## Exchange.

Drafts on St. Louis may be had at this office at  
one-half per cent. On Liverpool, England, five per  
cent. On the City of the Great Salt Lake, Utah  
Territory, at par. American gold given for silver  
at one-half per cent.

## Wagon Covers.

It is expected that wagons in which merchandise  
is hauled to the Valley, will be covered with double  
covers of Ozarkburg or sheeting, or if single they  
must be of good heavy drilling. Goods will not be  
given to any wagon that may be judged insufficient  
to take a load through safely, and secure from the  
weather. Payment for the hauling of goods will  
be made in the early part of March.

## Emigration.

For several weeks past we have had in contin-  
uation to make a few remarks upon this subject,  
but owing to the continued press of other matter  
we were unable to perform the task. The most  
important question with the emigrant must be  
which of all the varied routes is the shortest, safest,  
healthiest, and best, to California, Oregon, and the  
Valley of the Great Salt Lake? We answer un-  
biased, that the "Northern Route," via Kanaboli is  
proved beyond doubt, to be the shortest, best, and  
healthiest. When cholera raged, and its direful  
and fatal effects were severely felt by those who  
traveled the Southern route; those who took the  
Northern, escaped unharmed, with a single fatal  
case of the plague occurring among them barely, as  
far as we can learn from those who traveled the  
latter. One more they took, however, might be  
in their favor, and that was, leaving a little earlier  
than the former, which should serve as a caution to  
all those who intend leaving the States the coming  
spring. There is an abundance of feed in this coun-  
try this season for man and beast, although the emi-  
gration should prove to be double what it was last  
season. Our citizens have been preparing for it—  
they have almost any quantity of hay carefully  
stacked, in good order, and as to quality we fear-  
lessly say that it cannot be excelled in any part of  
this State. Thousands upon thousands of bushels  
of corn have been carefully cribbed, and is in readi-  
ness for a purchaser at one-fourth the price that it  
was sold at last season, and as to Dry Goods, Gro-  
ceries, Flour, and other out-fitting articles, our  
town and country are teeming with them, and their  
quality we think cannot be surpassed in St. Louis,  
or this side either—and why? Because our mer-  
chants went to the Eastern markets and bought  
the best that "cash up" and no grumbling, could  
possibly procure; and they had in connection with  
the cash, experience and good judgment, to select  
just such articles as the emigrant and citizens of this  
country necessarily require. There are 13 large  
and well supplied stores, and two extensive Com-  
mission warehouses in this town alone, besides a  
considerable number throughout the county, and a  
host of mechanics; some of whom were raised in  
this country, and others from almost every nation  
under heaven, that know well how to execute out  
of the original material, anything and everything,  
that may be required, and will do up the work in a  
workmanlike manner. There are eight or nine  
grist mills in the county, under the supervision of  
skilful and accommodating millers, that will grind  
wheat or corn at a moment's warning. We have  
also, two large hotels in town, to accommodate,  
and refresh the wayward traveler, or emigrant, on  
his way to the land of Gold or elsewhere.

Finally we would suggest, and advise all those  
that desire, their own welfare, and who study their  
own real interest to come to Kanaboli, and from  
this place proceed across the plains to their dis-  
tinct points of destination as early as they possibly  
can in the Spring, and remember that the Northern  
route via Kanaboli, is the "Old Mormon Route,"  
and is the shortest, safest, healthiest, and altogeth-  
er the best route that has ever been yet discovered  
to any of the places above-mentioned.

## Fire in Kanaboli.

The Store and Grocery on Main street owned by  
Messrs. Patrick and Lee were entirely consumed  
by fire on Monday Morning last at about 4 o'clock.  
The fire is supposed to have originated from the  
store in the Grocery. Mr. Patrick's loss is about  
seven hundred dollars. Mr. Lee, one of the occu-  
pants, lost almost every thing he had, and barely  
had time to escape with his wife without being  
badly burned. Mr. Hawke lost, in provisions, bac-  
con, flour, &c., about two thousand dollars. Mr.  
Powell and son, Mr. Fultz and Mr. Ferry, besides  
many others, distinguished themselves remarkably  
in arresting the progress of the fire, in saving the  
Bluff House, and consequently the whole north  
side of Main street. The citizens generally deserve  
great praise for their diligence and active exertions  
in saving the town.

This should be a warning to every citizen to be  
careful about fire, and also a timely notice perhaps,  
to organize a fire company with hooks and ladders,  
and good buckets. Had it not been a calm and  
still time, it would have been impossible to save the  
town in consequence of the great quantities of hay  
stored in the place. Several of our merchants re-  
moved their goods for fear the progress of the fire  
would not be checked.

We have heard that some persons or persons were  
seen to carry away from the burning building, meat,  
sugar, &c., without even asking the price, or terms  
of payment. Whoever such person or persons may  
be, they ought to get down and walk or creep on  
"all fours," and no longer deserve the upright hon-  
or of their Creator, after which they were formed.  
It is quite bad enough to steal from a man when  
he has an equal chance for protection; but to take  
his property when he cannot help himself is not  
brave. But a man of low and degraded propensi-  
ties, will generally exhibit them under the most  
mean and cowardly circumstances. We should ad-  
vise such to hold their salt the first fair wind and  
put out, lest the "propeller" come pulling along  
next.

We are decidedly opposed to the liquor traffic, be-  
lieving it to be prejudicial to the best interests of  
any community, and that no philanthropist can en-  
gage in it. We have spoken plainly heretofore  
with regard to it, and have said that the gain from  
its sale here would be cursed; and we also say that  
whoever has stolen anything belonging to a burn-  
ing grocery, the sin of the traffic, like the leprosy  
of Naaman, cleaves to him.

## Religious Controversy.

Since we have resided in this place, we believe  
that we have kept pretty clear from disputing about  
the religion of others. It has been our highest aim  
to honor our own. We have not sought con-  
fession, neither do we wish to; still, when any mis-  
take of another denomination comes among us, and  
says that the Mormons are not meet him in in-  
vestigation of principle and doctrine, he is mistaken.  
We feel ourselves amply qualified to prove that the  
priesthood and administration of such men are un-  
authorized; and that their church is not after the  
Bible pattern. We also feel qualified to defend and  
sustain the authority of our own. We believe that  
there are many good and upright people among  
other denominations, who sincerely and honestly  
seek for immortality and eternal life; but when we  
say this, we do not wish to be understood as en-  
dorsing the correctness of their errors.

## Well Done Missouri!

Your representatives in the Legislature have  
elected Mr. Greer, a Whig, to the Senate of the  
United States, in place of Mr. Benton. Oh! is not  
this mortifying in high places? He that exalteth  
himself shall be abased.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

COENCL BLUFFS AGENCY, Feb. 4, 51.  
Mr. Hyde: I have been informed that cer-  
tain half blood Indians, within this Agency,  
have made threats, that in case other persons  
should be granted the privilege of keeping  
ferries across the different streams in the In-  
dian country, for the accommodation and  
convenience of Emigrants, "they would set the  
Omaha's on them;" this implies a great  
deal; and I will say to the public; that  
should such threats be carried into execution,  
upon those who may have permits, that they  
(the half bloods,) together with their aiders  
and abettors, will be arrested and turned  
over to the proper authorities to be dealt  
with as the law may direct.

From the information which daily reach-  
es me in regard to the insults offered defence-  
less old men and poor and unprotected women,  
and the depredations committed upon  
their property, these Indians are becoming  
daring and insolent enough without such  
dangerous and hostile feelings being instilled  
into their minds.

You are aware, that last year, the indica-  
tions of the Indians towards our emigrants  
were not of the most friendly character, and  
that the deeds committed by them were  
passed unnoticed. Should they still be per-  
mitted to pursue "the even tenor of their  
way," there will be no security in a short  
time, against their committing deeds of the  
most atrocious kind. I shall write to the  
Department in a few days earnestly request-  
ing the presence of at least two companies  
of troops, for the purpose of affording such  
protection as I believe will be of vital impor-  
tance to the Emigrants, who journey on the  
North side of the Platte.

In conclusion will you please state for the  
benefit of whom it may concern, that I am  
the recognized official Indian Agent for the  
Council Bluffs Agency, and that no person  
be a full blood Indian, half breed or In-  
dian trader, has any authority to grant per-  
mits or temporary licenses, to any person  
or persons, for whatsoever purpose or pur-  
poses in the Indian country.

Persons wishing permits to establish fer-  
ries, should apply directly to me, and if I  
am satisfied that such persons sustain a fair  
character, their applications will be sent for-  
ward to the proper Department, and leave  
be given to as many as are necessary for all  
practicable purposes.

Will you be kind enough to caution the in-  
habitants of your county, against permitting  
men who are in the constant habit of deni-  
ing out liquor to these Indians, to reside  
amongst them. It is a traffic which all good  
men should assist in putting down, and I  
know of no other remedy unless the object is  
driven from the country.

I am determined to apply the law to all  
such offenders, without respect to persons,  
as may be caught on this side of the river.

I am very respectfully, &c.

J. E. BARROW, Indian Agent.

The above letter is straight forward and con-  
sistent. We will say, however, that we know of no  
Mormon citizen—that lets the Indians have liquor  
in Pottawatomie. Yet we have good reason to be-  
lieve that they get it here, and even in Kanaboli  
too. By the late acts and movements in the leg-  
islature, we may expect soon to have the power  
to remedy these improprieties. We cannot see, how-  
ever, why the half blood or whole blood Indians  
should take exceptions to emigrants crossing where  
they choose. They do not interfere with their  
game, for they have none; and the whole tribe, near-  
ly, have been obliged to come over into our coun-  
try to hunt. It is our opinion that if no interested  
white man should incite them to make threats, all  
the trespass of the hosty and passing emigrant up-  
on their domain would not excite them to do it.  
The Indians, in truth, are fond to have the white  
emigration pass through their country, as it affords  
them the chance of begging and stealing ten times  
the amount of the actual damage done on their  
land; and they are not very slow to improve these  
opportunities.

If, however, it is the order of the Department,  
that none should run a ferry without a permit,  
none should attempt it, without first getting such  
permit; and none has a better right to know this  
fact than the Agent, Maj. Barrow, who is the rep-  
resentative of the Department among the tribes.

## Legislative.

We learn from H. W. MILLER, Esq., that the  
bill authorizing the citizens of this county, to de-  
termine, by vote, the site where their county seat  
shall be located, has passed, and become a law; and  
in April next, this vote will be given. A bill, we  
learn, from the same source, has passed to its sec-  
ond reading in the Senate for a Judicial District,  
embracing the Western or river counties. This  
looks about right.

Kanaboli has donated for the poor farms, three  
hundred and fifty dollars, mostly cash, and more  
coming. Can any one object to the folks dancing?  
Other branches are doing finely.

Joseph T. Pendleton Esq., is our authorized agent  
at Trading Point. Our subscribers at Bellevue will  
find their papers at his office on Saturday morn-  
ings after the mail arrives. All persons making  
payment to him for the Guardian, will be duly  
credited on our books. The new postage law al-  
lows all papers published in the State to be con-  
veyed thirty miles from the office of publication  
free of charge.

HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., our Representative at  
Iowa City, seems to think that Dr. Clark is doing  
us no injury in that place, but good; and that no  
prejudice ought to arise against him in the minds  
of the citizens of Kanaboli. We are glad to hear  
this; for if the Doctor does the thing that is fair  
and right, we are just as willing that he should  
prosperous as ourselves. We are willing that he should  
bring Trading Point, or St. Francis out from the  
sun-shine of prosperity, and elevate it upon the  
plane of honor and wealth. We will not stand  
in his way, neither in the way of any one else  
while he tries to do good. Our boys have squib-  
bed a little in our absence, it is true; but their is  
nothing very serious in their squibs. Do good,  
and we will back you—Jew or Gentile, Whig or  
Democrat. Do Good! We are just as willing that  
others should live as we are to live ourselves. Only  
keep whisky away from us, and we shall be happy.

## Potatoes.

Last week, Mr. John Oakley presented us  
with a white meshack potato weighing  
three pounds nine ounces, a very good rep-  
resentation of a widowed mother, eight daugh-  
ters, and ten grand children. If any one in  
the Valley can beat it, we should be happy  
to see it.—Deseret News.

## WASHINGTON, January 17th, 1851.

HOPE: The question was taken on the  
amendment of the Committee of the Whole  
on the Postage bill, which was to strike out  
5 cents pre-paid, and 5 cents not paid, and  
inserting 3 cents uniform—agreed to. The  
other amendments were agreed to. The  
following is the synopsis of the bill: Each  
letter over half an ounce, three cents. No  
Post Office or route to be discontinued or  
compensation of Postmasters diminished.  
Printed matter of two ounces, one cent;  
each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce  
one cent; bound books not weighing over  
20 ounces, deemed mailable matter news  
papers delivered in the State, where printed,  
half a cent; and no postage on those mailed  
to actual subscribers in the county where  
printed, or within 30 miles. Fifty per cent,  
to be deducted from postage on magazines,  
when prepaid. Three cent pieces to be coin-  
ed; stamps to be purchased as now, to forge  
which is felony. One million and a half ap-  
propriated to meet any deficiency in revenue.  
Letters uncalled for in two weeks, to be  
published once only.

The Postmaster General to establish his  
post routes in cities and towns, having suit-  
able plans of deposit: the letters to be col-  
lected by carriers, and delivered at one or  
two cents each.

Separate votes were taken on each amend-  
ment, and the bill finally passed—yeas 130  
nays 75.

## Tremendous Conflagration.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19, 1850.  
Yesterday the St. Charles Hotel, Clapp's  
Church, Methodist Church, Poydras street,  
and four other buildings, were destroyed by  
fire. Loss fully half a million. About \$180,-  
000, insurance altogether; on St. Charles  
only \$100,000, chiefly in New Orleans.  
Methodist Church insured for \$30,000, of  
which two-thirds is in Nashville Life and  
Trust Company, and \$10,000 in Marine and  
Fire Insurance. It is reported that several  
lives are lost.

This is the heaviest calamity that has be-  
fallen Orleans for years, and especially the  
St. Charles—the pride of the South.

## Monies Received since January 22, 1850.

L. A. Shridiff,	\$1	00	James Brook,	1	00
Horace Hatch,	1	00	J. A. Sande,	1	00
Samuel Henderson,	50	00	Elizabeth Mead,	1	00
John Mackley,	50	00	James Turner,	1	00
George Mantle,	3	00	Wesley Siddell,	1	00
Edward Smoot,	3	00	Mary Thayer,	1	00
Solomon Rossier,	2	00	Charles Miller,	1	00
Richard Groom,	1	00	John Hindley,	1	00
Thomas Richards,	1	00	Thomas Cottam,	1	00
Wm. Glover,	1	00	James Key,	1	00
A. S. Storr,	50	00	Lorenzo A. Quick,	1	00
George Spain,	25	00	Wm. Carr,	1	00
Moses T. Sheppard,	2	00	Wm. Hamilton,	1	00
Wm. F. Butler,	1	00	George Snow,	1	00
E. H. Rudd,	1	00	Agnes Lindsey,	1	00
John Carling,	50	00	John Bentley,	1	00
John Maxwell,	1	00	William Hurst,	1	00
Hayward Thomas,	25	00	James Higgins,	1	00
Hayward Thomas,	6	00	John Monroe,	1	00
John Gould,	1	00	Joseph Cook,	1	00
Martin Benson,	1	00	Wm. Partington,	1	00
J. C. Benson,	1	00	Joseph Brown,	1	00
M. L. Benson,	1	00	John Husbands,	1	00
Bononi Chase,	50	00	D. H. Sutherland,	1	00
R. R. Walker,	1	00	Charles Matthews,	1	00
Robert McKell,	75	00	John Cottam,	1	00
Alfred B. Childs,	2	00	Joseph Jones,	1	00
B. C. Drake,	1	00	Joseph Ure,	1	00
Lorenzo Dunt,	1	00	Benjamin Vickery,	1	00
Benjamin Aber,	1	00	Wm. Hampton,	1	00
George W. Johnson,	50	00	Alexander Dorr,	1	00
Hyrum B. Bennett,	1	00	George Nixon,	1	00
Andrew Williams,	75	00	Samuel Simpson,	1	00
Margaret Henderson,	1	00	Arthur S. Smith,	1	00
J. H. Flanagan,	1	00	Dinah A. Clayton,	1	00
Samuel Burgess,	1	00	John McGregor,	1	00
J. Parker Junr.,	1	00	Wm. Dukes,	1	00
John Burdick,	1	00	Louiza Hardy,	1	00
James Simkins,	1	00	William Adams,	1	00
Samuel H. Watkins,	1	00	Robert Luckett,	1	00
Thomas Younan,	1	00	David Church,	1	00
Robert Mills,	1	00	Robert Cowan,	1	00
Henry Brockle,	1	00	Mary A. Knighton		



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1851.

Correspondence of the Frontier Guardian  
No. 2.Geography—Productions—Soil—Climate,  
&c., of Great Salt Lake Valley.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 29th, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN:

The atmosphere of the mountain country is far purer than it is here—and an object can be discerned at a far greater distance—and although the Valley is 25 miles wide, objects of any magnitude can be easily discerned at more than eight or ten miles across.

The Valley, extending from South to North, and in taking a view from the City, it has the appearance of being surrounded by mountains, but upon traveling either way, the country opens before us. About the centre of the Valley, the Utah river winds along; it is a swift, narrow, and deep stream, water generally clear, rising in Utah Lake, and in places North, nearly loses itself before reaching Salt Lake. The Valley is a natural inclined plain, from the mountain to the Utah, or Jordan as it is called by the inhabitants there. The soil as you descend from the mountains into the Valley is, first, dry and gravelly—next dry and sandy with some gravel—next a mixture of loam and sand, and very light, and the water runs a person would in many places sink over the shoe in the soil, and still further down near the river, and where the waters of irrigation fall the soil—in many places it is a perfect quagmire, which, when drained makes the most productive soil I ever saw, and produces as much corn without watering, as can be raised on the best lands here. The lands are easily irrigated, as streams from the mountains are frequently and turned with very little trouble, by plowing a furrows in the direction the water is required, the soil and climate are particularly adapted to wheat, oats, barley, vines, potatoes, and in fact almost every culinary production. I have no doubt that apples, grapes, pears, cherries, plums, with some varieties of peaches can be produced there in abundance. There are already some very fine nurseries generally of the most luxuriant growth I ever saw; although there is still much need of fruit and vegetables, and all who emigrate there should be well supplied.

The timber is rather scarce in and about the Valley, although a plenty of the finest forests of the West are found from eight to twenty miles. The varieties growing there, are cottonwood, fir, pine, box elder, quaking asp, dwarf maple and scrub oak. There are also some very nice fruits growing wild; a very nice species of thorn apple is abundant, mountain grape, service berries, elder berries, (the largest I ever saw), red raspberries, wild currants of several species, thimble berries, choke cherries, &c., abound in different portions of the country. But a very few medicinal botanical productions are to be found. Angelica, columbo, hops, green onions, and red raspberry are abundant, and are all I recollect of. The fire tree is abundant, from which my amount of the balsam can be obtained; they grow very tall and straight, and often six or eight feet high, and are about six feet thick.

There is plenty of nice free stone in the canyons, and easily obtained. It is of a reddish color, showing that it has been heated by volcanic fires. There is also a species of sandstone, and in some places a species of marble. A dolomite is also found, containing materials. The clay of which they are made, is mostly of a white bluish color, and makes a very pretty house. There is also a species of plaster, about equal to lime, and of the appearance of white clay. This is the article used for laying up and plastering the houses. The caves of building are generally made to protect about two feet, to protect, the wall from the effect of rain storms, &c.

Mills for sawing and grinding are becoming very plenty, as the convenience of obtaining water power is not in almost every neighborhood. Two crops of oats are frequently harvested from one sowing, the same season, if water is run over the ground after the harvest—they sprout from the roots and grow again. Wheat and barley, sometimes produce in the same way, but not so common. Wheat is also very frequently produced in one sowing, two years in succession from one sowing. I saw crops that would yield 50 bushels to the acre, being the second crop from one sowing. Potatoes grow all the season and in the fall are of extraordinary size.

There has been found in almost a pure state at the Salt Lake Valley, and in great abundance. And arrangements are made for erecting a Foundry next season. Coal is found in large quantities, on or near Bear River, about 70 miles east of the Valley, and I have been authentically informed that coal has been discovered in the Valley, near the Weber river, last fall. Salt can be shaved up in any quantity, on the margin of Salt Lake, and by evaporating three pounds of water from the sea, you may obtain one pound of the finest Liverpool Black Salt.

There are numerous chalybeate springs in and about the Valley. Varying from boiling hot to icy coldness. Extensive bath-houses are already erected for the accommodation of the city as well as visitors and travelers. They are held as public buildings. Already some very good public buildings have been erected, and more in progress of erection.

The question has often been asked me—has not the best farming lands been taken up? And is there still good situations to be obtained? I answer: There are thousands and thousands of acres of good land still vacant, as has already been taken up, but not so easily watered. The waters of the Jordan, the Weber, the Bear River and others, besides other large streams have not yet been used for irrigation. They will water the first farming lands in the Valley, and arrangements have already been made to bring out a number of these streams, which, when done, will make some of the best selection for mills and farms there is in the Valley.

There is but very little useful wild game in or about the Valley except the grizzly bear which are very plenty in the canyons, and easily caught in traps—some of them weighing from 800 to 1000 pounds. There are also some wild fowls, and various in any required quantities. The spring season quite early there. But frosts often occur in May, and again in October. In the winter the wind is generally in the south and pleasant sunny weather, otherwise most of the time.

A number of extensive stores with heavy stocks of goods are in successful operation. Dry Goods are generally very plenty and cheaper, than a person would suppose they could be sold. Groceries,

ploughs, machinery, stoves, &c., are readily sold at a good profit to the merchant. There was a very large amount of grain raised last year, and will be sold at far smaller prices than heretofore. Emigrants need have no fear but they can obtain at fair prices any amount they may need.

Meanwhile, I am very respectfully,

Yours, &amp;c.,

J. E. JOHNSON.

## Highly Important.

The following we clip from the the Deseret News of Nov. 23d. It is the right kind of talk. Go it Doctor! We are with you in the business; for by it, we made our last raise. People of Potawatamie, awake to the wheat salvation, and listen to what Doctor Richards says:

## Wheat Sowing.

The time for sowing fall wheat is rapidly passing for this season, and it is a duty of the first magnitude for every one to put all the seed in the earth they possibly can. Suppose there are thirty thousand in the valleys of the mountains; a very reasonable calculation, and every individual wants ten bushels of wheat annually; (which probably might be a little more than would be consumed, provided other grains, vegetables, meat, and groceries, were plenty; yet, the calculation is safe for a little wastage, by the overbreeding of cattle, and other causes of destruction,) and it will require three hundred thousand bushels of wheat, to supply the people now in the mountains, during the current year. Add to this a double population by next harvest, and six hundred thousand bushels must be gathered, or the people come to want; then add to this a few thousand bushels to feed the Indians, and certainly it would be cheaper feeding the Indians than fighting them, if it shall prove to be policy; and a few thousand bushels more for the mountaineers; and many thousand bushels more, to satisfy the calls of the traveller, and we easily find a bill of one million of wheat which will be wanted at our next harvest, to supply the immediate demands of our people, up to the following harvest, making no calculation for the future, should the succeeding crop fail. Let every man in Deseret raise two hundred bushels of wheat, and as much other grain as possible, against the next harvest, and the prices will remain good, and the market be open for more; and in order that mechanics may attend to their several callings where they are and will be needed during the year, every man engaged at farming should raise at least three hundred bushels of wheat, and a proportionate quantity of other grains; therefore, put in the wheat! PUT IN THE WHEAT!! Don't be afraid that you cannot harvest it: some body will come to help you, as they did at the last harvest. Don't be afraid you cannot thresh it: there is one threshing machine in operation doing good business, and more building, and there will be more still in operation next year, which will save an immense amount of hard labor at threshing, and give the farmer more time to sow; and thousands of grain must be had to feed the horses and mules, that drive the threshing machines; therefore, put in the wheat and spare not. Soon we shall again see the people flocking to Deseret by thousands and tens of thousands, passing the canyons without a morsel of bread, as many have done this year, and the farmers of Deseret must feed them; therefore, put in the wheat.

What is wanting to build up the kingdom of God in the mountains? WHAT! What is wanting to enable the elders to go forth by hundreds to proclaim the Gospel to the Nations? WHAT!! What is wanting that all Israel may not come home at once? WHAT!!! What is wanting that we cannot have ten thousand men engaged in building a Temple to the most High God, where the ordinances of life and salvation can be administered to the Saints when they arrive here? WHAT. What can be done by the Saints in the mountains; when they shall have wheat in abundance? every thing that needs to be done. Bread and water, sure, is what the Lord has promised to his people through their faithfulness. Water is plenty now, and wheat will be when the brethren shall have used the means to obtain it in abundance, then they will have nothing to do but labor, and by their labor they can produce, sermons, temples, and feasts, and every thing God wants of them. Brethren, will you lay the foundation of the great work of God committed to your charge by putting the wheat in the earth? Will you relax your exertions while a bushel can be sown.

## Kinds of Wheat.

We hear much complaint about the States' winter wheat, on account of it shelling so easy, that it cannot be gathered without great loss; and about the California wheat because it threshes so hard. May not all these complaints be avoided by sowing the California or Taos (Tous) wheat, and letting the machines do the threshing? So far as we are informed, the California yields the greater amount per acre; the flour is of a whiter, sweeter, choicer texture, and does not waste in gathering if it is not harvested immediately when it is ripe; and the club head California, and long white Taos, have proved, in general, the most prolific, so far as we are informed in this Valley, except the seven headed wheat, which, we believe has as yet, been sown in small quantities, on account of the scarcity of seed, and there has been little or no chance to test the quality of the flour. We gathered 34 pounds of clear wheat, of the seven headed species, from half a gill of seed, last year. We would be obliged to our friends for further statistics on the quality, quantity, and advantages of the various kinds of wheat in our midst.—[Deseret News.

## California.

A party of fourteen arrived from California about a week since, and report that near the centre of the big meadows, some 250 miles from this, they were attacked by 70 or 80 Bonaparte Indians, who surrounded them, shot and drove off a great portion of their horses, and it was several hours before they could make good their retreat without loss of life, under a running fire, with the loss of most of their packs and animals. There is reason to believe that very great depredations have been committed by the Diggers (Indians) on the route.—[Deseret News.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's riding or according to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.  
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.—4f

CALL AND SETTLE.  
AS I am intending to remove to the Valley in the Spring, I want all persons indebted to me for Medical Services, to call and settle immediately for I must draw my business to a close.  
No more trust for medicines.  
NANCY LANE.  
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.—5f

KANESVILLE, COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Being the Headquarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration, must continue to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store houses, warehouses, dwellings &c. The buildings are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.  
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.  
Kanesville, Nov. 15th 1850.

BUGGY FOR SALE.  
A GOOD BUGGY—suitable for either one or two horses for sale. Enquire of  
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.  
Nov. 13.

COOK STOVES AT REDUCED PRICES.  
We are closing out a first rate article of Preferred Cook Stoves, all sizes, at five per cent advance on cost. Call and see.  
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.  
Nov. 13.

PATENT MEDICINES—Bull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Winters' Balsam of Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sure cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Liment, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by  
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.  
Nov. 13.

LOST LAND WARRANT.  
NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67616, issued in the name of JAMES L. THOMPSON, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.  
JAMES L. THOMPSON.  
McKisick's Grove, Dec. 1850.—4f

LOST LAND WARRANT.  
NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant—No. 67745, issued in the name of DEXTER STILLMAN, on or about the 1st of February, 1850.  
DEXTER STILLMAN.  
McKisick's Grove, Dec. 11, 1850.—5f

FARM FOR SALE.  
HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new wire. Four Calves with other out buildings, which we will sell together, or as cash.  
Kanesville, Nov. 24th, 1850.—4f

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.  
THE undersigned takes this method to inform the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or loaf bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.  
N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.  
DANIEL GRENI G.  
Kanesville, Aug. 6, 1850.

Wagons Made and Repaired  
BY  
JOHN MURRAY,—Davis Camp.  
Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

WM. K. BARTON,  
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,  
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kanesville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.  
Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.  
N. B. Glass set to order.  
Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

THAT  
SAME OLD COON,  
AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.  
Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part Calicoes, various patterns, Hats, and Caps, Gingham and Lawns; Queensware; Alpaca and Linsey; Hardware; Salted and domestic, Tin ware; Drilling and blue and white, Iron Castings and nails; Shawls, various patterns; Saddlery, &c.  
Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Drugs and Medicines.  
Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is the best quality. For flour, taste, quality, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.  
The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
We have "the men," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.  
Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, McMillan Hall.  
Kanesville, Nov. 15th, 1850.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.  
JAMES FROSHMAN,  
At the Sign of the Dig  
On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.  
Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.  
Kanesville, Dec. 25, 1850.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the  
[unclear] EMPORIUM STORE.

## FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM. H. GOOCH &amp; BRO.,

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO., have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale. They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

## STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods, and will receive a share of public patronage is solicited. Goods deposited here will be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Peckham & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. E. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass. J. C. Little, Peterboro' N. H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.  
Kanesville, Jan. 5th 1851.

## ON YES!

The ITIOM Upside  
DOWN.

Come all ye hungry starving souls that feed upon the Wind and get Something better.

Come to Kog Creek Mills, where you can purchase, until you are satisfied,  
FLOUR AND MEAL

Of the very best quality that Potawatamie can afford—also a number of all kinds common in this country, and all you that want grain ground come where there is plenty of water, and accommodating millers, and when you can have it done up right, and in short notice. We also tender our thanks for past favors, and hope a continuation of the same.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.  
N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and cheap at that, so when you come to mill put a little change in your pocket, and while the Miller is grinding your grain, walk up to the store, where you will find your humble servant ready to wait upon you; and it will do you good to see how handy a new hand can do up things for you.  
Peltries of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.  
J. W. COOLIDGE.  
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS  
A few rods North of the Printing Office.  
In Kanesville, Iowa.  
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds  
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,  
BY AND GOOD WORK. 4f  
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!  
FOR CASH.  
We have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.  
Give us a Call.  
RIDDLE & CO.  
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

A SORLEY,  
St. Joseph, Missouri,  
HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of  
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
Embracing every variety of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Also a lot of  
Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,  
With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.  
St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

STEAMBOAT  
MUSTANG SUNK.  
Great Bargains  
TO BE HAD AT  
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S.  
AS THEY ARE  
CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this winter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to remove to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced prices. We have received and are now opening a fresh supply of  
FALL & WINTER GOODS.  
Our stock is complete, embracing every variety, usually kept in country stores. Persons in want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to call on us before purchasing, as we are determined to sell out, and no mistake.  
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.  
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,  
AT THE  
UNION STORE.  
1c per Goods! and no Humbug!!  
RIDDLE & CO.,  
OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, quality, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
We have "the men," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.  
Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, McMillan Hall.  
Kanesville, Nov. 15th, 1850.

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.  
JAMES FROSHMAN,  
At the Sign of the Dig  
On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.  
Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.  
Kanesville, Dec. 25, 1850.

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn, Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the  
[unclear] EMPORIUM STORE.

## MAMMOTH

BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SAFARIALLA. Receiving his supplies direct from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates. Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter  
Great Cash and Produce Depot.  
MIDDLETON & RILEY,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally as well as Ladies dress goods and fancy finery of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain. Hats and caps of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, from mills, castings and cook stoves. Knives, Kanawha, &c., and table. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and other goods. Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

FLOUR IN SACKS AND BARRELS,  
AT EAGLE MILLS,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

THE subscribers have now on hand, and expect to manufacture large quantities of Flour, both fine and superfine. And will sell in quantities to suit customers. From our facilities for manufacturing, we can and will sell on better terms than any other mill in the place. Call and see us, or send on your orders, all that want good flour at fair prices. Samples of our flour can be seen at the stores of Messrs. Donnell, Stutsman & Co., and J. W. Toole & Co., in Kanesville.

Remember our mill is the LARGE BRICK MILL, at the lower end of second street, St. Joseph, Mo. Our Flour is always what the brand says it is and no mistake.  
JAMES CARRILL & CO.  
St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 27, 1850.—2m

E. J. HARPER,  
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles: gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flask; short legs and goggles, with a general variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

St. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.  
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 6th, 1850.—1y

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.  
(Successors to W. H. Bedford.)  
HAVING associated ourselves together, we will continue the  
Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,—Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business, at the old stand of the sign of the "LION."

On Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.  
N. B. Having an abundance of warehouse room near the river, we will give special attention to Receiving, Storing and Forwarding any and every thing that may be entrusted to us. We each offer our humble and sincere thanks to our old friends and customers, for their kindness and patronage given heretofore, and hope they will again favor us with a sight of their welcome faces, and we will prove to them, we can do as well by them as formerly.

W. H. BEDFORD.  
O. H. P. CRAIG.  
A. C. CRAIG.  
St. Joseph, July 24, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake  
Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.  
PERRY & YOUNG  
WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; shawls; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forked picks and shovels; tin and copper; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of  
READY MADE CLOTHING.  
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of  
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,  
Warranted to keep in any climate.  
All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our own a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.  
PERRY & YOUNG.  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

ROTONIC PHYSICIAN.  
GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.  
N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.  
Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS—ware, and Brownware, or every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the  
[unclear] EMPORIUM STORE.

## Kanesville Merchants and California

Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

132 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850.—8m

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.  
Cheap for Cash at  
HENRY KEBBELL'S  
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.  
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 14th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,  
GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,  
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge.  
St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.  
NEW WAGON SHOP.  
North-west Corner of Eleventh Street and  
Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,  
THOMAS KAY.

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants, that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.  
St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

Highly Important to California and  
Salt Lake Emigrants!  
WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,  
Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Or Shoes and Nails, Or Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke-rings, and Staples, &c.

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## The Frontier Guardian.



## POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.  
**"Truth has Sprung out of the Earth, And  
 Righteousness has Looked down from  
 Heaven."**

BY SARAH STAGGEMAN.

Hearken! ye people--to the message from above:  
 'Tis the voice of Christ, your Savior, in his inter-  
 ceding love:  
 'Tis he that was on earth despoiled; 'tis he that suf-  
 fered pain;  
 'Tis he that bled upon the cross--that you a hav'n  
 might gain.

Oh! Gentles will you hearken, your world is  
 doomed for woe!  
 Ah! search the words of prophets, they long fore-  
 told you so;  
 Will you reject the gospel, the covenant of truth  
 and peace,  
 Which brings to you salvation, a long and full release.

Ah! the kingdom to you, was giv'n, being reject-  
 ed by the few:  
 That you might gain a crown; did you not it refuse;  
 As wild by nature grafted in, and wra'd to bowers:  
 Least thou shouldst fall in unbelief, fast in the fatal  
 snare!

Oh! will you hear the gospel sounds, and hearken  
 to the voice  
 That calls to you--there still is room, your hearts  
 may yet rejoice!  
 Ah! the time is short--the day is far spent, the  
 word to all must go;  
 The Lord hath sent more servants--'tis the "seventh  
 hour, we know!"

Oh! how can you--scorn the message proclaimed  
 by the Holy Spirit?  
 To warn you of the day of wrath, which day is  
 drawing near  
 Your hearts will fail--with fear will faint to see  
 the day of gloom;  
 Ah! horrors! will you set your foot, that the wrath  
 of God is your doom!

The Sun with blackness will be clothed--and all  
 nature look affright;  
 And how can ye--poor feeble man stand gazing on  
 the sight?  
 The face of the offended God. Oh! how can you  
 behold?

No! you'll call for rocks to fall on you--midst all  
 your glittering gold.  
 Freedom's banner's wide unfurl'd, where the na-  
 tions all shall fall.  
 Yes!--the standard's rais'd for Israel, where the  
 air is free, doth blow;  
 Ah! a people long rejected, yes!--scattered far and  
 wide.

Are gathering to Mount Zion, with a hope in Christ,  
 who died!  
 Savior's they will be; all duties they'll perform;  
 Yes!--king's and priests, they then will rise, in the  
 Millenial morn!

According to their works and deeds their glory will  
 be giv'n;  
 As strangers and pilgrims in this world; Yes! from  
 this world are driv'n!

The way is fast preparing--our Christ will soon  
 appear:  
 Oh! Saints of God--lift up your heads, redemp-  
 tion's drawing near!  
 Your hearts with joy will then be fill'd, the past  
 all be forgot--  
 And reign with Christ a thousand years, will be the  
 righteous lot!

Ah! peace and harmony then will reign; our God  
 will then be king.  
 He is our hope, our present stay; all praise to him  
 we'll sing.  
 While fiery darts at us are hur'd, and trials do  
 we lay.

He is our strength, and still will be 'till the Millen-  
 nial Day!  
 The laws of man will be abolished, the will of God  
 be done;  
 This earth will be renovated, as the day it first  
 began.

A celestial kingdom then will reign, to prepare a  
 celestial glory.  
 And unnumbered each will rest, the young, the ag'd,  
 and hearty!

Ah! Christendom have rais'd their forces, that day  
 for to prevent;  
 Yes! Satan rag'd when he had heard, the news to  
 earth was sent!

He knows the time is now so short, when he shall  
 soon be bound.  
 He'll gather all his armies up, and have them on  
 the ground!

Jerusalem's walls are now erecting, they soon will  
 be rebuilt.  
 The Jews preparing for their Lord, unconscious of  
 their guilt--  
 'Till Jesus will appear among them, and prove it by  
 his wounds.

That he's the Lord they crucified, for it they have  
 been doom'd!  
 Ah! Satan's army will surround; Yes! all his  
 marshall'd force,  
 For to destroy him, there only sure resource--  
 But at that time our God will stand in awe for  
 their defence.

And fight those nations, who have fought, and  
 peace shall be from hence.  
 Satan's power will be undone, he shall no longer  
 reign.

'Till after the Millennium, when he is loosed again;  
 And through the nations he will go, an army he  
 will raise--  
 And come to battle against our God, the prophet  
 truly says!

With all the force that he can raise, he cannot, can-  
 not dull.  
 The sword with which our God shall fight; who  
 can it disannul?

Into the lake that burneth, our God, him there will  
 doom.  
 And all his host, who with him fight, for in it there  
 is room!

From the New York Tribune.

## The Erring Brother.

BY GEORGE W. BUNYAN.

For others' weal let good men labor,  
 And not for fame or paltry pay;  
 And mind the maxim, Love thy neighbor  
 As much as thou dost love thyself.

Deal gently with thy erring brother,  
 Forgive, as thou wouldst be forgiven;  
 If here we love not one another--  
 How can we dwell in love in heaven?

And should thy feeble brother stumble,  
 And often fall upon the road--  
 Though poor, despised, deformed and humble,  
 Just raise him up and point to God.

Erish not the heart that's almost broken,  
 But light up hope and banish fear;  
 A pleasant word when softly spoken,  
 Will heal the wound and dry the tear.

Can we forget our own behavior?  
 Can we for all our sins atone?  
 Let him who needs no blessed Savior  
 Be first to scourge or chast the stone.

Oh, let us make the whole world better,  
 Than 'twas the day it gave us birth--  
 By breaking every yoke and fetter,  
 And spreading light and truth on earth.

And then we shall behold the dawning  
 Of good times we have sought so long--  
 The light of that millennial morning,  
 Of endless sun and ceaseless song.

## ORIGINAL TALES.

TIME AND CHANCE,  
OR  
LUCK IS A FORTUNE.

BY AMICUS.

Continued from our last.

But to return to our hero. We left him  
 gazing upon the shining ore. There it lay  
 in all its brightness strewn on the bed of a  
 dry stream in the bottom of a very deep  
 canyon, where the mountain torrents carrying  
 away the earth, left the heavy ore mixed  
 with the pebbles. A few rods of ground on-  
 ly contained the rich treasure. Quickly they  
 set to work, and in the course of three days  
 they had gathered all they could to any ad-  
 vantage, which amounted as they judged to  
 near thirty pounds. In the evening after  
 finishing their labors our hero inquired of  
 his comrade what were his future intentions  
 and what should be their next movement.  
 His companion rallying himself from a  
 thoughtful reverie in which he was indulg-  
 ing, and after a moment's pause, replied:

"My dear friend, for you have been my  
 friend indeed, in order that you may prop-  
 erly understand my position, I will briefly re-  
 late to you a portion of the history of my life.  
 My name is George Harris. I was born in  
 Pennsylvania of respectable and wealthy  
 parents--with an only sister named Martha.  
 Some five years my junior; we were the only  
 children of our fond and kind parents. We  
 were well schooled, and in fact, received  
 every attention and comfort that wealth could  
 purchase. A large estate having been de-  
 mised to my mother by the death of a rela-  
 tive in Germany, it became necessary for  
 both my parents to visit that country to set-  
 tle the business. This occurred about three  
 years ago when I was of the age of twenty.  
 My parents left for Germany giving me the  
 entire control of all the estates and property  
 in this country. They had been gone but  
 a short time, when I became acquainted with  
 a young man of prepossessing manner,  
 named Jack, or more properly speaking,  
 John Turner. I invited him to make his  
 home with me--he came and was remarka-  
 bly intimate, insomuch that we were always  
 together. I saw nothing mistrustful in his  
 disposition or actions. We visited,  
 rode, hunted and played together--  
 though the stakes for which we played  
 were small at first, they rapidly in-  
 creased. At the gaming table I became ac-  
 quainted with a young man that my com-  
 panion denominated Ned, who was always  
 with us at the table, and who appeared to  
 be the main winner. I used to say at a late  
 sitting one night, I drink some wine, I played  
 and continued to play until I forgot my-  
 self--the wine had been drugged--I had lost  
 all, not even sparing my father's lands and  
 noble dwellings. Next day I learned all. I  
 could not deny my signature to the deed. I  
 looked for my associate, Turner, but he was  
 not to be found; the truth immediately flash-  
 ed across my mind, I had been robbed, and  
 by whom? By my bosom companion, Turner.  
 Immediately revealed to my sister what  
 had occurred and who was the author of our  
 misfortunes and of his disappearance. If a  
 thunderbolt had struck her, she would not  
 have fallen quicker; she appeared to be life-  
 less, and knowing myself to have been the  
 cause of all this misery, I became mad. I was  
 a maniac."

## CHAPTER III.

When our hero separated from his com-  
 panion, with his Indian Guide, he hoped to  
 reach some of the mining settlements where  
 he might be able to obtain some clothing and  
 other necessities, and then again intended  
 to pursue his fortunes, by himself further in-  
 to the mountains than other miners had pen-  
 etrated; his clothing was very scant, and he  
 had to pass; having no coat, he substituted  
 some tanned skins, furnished by his Indian  
 companions--and through the cold nights he  
 suffered severely. He however, pushed on,  
 and at the end of a week, as before arranged  
 the Indian met them at the place designated,  
 and also had in company several more of his  
 tribe, who were also extremely friendly, and  
 readily imparted anything they possessed that  
 added to the comfort of our hero. They had  
 traveled but a short time together, when as  
 they were sitting around a blazing fire on a  
 pleasant evening, broiling their rude repast  
 of wild meat; they were instantly surround-  
 ed and made prisoners by a small war party,  
 of a tribe of Indians who inhabited the coun-  
 try to the North East; they were on hostile  
 terms, with the Indians with whom he was  
 traveling. They were hastened onward to-  
 wards the place where the remainder of the  
 tribe was encamped, which was reached in  
 three days and nights travel.

In a broad canyon or valley, where a  
 small stream whose serpentine course could  
 be traced, and whose banks were covered  
 with green verdure and rich grass, were  
 scattered in irregular situations, some fifty  
 or sixty lodges, with a piece of vacant ground  
 near the centre, used by the children as a  
 play ground and by the tribe generally as  
 rendezvous for gambling, swapping and  
 practising their various games of amuse-  
 ment, &c.

To this place the prisoners were led,  
 bound and placed upon the ground, and  
 made to understand that death by slow fire,  
 or the bow and arrow was their certain  
 doom. The Indian captives appeared sul-  
 len, downcast, and awaited their fate in a  
 stubborn, stoical manner.

In the evening another war party came in,  
 and by some communication made, a great  
 excitement prevailed amongst the tribe. Our  
 hero improved this opportunity of pleading  
 with his captives for liberty for himself and  
 comrades. By signs and gestures he made  
 them understand who he was, his business,  
 and concluded by promising presents if some  
 of the tribe would accompany him. After  
 counselling together, the chief proposed giv-  
 ing him liberty on condition that he would go  
 with him against an Indian foe that were  
 near and fight for them. As no other terms  
 for life and liberty could be obtained. Our  
 hero consented on condition that the lives of

the other captives should be spared on the  
 same terms--to this they readily consented;  
 but still stronger persuasions were necessary  
 to obtain the consent of the other prisoners to  
 accept the terms; as they chose to suffer death  
 rather than accept life on such dishonorable  
 terms; but our hero prevailed, and the cap-  
 tives placing themselves under his command,  
 with some of the braves of the tribe, made a  
 company of 80 warriors, armed with a few  
 guns, bows, spears, clubs, knives, &c. All  
 were prepared--the war party started out,  
 and soon fell in with the enemy who were  
 much the strongest. A warm battle ensued.  
 Henry and his braves occupied the left flank;  
 the right were repulsed and fell back and  
 formed in confusion on the left--which left  
 our hero in the centre--they charged like an  
 avalanche on the enemy which put the centre  
 to flight, and by a quick manœuvre they charged  
 upon the flanks, which were soon left be-  
 hind, and now the battle waged hot; as our hero  
 returned from the pursuit and found his allies  
 yielding to superior force--he charged  
 again upon them with his little company with  
 demon-like strength, and thirty minutes they  
 fought, while many a wounded and dying  
 savage fell upon the battle-field--the little  
 company were victorious; a number of pris-  
 oners and considerable booty was taken. Our  
 hero turned the conquest in favor of his side.  
 Nor were the savages slow in showing their  
 gratitude. A hand-barrow, quickly, though  
 rudely constructed, served for a seat, upon  
 which they placed him, and a dozen sturdy  
 Indians raised him on their shoulders; the  
 din of the war song was commenced--shouts  
 and laughter echoed from the hill sides.  
 Henry was carried in triumph forward of the  
 chief, and all the warriors strove to take him  
 by the hand calling him *brave! brave!!*

Suffice to say, Henry and his fellow cap-  
 tives left with the warmest gratitude of their  
 captors, and loaded with every thing they  
 would receive; and as they started, each  
 was presented with a pony and buffalo skin.  
 Our hero received a beautiful milk white  
 steed from the daughter of the chief as the  
 most valuable offering the tribe possessed.  
 Some ten days now sufficed to bring the lit-  
 tle company to an inhabited district. Henry  
 laid out his remaining gold for clothing, and  
 other useful articles for the Indians, who  
 now wished to stick by him. In return for  
 his bravery and the preservation of their  
 lives, they offered to follow or lead him to  
 any place he would go. They soon again  
 took their departure for the mountains. Af-  
 ter two weeks spent in useless search for  
 mineral, and having far past the ground  
 where any mining was carried on. The  
 company had halted, spent the night, and the  
 day was to be devoted to obtain if possible  
 some game. At night one of the company  
 not to camp, another and still another day  
 passed, and no tidings of the missing; all  
 started next day in search; his track was  
 found, and traced a number of miles to a  
 cave--After a short exploration, night came  
 on and they were obliged to return to camp.  
 To their surprise the lost one was in camp,  
 and was in almost a famished condition, hav-  
 ing eaten nothing since he had separated from  
 them.

His story to the astonishment of all was  
 soon told. He had wandered into the cave  
 passing from one crevice of the mountain  
 to another, he soon became bewildered and  
 lost in the cave, for two days he groped and  
 wandered about in the dark--weary and  
 exhausted, he laid down, and for the last  
 time called upon the shades of his departed  
 father for deliverance or death. Soon he  
 supposed he had passed into the land of  
 shades, when his father stood before him  
 led him back to earth, conversed with him  
 and instructed him what to do. Then led  
 him a long way farther, the place all the  
 while becoming more high. At length they  
 reached a spacious, light, and beautiful  
 apartment, wherein many a rare and curious  
 specimen of antiquity was shown him, and  
 among others a Book, composed of metallic  
 leaves appearing like gold and inscribed  
 with numerous hieroglyphic characters.  
 This the father told him related to their an-  
 cestors and to themselves, and would in some  
 future time be made known and should ac-  
 cure to their benefit and happiness. Pass-  
 ing from this, his father led the way to a  
 rough and precipitous canyon--showed him  
 where the company might obtain all the gold  
 necessary to make them useful and happy,  
 and in attempting to obtain more would  
 make them unhappy. Told him to assist the  
 white brave to collect what both should need,  
 then to accompany him to the rising sun, and  
 learn all the good he could of the white  
 man; then return to his tribe, teach them to  
 be good, to love each other, to cease going  
 to war, and to cultivate the ground, and  
 raise the things that the Great Spirit has  
 given for their food, and comfort, and cease  
 to slay the wild animals. This was com-  
 manded by the Indian who had been ab-  
 sent, and imperfectly interpreted to Henry  
 by one of the Indian captives, who had vol-  
 unteered to follow the fortunes of our hero  
 for the admiration of the tribe.

In a few days a large amount of the pure  
 and precious mineral was collected; the  
 company returned to the mining district, and  
 visited Sacramento city. Our hero deter-  
 mined to return home to his native city, and  
 seek those he most loved. And as the cap-  
 tive and Oneska, (the one who had been  
 lost,) wished to accompany him to the States  
 he concluded to remit most of his means by  
 a ship just ready to sail, then with his red  
 companions take an overland trip home.  
 The Indians refused to take any of the min-  
 eral, and Henry purchased them every thing  
 for comfort they would have. He then sent  
 many presents to their squaws, including  
 clothes, beads, tools, instruments of agricul-  
 ture, &c.--showing them their use, &c. He  
 then put a large amount of mineral in  
 charge of the ship, and having purchased  
 all necessary traveling equipage, left the  
 mines and started eastward in company with  
 the two Indians, Oneska and Shanakosky,  
 (or Rising Star.) Having parted with his  
 other Indian friends with every protesta-  
 tion of eternal friendship on their part, and  
 much satisfaction on the part of our hero.  
 His beautiful white steed--he always rode  
 so attached had he become to him that  
 no money could have purchased him--he ap-  
 peared to possess almost human instinct--  
 was as kind and docile as a kid.

Henry had passed on with little or no diffi-  
 culty, and no incident occurring of any inter-  
 est until they had reached within about a  
 hundred miles of the Great Salt Lake Valley.

Here again was our hero doomed to dis-  
 appointment. The little company was at-  
 tacked by a much larger force, and though they  
 fought gallantly, and laid numbers of their  
 foes lifeless upon the desert sands, yet they  
 were at length overcome by a band of war-  
 like Indians who immediately stripped them  
 and snatched their old feeble ponies for their  
 fine animals, then hurried them away as  
 prisoners for sale at the best offers; this  
 was a small company of Blackfeet.

Far to the north our hero was taken to  
 the main body. Two months had elapsed  
 since he was taken a prisoner, and so close-  
 ly guarded, that no chance of escape offered.  
 When to his infinite joy and satisfaction some  
 Mormon traders from Salt Lake visited the  
 tribe, to whom the Indians quickly surren-  
 dered the prisoners but refused to give up  
 his favorite horse; but for some presents  
 each again received his own animal, and Hen-  
 ry was again on his road towards home,  
 though in a destitute of anything available  
 to help himself and companions.

(To be Continued in next Number.)

A quibbling writer of the last century ob-  
 serves with great quaintness, that when the  
*canons* of the princes began to war, the au-  
 thority of the *canons* of the church was de-  
 stroyed. "It was," says he, "first *mitre* that  
 governed the world and then *pitre*--first  
*Saint Peter*, and then *Salt Petre*."

## The Girls.

A cotemporary says, "they think of Hym-  
 en and can't help sighing. When their  
 lovers forsake them they can't help crying.  
 They sit at the window and can't help spy-  
 ing. At the mirror they can't help twisting  
 and turning and lacing and tying. They  
 screw up their corsets, bring on the con-  
 sumption, and can't help dying."

Advice.--"If you would ever marry,"  
 said a Roman consul to his son, "let it be a  
 woman, who has judgment enough to in-  
 terpret the getting of a meal of victuals;  
 taste enough to dress herself--pride enough  
 to wash herself before breakfast, and sense  
 enough to hold her tongue when she has  
 nothing to say."

Life is no speculative venture with those  
 who feel its value and its duties. It has a  
 deeper purpose, and its path becomes dis-  
 tinct and easy, in proportion as it is earnest-  
 ly and faithfully pursued. The rudest, or  
 the most refined pursuit, if adapted to the  
 wants and capacities of the pursuer, has a  
 truth, a beauty, and a satisfaction. All  
 ships on the ocean are not steamers, nor  
 packets, but all are freight-bearing, fitted to  
 their tasks, and the smallest shallop nobly  
 fills its mission while it pushes towards its  
 destined port, nor shifts its course because  
 larger ships career to other points of the  
 compass. Let man right himself on the  
 ocean of time. Let him learn whether he is  
 by nature a shallop, or a ship, a coaster, or  
 an ocean crosser, and then, freighting him-  
 self to suit his capacity and the market he  
 should seek, fling his sails to the breeze,  
 riding with wind and tide if they go with  
 his course, but beating resolutely against  
 them, if they cross his path. Have a well  
 defined purpose and pursue it faithfully,  
 trusting the issue to God and all will be  
 well.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine  
this side of Salt Lake.

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing  
 to his friends, customers and patrons that after  
 an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles  
 of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and  
 well and can be found at his old stand,

## EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and cus-  
 tomers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them  
 information in regard to the West--or smoke with  
 them the "Cigar" of peace while telling a Bear or  
 Badly story. As usual a variety of almost every  
 kind of merchandise needed in this country always  
 on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, fruit, skins,  
 hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken  
 in exchange for merchandise.  
 Kaneville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTION-  
 ARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in  
 the East Room of Emporium Building. A  
 new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions  
 attached and just completed--Hard Bread, Crack-  
 ers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in  
 any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on  
 good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts,  
 Refreshments, the market affords; together with  
 Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup,  
 Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.  
 Give the Mountain a Call."  
 dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

## HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Eye Stuffs,  
 Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, In-  
 struments, Patent Medicines and every thing gen-  
 erally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emi-  
 grants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."  
 EMPORIUM STORE, KANEVILLE, IOWA.  
 J. E. JOHNSON.  
 Kaneville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## "GOT NONE."

PERSONS indebted to me will please remem-  
 ber that I have endeavored to accommodate  
 them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a  
 further notice in mind, and save cost and  
 further trouble on my part.  
 Kaneville, Dec. 11, 1850. J. E. JOHNSON.

## NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots,  
 suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also  
 tenchoco vacant lots; all in Kaneville.  
 J. E. JOHNSON.  
 Kaneville, Dec. 24th, 1850.

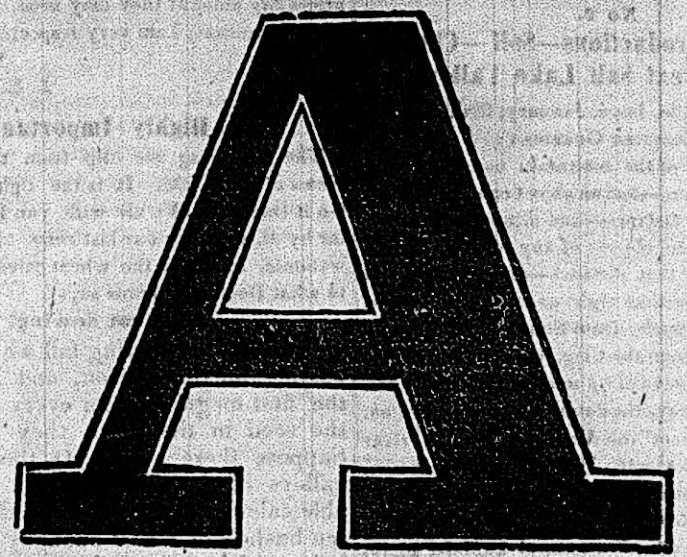
## GREAT BARGAIN.

Now or Never!  
 THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK  
 MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge &  
 Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable  
 Mill property in this upper country, is offered for  
 sale on very reasonable terms if application be made  
 between this and the first of March next to the owner  
 on the premises. This is a valuable property  
 and no mistake, and as good soil as can be found.  
 S. M. FARNSWORTH,  
 Partner of J. W. Coolidge.

Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850--2m.

## LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and  
 Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Sta-  
 tionery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kaneville, Nov. 13, 1850.

**C VOORHIS.**  
**MOLASSES**--Sugar House and Golden Syrup  
 (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**MEDICINES**--Grafenberg's, for sale at  
 (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE**--at  
 (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**NAILS AND GLASS**--For sale low by  
 (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**GUM ELASTIC CLOTH**--Gum Elastic Coats  
 and Blankets, at VOORHIS.  
**BROADCLOTHS, Sattinets and Cassimeres**--at  
 (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**BLANKETS**--For overcoats, blue, white and  
 fancy colored, at (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**SADDLE BLANKETS**--for sale low by  
 (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**BONNET RIBBONS**--Best assortment ever  
 brought to this market, at VOORHIS.  
**FLANNELS**--Red, Orange, Green and Saff-  
 bury, at (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**DOMESTIC**--Brown and Bleached, at  
 (nov 13) VOORHIS.  
**DRILLS**--Brown, Bleached and Blue, at  
 (nov 13) VOORHIS.

FOR SALE BY

## DONNELL, STUTSMAN &amp; CO.

1233 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities  
 2000 lbs. Sole Leather;  
 6 doz Calf Skins;  
 25 coils of Manila Rope, of all sizes;  
 30 bxs Sx10 Window Glass;  
 10 bxs 10x12  
 1615 lbs Lard;  
 130 lbs Spanish Flat Indigo;  
 12 bales J-B Brown Sheetting, heaviest article;  
 6 bales Blue and Brown Drilling;  
 4 bales Hickory Strips;  
 50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and  
 qualities;  
 399 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;  
 25 pieces Red Tickling, of all widths;  
 50 pairs Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;  
 30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;  
 30 boxes Rosin Soap;  
 27 kegs powder;  
 12 " "  
 15 " "  
 1500 lbs Bar Lead;  
 150 M Gun Caps;  
 30 doz Brooms;  
 25 " C-C Coats;  
 12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;  
 20 hides N. O. Sugar;  
 25 bbls crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;  
 1000 lbs assorted Teas;  
 400 lbs Cod Fish;  
 200 lbs Sugar House Molasses;  
 17 bbls Elder Vinegar;  
 10 bbls Lard;  
 20 tons assorted Iron;  
 2000 lbs assorted Castings;  
 50 kegs, assorted Nails;  
 24 Roots Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.  
 50 pair Steelyards, assorted sizes;  
 1 doz Whip Saws;  
 12 doz Cross Cut Saws;  
 12 doz Mill Saws;  
 Kaneville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

## DONNELL, STUTSMAN &amp; CO.

100 Green Hides;  
 2000 Dry " "  
 3000 Cow Skins.  
 2000 Wolf do  
 4000 Deer do  
 3000 lbs Beeswax;  
 3000 bundles Cotton;  
 For which the highest price will be given.  
 Kaneville, Nov. 27, 1850.

## THE

## BLUFF STORE.

WILL give us a call? We are now prepared to re-  
 ceive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive  
 assortment of--

## SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS--Cashmeres, Sattinets, Flan-  
 nels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.  
 JEANS--Kentucky and cotton--Canton Flan-  
 nels, Domestic.











## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1851.

## The Liquor Law.

Section 1. The people of this State will hereafter take no share in the profits of retailing intoxicating liquors, but the traffic in those commodities as articles of merchandise is not prohibited.

2. The retail of intoxicating liquors in the manner which is commonly denominated "by the glass" or "by the dram" is hereby prohibited.

3. The places commonly known as "dram shops" or "groz shops" are hereby prohibited and declared public nuisances, and their establishment shall be held presumptive evidence of the violation of the provision contained in the preceding section.

4. The establishment or the keeping of a place of any description whatever, and whether within or without a building coming within the spirit and intent of this chapter; and the establishment or the keeping of a place of any description where other persons are accustomed to resort providing their own liquors of the prohibited character purchased elsewhere and drinking them there, shall be taken to be within the meaning of this chapter.

5. Every person engaged in any of the acts above prohibited or in any way aiding or assisting in such illegal traffic whether as principal or as clerk, barkeeper or otherwise shall be subject to the penalties herein provided.

6. Courts and juries are required to construe this chapter so as to prevent evasions and subterfuges, and so as to cover the act as well as selling in the places above prohibited.

7. Whoever is guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter, on conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars nor more than two hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the county jail not more than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court, and may be prosecuted therefor either by indictment or by information before a justice of the peace.

8. An information or indictment under this chapter may allege any number of violations of its provisions by the same party and he may be found guilty of and punished for each act as under separate indictments or informations, but a separate judgment must be entered in each instance in which a verdict of guilty is found. And the proceedings may be the same where they are against the building or other property itself, as herein provided.

9. The information or indictment herein authorized may be made or found against the shop or building or ground itself in or upon which the prohibited traffic is carried on under a description of ordinary certainty, alleging that the prohibited liquor has been there retailed in the manner forbidden, and proof of such retail by any person will be sufficient, and the building and ground and the liquor and furniture shall be liable to the penalties herein prescribed, and when an information is filed supported by an affidavit shall be held in the same manner as if under an attachment and shall be dealt with as when an indictment is found.

10. The building on which a shop or other establishment herein prohibited is set up whether permanently or temporarily, and the lot or other ground (not exceeding forty acres) on which the same stands if owned by any person engaged in the prohibited business, or if owned and leased by a person who demised it knowing that such an establishment was to be set up or such traffic carried on thereon, shall be subject to a lien, although not proceeded against directly, for the purpose hereafter directed, and when an indictment is found it is made the duty of the court to command the sheriff by proper process to seize the establishment and close it and keep it closed and keep possession of the goods therein until the final determination of the prosecution.

11. In the cases mentioned in the preceding two sections the property may be released by any person filing a bond in a sum not less than five hundred dollars with one or more sufficient freehold sureties, which bond and sureties must be approved by the clerk of justice, and the condition of which must require that the principal therein assumes to be owner or keeper of the said establishment, takes upon himself the liabilities arising therefrom, and the condition shall be that the parties thereto undertake to pay any fines and costs which may be adjudged against the person or property informed against or indicted.

12. Upon the conviction of any person engaged in any establishment prohibited in this chapter, the proper matter being found, and also upon the conviction of the property, the court is required to declare such establishment a nuisance, and the officer shall be commanded to abate the nuisance by taking possession of the establishment and destroying all the prohibited liquors therein, and selling the vessels, furniture, and other goods found therein for the payment of the fine and costs.

13. The enactments of the statute in relation to the homestead and its exemption from execution are modified as follows:

If the establishment herein prohibited be set up in the dwelling house of the homestead, the whole homestead will be liable. In other cases the remainder of the homestead (exclusive of the dwelling house) is made liable.

14. The authority to grant licenses to retail liquors herein prohibited, contained in the charter of any incorporate town or city, is hereby repealed: but existing licenses whether granted by towns or counties affected by these provisions. And these provisions are not extended to boats or vessels usually navigating waters which are not exclusively the water of this State, unless the laws of the other States having concurrent jurisdiction over such waters contain similar provisions.

The copy of the above law, which we have, is imperfect, or else we are dull of understanding. There are sentences that appear disconnected and unconnected. The substance, however, is unquestionably embodied, and the New Statute will show where the defects may be in this copy.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extract from the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, section 18.

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future letters of contract for the transportation of the mail, to set the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be, and, consequently, such routes will be let to bids proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases, the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

Railroad companies are specially notified that their regular bids are to be understood as including the supply of each office on the line of their respective roads, not over a quarter of a mile from a depot. Separate proposals for offices more than a quarter of a mile off will be considered.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 31st of June, 1854, inclusive in

UTAH TERRITORY,

will be received at the contract office at the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 1st of April, 1851, to be decided by the 15th day of April, 1851, on the routes and in the manner and time here specified, viz:

5090 From Great Salt Lake at 6 a. m., once a week, Monday;  
By Utah Lake;  
To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;  
And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5091 From Great Salt Lake at 5 a. m., once a week, Monday;  
By Utah Lake;  
To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;  
And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5092 From Brownsville at 6 a. m., once a month;  
To Salt Lake Oregon by  
And back between

Bidders are requested to state the distance, and give schedule.

Form for a Bid where no change from older Government is contemplated by the bidder.

"I, or we, as the case may be, [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. [ ] from [ ] to [ ] as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires in the time stated in the schedules contained in such advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: [Here state how it is to be conveyed] for the annual sum of [ ] here it is out the sum in words at full length."

Dated [ ] [Signed]

Form of a Guarantee to accompany each bid.

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guarantees that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his [or their] bid is accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into the contract required by the Postmaster General, pursuant to such bid, prior to the first day of July next, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated [ ] [Signed]

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster of [ ] certifies that he is well acquainted with the guarantors above named and their property, and that they are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty."

INSTRUCTIONS.

Embracing certain conditions, which will be incorporated in the contracts.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. For office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the exclusive use of the Department, and for the exclusive and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction of the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not more than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished, a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a depending mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency is satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from a carrier at a certain office, the mail, or part of it, for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to deprivation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or conveying an express to transport commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter of the pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General; or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service and pay, when he wishes to dispense with the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law

from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration, direct or indirect, or any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit, the 1st of April next, at 10 a. m., or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with the regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to act as an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the route, or that he may, or he may offer to substitute and inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it is obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, or certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads, but beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their disadvantages will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horse-back is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State of Utah" written on the face of the letter; and should be deposited in time to be received by or before the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors be duly certified. (See forms.)

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st of July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 15th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distances from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.

19. Under the act of March 3d, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance, that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and celerity of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. When the bid does not name the mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit, on horseback. When it proposes to carry the mail on foot, or by pack, or by sled, or by any other mode of conveyance, it is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3d, 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, celerity, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated, on the books of the Department, "star bids." It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two-horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will be preferred to the specific bid.

22. When the mails are of such size and importance as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

25. Postmasters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of solvency, responsibility; and all guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

26. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes mail contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.  
Feb. 21—H.

PATENT MEDICINES—Dull and Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Winters' Balsam of Wild Cherry; Smith's Tonic Syrup—sore cure for Fever and Ague; Nerve and Bone Liniment, Quinine and various other medicines, for sale by NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.

WM. K. BARTON, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,  
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kansasville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glassett, Jr.  
Kansasville, July 24, 1850—9m

GREAT BARGAIN.  
Now or Never!

THE undivided half of "KEG CREEK MILLS," owned by Joseph W. Coolidge & Co., now in good condition, and the most valuable Mill property in this upper country, is offered for sale on very reasonable terms. Application to be made between this and the 1st of March, to the owner, on the premises. This is a valuable property and no mistake, and as good soil can be found.

S. M. FARNSWORTH, Partner of J. W. Coolidge.  
Keg Creek, Dec. 25, 1850—2m

## To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

DOW, HOLT & CO.,  
Manufacturers of all kinds of  
Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,  
Dow's MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT;  
Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.  
Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories,  
promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling  
stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use  
of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake,  
may be had at  
No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets,  
St. Louis, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850—6t

## BACON, HYDE &amp; CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
DRUGS,  
PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,  
87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.  
St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851—1y

## Kansasville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail  
GROCERY STORE,  
152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.  
St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS  
INFORMS his St. Louis and Kansasville friends  
and the public generally, that he has opened the  
above store with a fresh and entirely new stock  
of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell  
at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from  
Kansasville. Also to fitting out California and Salt  
Lake emigrants.  
St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850—8m

## GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at  
HENRY KEBBELL'S  
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.  
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received,  
I feel a continuance of the same from  
the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being  
supplied with articles of the best quality at the low-  
est prices.  
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,  
GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines,  
Liquors and Provisions,  
South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue.  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited and attended to  
promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants  
will find every thing in our establishment necessary  
for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business  
warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free  
of charge.  
ST. LOUIS Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

## Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHED.  
North-west Corner of Eleventh street and  
Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,  
THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends and all others  
in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared  
to furnish them with every description, made  
of well seasoned timber; and having a black-  
smith shop attached to his establishment, he is en-  
abled to superintend the iron work, and warrants  
that none but the best materials, will be used in any  
department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and  
dispatch.  
St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

## Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants!

WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD,  
Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Ave-  
nue and Wash Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes  
and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains,  
Yoke-rings, and Staples, &c., &c.

WISH to inform the public that they are pre-  
pared to manufacture any of the above arti-  
cles to order, all of which will be warranted of the  
best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to  
suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in  
care of Alexander Robbins, St. Louis, Mo., will be  
promptly attended to.  
St. Louis, Jan. 22, 1851.—3t

## THE ST. LOUIS STORE,

Main Street, Kansasville,  
MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.,  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-  
ware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the  
citizens of Kansasville, and vicinity for the  
liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by  
strict attention to the calls and wishes of their  
customers to merit a liberal share of public favor  
in the future.

NEW STORE.  
Temporarily occupied by Joseph A. Kelting & Co.  
They assure their friends, and the  
EMIGRATING PUBLIC  
that they are resolved to sell goods as low as the  
lowest.

Our stock will be greatly enlarged, and made  
complete on the opening of navigation. We there-  
fore, respectfully, solicit a call from our numerous  
customers at our new Establishment, assuring them  
that the household and choice goods will be offered  
them at prices which can hardly fail to please.

Small profits and a cash business, will be our  
password to an extended operation in the line of our  
trade.

## LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW SIGN.

ST. LOUIS STORE.  
Where Furs, Peltries, Beeswax, Gold and Silver  
and marketable produce will be taken in exchange  
for goods at cash prices.  
Kansasville, Feb. 7, 1851.

## SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully  
inform all persons interested, that he is pre-  
pared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers'  
Claims: such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back  
Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims  
of Soldiers arising or accruing to them for services  
rendered during the late War with Mexico, during  
the last War with Great Britain, and during all the  
Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kansasville, Dec. 11, 1850—4t

## LET EVERY TRADE LIVE

DUSTIN AMY,  
Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer,  
Kansasville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Ful-  
ton, a large and splendid assortment of Pre-  
mium Stoves, also Irving's Patent Air-  
Tight Stoves, Brass Kettles, &c., which he will  
sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, call  
and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also  
his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he  
is constantly manufacturing. All kind of sheet  
Iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign  
of the

BIG COFFEE POT.  
DUSTIN AMY.  
Kansasville, July 10, 1850.

## W. H. GOOCH. JOHN GOUGH.

## FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

WM H GOOCH & BRO.,  
Kansasville, Iowa.

W. H. GOOCH & BRO. have entered into  
the above business, and are prepared to for-  
ward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds  
of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have  
a large building, centrally situated in this city, where  
things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.  
They will contract for forwarding any amount of  
freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most  
reasonable terms.

STORAGE.  
We have a Large Warehouse, where we will  
store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal  
share of public patronage is solicited. Goods de-  
signed for us should be marked "W. H. GOOCH &  
BRO., Kansasville, Iowa."

References—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham &  
Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pe-  
garm & Co., and P. Murphy, Kansasville, Iowa.  
Also, Robbins, H. L. Saworth, St. Louis, Mo.  
F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P.  
Barnes, Boston, Mass. J. C. Little, Peterboro' N.  
H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.  
Kansasville, Jan. 8th 1851.

## ON YES!

The OTTOM Upside  
DOWN.

Come all ye hungry starving Souls that  
feed upon the Wind and get Some-  
thing better.

Come to Keg Creek Mills, where you can purchase,  
until you are satisfied,  
FLOUR AND MEAL.

Of the very best quality that Potawatamie can af-  
ford—also a number of all kinds common in this coun-  
try, and all you that want grain ground come where  
there is plenty of water, and accommodating mill-  
ers, and when you have it done up right, and  
in short notice. We also tender our thanks for  
past favors, and hope a continuance of the same.

N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY  
GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and  
cheap at that, so when you come to mill put a little  
change in your pocket, and while the Miller is  
grinding your grain, walk up to the store, where  
you will find your humble servant ready to wait  
upon you, and it will do you good to see how  
fast a new hand can do up things for you.

Petries of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.  
J. W. COOLIDGE.  
Kansasville, Jan. 22, 1851.

## GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods North of the Printing Office.  
In Kansasville, Iowa,  
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds  
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,  
OF AND GOOD WORK.

Kansasville, Jan. 22, 1851.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!  
FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of  
Ready Made Clothing, which for quality,  
variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.  
Give us a Call.  
RIDDLE & CO.  
Kansasville, Dec. 11, 1850

## A SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Missouri,  
HAS just received a large and well selected as-  
sortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
Embracing every variety of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,  
CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS  
AND CAPS, READY MADE  
CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Also a lot of  
Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,  
With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which  
will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce  
on the No Credit principle.  
St. Joseph Jan. 22, 1851.

## STEAMBOAT

MUSTANG SUNK.  
Great Bargains

TO BE HAD AT  
NEEDHAM & FERGUSON'S,  
AS THEY ARE  
CLOSING BUSINESS.

Wishing to close out our business during this win-  
ter, as Mr. Needham one of the firm intends to re-  
move to Salt Lake, in the spring we will sell the  
remaining portion of our goods at greatly reduced  
prices. We have received and are now opening a  
fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.  
Our stock is now complete, embracing every vari-  
ety, usually kept in a country store. Persons in  
want of GOOD CHEAP GOODS, will do well to  
call on us before purchasing, as we are deter-  
mined to sell out, and no more will be received.

NEEDHAM & FERGUSON.  
Kansasville, Nov. 13, 1850.

GREAT ATTRACTION,  
AT THE  
UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!!  
RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment  
of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,  
Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented  
to the public in the West; also, in addition to the  
above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special  
care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern  
markets, expressly for the citizens of Kansasville and  
the public generally; and warranted to be of the  
best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheap-  
ness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot



## The Frontier Guardian.



## POETRY.

## How softly on the bruised heart.

BY C. D. STUART.

How softly on the bruised heart,  
A word of kindness falls,  
And to the dry and parched soul  
The moistening tear-drop calls;  
Oh, if they knew, who walk the earth  
'Mid sorrow, grief, and pain,  
The power a word of kindness hath,  
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest, may  
This simple pittance give,  
And bid delight to withered hearts,  
Return again and live;  
Oh, what is life if love be lost!  
If man's unkind to man—  
Or what the heaven that waits beyond,  
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea,  
In mimic glory shine,  
So words of kindness in the heart,  
Reflect their source divine;  
Oh, then, be kind, who're for the art  
That breathes the mortal breath,  
And it shall brighten all thy life,  
And sweeten unto death.

## ORIGINAL TALE.

TIME AND CHANCE,  
OR  
LUCK IS A FORTUNE.

BY AMICUS.

Concluded from our last.

CHAPTER IV.

It was on a fine autumn morning that Captain Charlton rose from his cabin to a secluded cove, about one and a half leagues south of San Francisco. Here he determined to dispose of Josephine in some manner. The ships crew had already arrived to a state bordering upon mutiny towards the Captain on account of the manner in which he had treated her the whole of the voyage, and he had now become afraid to put into effect the designs of his black and wicked clerk. The place where the ship was moored was a beautiful verdant landscape at the mouth of a river, and one whose loveliness is seldom equaled in that country. Charlton feared to take his prisoner into port, as therefore, his whole scheme, his rich plot, might be made known. Yes, entirely frustrated.

Therefore it became necessary for him not only to make some immediate disposal of Josephine, but also of the ship. After a long consultation with his clerk, Ned, it was agreed that Ned should ask her on shore for a trifle, and when far from the ship, in an unguarded hour, either push her into the water or when on shore make way with her in some way.

Our friend George Hill whom we had left travelling to the coast, dismissed his guide when he came within a few miles of the coast, and what was his satisfaction at some distance to discover what appeared to be a ship's boat with two or three persons in it rowing directly towards the land; he seated himself in an unobserved arbor, and awaited their approach; as they came nearer he discovered the boat contained a female—the boat landed near by; two men jumped on shore dragging her with them; her screams and prayers for mercy were unheeded, being so busily engaged in their own murderous schemes; they did not heed nor even notice George, who could hardly for a moment retain his wrath, though alone, by endeavoring to avenge the intended murder he might lose his own life. The murderers halted a few rods from where he stood, and had placed a handkerchief in her mouth, and with one tightened around her neck, her last moments appeared to be at hand—struggling was in vain—all worldly hopes vanished—her lips murmured an inaudible prayer—her eyes were closed, all was hushed and dark—when like a bolt of lightning one of the murderers lay trembling and bleeding upon the ground—another moment and the other reeled and fell to the earth; Josephine was released—water brought to resuscitate her—the murderers quickly pinioned, and all done in less time than I have been relating it. A few minutes sufficed to re-animate the maiden, who in a few words that would melt the heart of stone, quickly related her sorrowful tale and poured out the rich thanks of a pure maiden heart to her deliverer, as the only reward she could give. George determined to protect her at the hazard of his life, and return with her to the ship.

Meanwhile one of the ruffians had recovered from the effect of the blow, and begged for life. George placed them in the boat well pinioned, with a gag to keep them from making any noise.

When the boat left the ship, Charlton locked himself into his room, that he might commune with himself free from intrusion, and as usual imbibe a little Old Jamaica, with which he was well provided. When the boat reached the ship, he had become completely happy with the effects of the Jamaica; and our trio came on board without the knowledge of more than two or three of the crew.

George soon related the incidents of the few last hours, together with the tale related to him, and the whole corroborated by the testimony of the pale trembling maiden. The ships crew was immediately summoned and the whole affair laid before them; with unanimous voice they proclaimed the new comer, Captain of the ship; put the captain with his two companions and tools in irons and secured them. Great was the surprise of George, to behold in Captain Charlton, the man who had ruined him—John Turner. The ship was soon put in order, anchor weighed, and put about, again towards home, to the owner. No accidents or delays occurred of any importance until the ship landed again in its native port.

The joy of meeting of the father and daughter once more cannot be described. He was now a ruined and broken merchant—he had lost again his companion—he had spent much in seeking his lost daughter. His losses had become known, and also the fatal stroke the Captain had given to his happiness and fortune. He had given his property and estates for the benefit of his creditors; his ship was soon sold, and with a portion of the money, recovered from the prisoners, was enabled to pay all he owed, and a small pittance of a few hundred remaining. The prisoners were tried, and two—Captain Charlton, alias John Turner, and his guilty comrade, Ned, were condemned. When they were removed from the ship George recognized them as the guilty couple who had ruined the peace of a once happy family, and as he was so important a witness he was obliged to remain until after the trial.

He had deposited the means of our hero as directed. The agent informed him that it was a lucky moment for investment as there was now an excellent opportunity to lay out the means to advantage.

Sorrowfully did the once rich merchant and his daughter leave the old family mansion. A plain and cheaply furnished room was obtained and both applied themselves to make each happy, and forget the past. The half-brothers of Josephine, had a year before, ere the fall of the merchant, gone to take their European tour. Although young no expense had been spared to put them forward in the world. Soon after Mr. Travers and his daughter had become settled in their humble and retired dwelling; one cold wintry night a rap was heard at the door, Josephine hastened to open and admit the emaciated figure of a young woman, meanly dressed, but whose face bore the expression of intelligence and innocence. She begged to be permitted to stay under the roof through the cold blustering night. She was made welcome and regaled upon substantial luxuries that she had for a long time been deprived of. Being pressed to give her name and parentage, with the circumstances that had brought her so low. She told her pitiful tale which amounted to the following:

My name is Mary Parks, and I am now seventeen, my mother died whilst I was young; my father was a scavenger, and instead of spending the pittance amount of his earnings for his child and himself, laid all by, and we have subsisted upon what I have earned, together with what both of us get by begging. I always detested the life I was obliged to lead, and have managed to give myself a reasonable education in hopes I might some day be able to gain a livelihood in a more respectable way—this I obtained against my father's will, as it always put him in a passion to see me with a book, by stealth I however succeeded. Being ashamed any more to beg, two days ago I refused, requesting permission to go out and seek employment, to this he went into a passion and bade me obey him or leave him forever. I could not endure the life I lead, and as you see have left him. I have sought in vain for a home, for employment until this time, and I shall be obliged to return to my old diggings or starve, and as the young girl finished she burst into a flood of tears.

Josephine and her father strove to console her, and offered her a home with them, which she, with heart overflowing with gratitude, accepted.

She afterwards informed them that her father was possessed of immense wealth, which was invested in banks and other safe institutions, that he went as a scavenger through the day dressed in rags, and at night with a princely costume emerged from the apartments of an old Jew, for a business tour. No one discovering the poor scavenger in the rich broker. Yet strange to say the rich miser had turned his only child into the street.

Encouraged by Josephine and his newly adopted daughter, Mr. Travers had now determined to invest his little all in a team, and outfit for the gold region, and made every preparation to go early in the spring across the country, and the daughters were to accompany him. Josephine had never heard from her lover since his departure, her willingness to visit that country, is therefore easily accounted for. Mary was anxious to leave forever the place, where from infancy she had suffered so much. The old gentleman hoped to leave the place where he had met so many reverses of fortune; where the scorn of his aristocratic friends was so bitterly lavished.

George had returned to his parents, found them well; re-purchased the old family buildings and lands, and placed them again in ease. Having made a promise again to visit Mr. Travers, he hastened to fulfill his promise; learned their intentions, and made arrangements by their earnest entreaty to return in company with them and seek his friend Henry, far westward. Early Spring found the four friends on the way to the golden land. George was a son and brother and each strove to repay in a small measure the debt of gratitude due him. Mary had again become herself; her apparel was plain and neat; she was attentive and neat, and nothing was too hard for her to undertake for her benefactor. George took much interest in the maiden after learning her simple history, and strove in every way to divert her mind from thoughts of the scenes of her youth. As they passed onward, every day gave George an additional interest in the homeless Mary—all had become much attached to her.

They passed up the Platte, without any incident worth narrating. And when they had passed over the Sweet Water, they fell in with a small company, and had travelled but a few days, when a party of Snake Indians fell upon them. Both parties fought valiantly, but the little party was at length overcome and taken prisoners and carried away by their captors—they were stripped of every superfluous article, and were hastened away on foot towards the country of the nation.

CHAPTER V.

Henry being again destitute of means to pursue his journey eastward was forced to seek employment among the Mormons of the Valley, which he was not long in obtaining; he had accumulated sufficient in a few

months for his purpose but it being too late in the season was obliged to remain till the spring should open; through the winter he had visited different portions of the Valley and become acquainted with many of the Mormons. His gentlemanly deportment gained him the good will of all his acquaintances. As he found no company returning to the States when he was ready, our hero accepted a small command to go against the Snake Indians, who were so constantly committing depredations upon the citizens of the Valley, they were forced to chastise them. With a number of small companies provisioned and officered like his own they started into the mountains in pursuit of the thieving savages, who were pursued to their strongholds. The unexpected attack found them unprepared, and consequently but a feeble resistance was maintained; when after a few hours skirmishing the Indians retreated. Immediately it was discovered that a portion of their town was fired. Henry's company being the nearest, hastened to the spot, and discovered to their horror, a number of wigwags on fire, with white captives within, bound with thongs. Henry made a rush into the burning mass, and snatched two female forms, one under each arm, and landed them safely out of the reach of the fire; his comrades had done likewise, and all were saved.

Returning to offer his services to the ladies, what was his amazement when beholding in the person he had rescued, his first, his only love. The joy of the meeting of the friends and lovers cannot be described after so many hardships and hair-breadth escapes, all are once more together in life and health. Let a veil be thrown over the scene of the lovers. George at once made known that the friend of his troubles who he had so much lauded, and who Mr. Travers was so anxious to become acquainted with—was no other than his adopted, rejected son. And how proud was Josephine to hear of the noble actions and generous deeds of the man of her heart. Mr. Travers placed the hand of his daughter in that of Henry, and with tears of penitence asked pardon for the wrongs he had received at his hands. George in turn explained and recounted his adventures to the astonishment of our hero; the capturing and condemnation of the two culprits and all the wonderful occurrences that had taken place in the absence of Henry.

Our party now again struck out for the settlements. Henry having placed Josephine upon his white favorite, and all returned in as happy a mood as mortals generally find themselves.

After a few weeks rest and having received every attention from the Mormons, that the country afforded, they made arrangements and preparations for the return of the whole company to the States. By loans from some of his Mormon friends, Henry succeeded in raising means to assist the whole company in returning.

His two Indian friends had all the time stuck by him, and was always ready to assist and labor as he directed. Before leaving the country, our company had become so attached to the people, and so well pleased with the country, that they determined to return again in a few years, and made arrangements accordingly.

The little company reached again the country of their nativity. Henry hastened to his agent, who informed him of his purchases, and placed the deeds in his hands, also a package of money for his immediate use. A smile of surprise and satisfaction was discernable on the countenance of Henry as he perused the deeds. Henry hastened to his friends, obtained carriages to take them to his new abode; and what was the surprise of all when the coach drew up at the front door of the mansion once owned by Mr. Travers.

The joy of that little company on that occasion is inexpressible. Mr. Travers cried till he laughed and laughed till he cried; the whole place was traced over and over by the young people.

CHAPTER VI.

Josephine and Henry were again seen tracing and skipping up and down their old favorite resorts visiting the arbors and flowers whose memory had been so dear to both. And were these all that were happy? Oh no! George and Mary had a serious consultation upon some interest subject. Mary might have been heard in a low sweet voice, in answer to a question. I love you but you, and believe me to be willing to consume our union, whenever it shall be your wish to do so. An audible kiss and merry laugh was the rejoinder, and both skipped away to seek the other lovers and reveal to them the State of affairs. The time was agreed upon by the two pair lovers for the wedding, which was approved by the father; and all hands went into immediate preparation for the same. Even the savages—the Indian companions shouted for joy at the general happiness that prevailed, and even our hero's favorite white steed, ran up and down the yard with a horse laugh.

The few days that intervened before the happy wedding, was spent, by Henry, at the mansion receiving the compliments of the aristocracy, making arrangements and inviting the guests. George returned home for his sister and parents. Mary went to visit her father, but found him not at the accustomed place; upon further inquiry she learned that the cholera had carried him off, and that he was no more, and that his vast estates had fallen to her as the only heir. George returned with his friends in time, and a more happy and joyous company was never collected, than was now assembled in the Old Mansion. Martha had finally consented to wed a mechanic, who had long been acquainted with her and knew her troubles; they too, had come to add to the joy of the occasion.

The three couples stood up with the minister before them, and a crowd of friends around the ceremony was completed, and the happy party spent the day and evening in feasting, dancing and merriment. In a few days an attorney called upon George Harris, informing him that he was executor of the will of Mr. James Parks, deceased, the father of Mary, who had left a large fortune, which was now subject to his order. Oneska and Shamkoosky wished to remain

with our hero as directed by the father of Oneska, and wished Henry to instruct them which he readily engaged to do.

Before the happy company separated as they were all on a pleasure excursion, they observed a very large concourse of people assembled, and upon inquiring the cause, was told that the two murderers, Turner, (alias Capt. Charlton,) and his associate were to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The party drove up and saw the last of those who had contributed so much to their past sorrows and troubles. The drop fell and all were satisfied to turn from the horrible, sickening sight.

Thus closes my simple tale, and I hope that those who have had the patience to stick by and read the last—have clearly seen not only that Time and Chance happens to all, but that in this present instance, Luck has really been a Fortune, and although this is the author's maiden attempt at story writing, I have had the luck to get to the end, and hope I have been fortunate enough to please those who have read.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand, EMPORIUM STORE, Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "Cigar" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a large quantity of almost every kind of merchandise in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, fruit, skins, hides, honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandise.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## Day is Breaking. Hoo Cake Baking!

COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Baker and Confectioner—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

J. E. JOHNSON.

## HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.

DRUGS, Medicines, Patents, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Meteor."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## NOW IS YOUR TIME.

I HAVE for sale a number of houses and lots, suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also teneloch vacant lots; all in Kanesville.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 25th, 1850.

## The People know when Goods are

Cheap and Quality Superlative,

Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building. The stock consists of Bleached Sheetings from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Tickling, Drilling, Marlines—Stripes, Canton Flannels, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnets—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "cash down," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being laid on the N. M. Express, then the stock induces the proprietor to sell the remainder, now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.

Kanesville, Iowa, January, 6th, 1851.

THAT  
SAME OLD COON,

AT PLATVILLE, IOWA.

THE subscribers have just received and are now opening a large and well assorted stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Direct from the Eastern Cities, consisting in part Calicoes, various patterns, Hats, and Caps, Gingham and Lawns; Queensware; Alpaca and Linsey; Hardware; Sattinets and domestics; Flannels and Cloths; Upper and sole Leather; Drilling, blue and white; Ice Castings and nails; Shawls, various patterns; Saddlery, &c. Indian Goods of every article and variety.

Also a large assortment of groceries, &c., which we offer to the public at very reduced prices. We invite the attention of the public, generally to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can sell as cheap as any man in the west. Call and see for yourselves—it is no trouble to show goods.

We will take in exchange for goods—dry hides, furs and peltries, tallow, beeswax, corn, oats, &c., for which we will pay the highest market prices.

P. T. MOSS &amp; CO.

Platteville, October 16th, 1850.—4m

## CALL AND SETTLE.

A S I am about to remove to the Valley in the Spring, I want all persons indebted to me for Medical Service, &c. to call and settle immediately for I must draw my business to a close.

No name (not for medicine).

NANCY LANE.

Kanesville, Jan. 28 1851.—3d

## KANESVILLE COUNCIL BLUFFS.

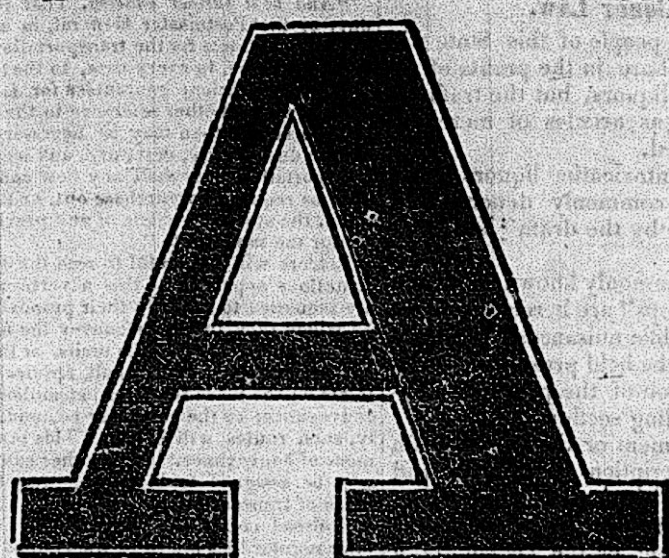
Being the Headquarters and great starting point for the entire Mormon community for Salt Lake, besides a very large California emigration point, continues to be a very important place for business. A good opportunity is now offered to any person wishing to commence where they can do a large cash business, as we will dispose of our entire stock of goods, store houses, warehouses, dwellings, &c. The land lots are situated in the most business part of town and are well adapted for doing a large business. Persons wishing further information will please apply to the undersigned.

NEEDHAM &amp; FERGUSON.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th 1850.

## LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

C. VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
MEDICINES—Gravenburg's, for sale at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BROADCLOTHS, Sattinets and Cassimeres at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
SADDLE BLANKETS—For sale low by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Saffron, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DRESSING—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.

FOR SALE BY

IONNELL, STUTSMAN &amp; CO.

1273 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities

2000 lbs Sole Leather;

6 doz Cal Skins;

25 coils of Manila Rope, of all sizes;

20 bxs 8x10 Window Glass;

10 bxs 10x12 "

1615 lbs Lard;

100 lbs Spanish-Flint Indigo;

12 bales 4-1 Brown Sheetings, heaviest article;

6 bales blue and Brown Drilling;

4 bales Hickory Stripes;

50 pieces Bleached Muslins, of all widths and qualities;

359 pieces Calico and Prints, of the latest styles;

25 pieces Best Tickling, of all widths;

50 pairs Coat, Bed, and Horse Blankets, all colors;

30 pieces Eastern Linseys, all wool filling;

30 boxes Boston Soap;

20 kegs presser;

12 1/2 "

12 1/2 "

1500 lbs Bar Lead;

1500 M Gun Caps;

30 doz Brooms;

1500 lbs Coffee;

12 Gum Elastic Overcoats;

25 bales N. O. Sugar;

25 bbs crushed, pulverized and refined Sugar;

1000 lbs assorted Teas;

400 lbs Cod Fish;

20 bbs Sugar House Molasses;

10 bbs Cider Vinegar;

10 bbs Tar;

20 tons assorted Iron;

3000 lbs assorted Castings;

50 kegs, assorted Nails;

24 Root Premium Cook stoves assorted Nos.

50 pair Steadyards, assorted sizes;

15 doz Whip Saws;

15 doz Cross Cut Saws;

15 doz Mill Saws;

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

WANTED BY

DONNELL, STUTSMAN &amp; CO.

1000 Green Hides;

2000 Dry "

3000 Cow Skins.

2000 Wolf do.

4000 Deer do.

5000 lbs Beeswax;

3000 bushels Corn;

For which the highest price will be given.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

## THE

BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally

give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.

JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linens.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair and ustre.

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.

IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass, kettles, and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool.

BUTTONS—Jamaica, silk mould and metal.

SHAWLS—New, Laces, artificial and ribbons.

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, cracker, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN &amp; MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

## NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at Lake Branch three Black Calves, one red and white, and other two of a brindled red, the owner or owners, is requested to call at my residence, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ROBERT McKELL.

Lake Branch, Jan. 22, 1851.

ALAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Shawls and embroidered, for sale by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
SALADATUS—a prime article for sale by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.







## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

## Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian, he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, to ten per cent on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1851.

## Banking.

The constitution and policy of our State are opposed to any system of Banking; and by extending the same policy a little further, it would be unlawful for a man to give his own private note. This policy, in its tendency and bearing is opposed, in our view, to the best interest of the Commonwealth.

The effects of it are these, in part: great quantities of foreign paper, or paper of the banks of other States, are thrown into circulation in this State. Other States, by flooding ours with their paper, draw away our silver and gold; and while they collect the wheat they leave us the chaff, or rags. Moreover, what ever bills are lost, worn out, or burned in this State, other states receive the entire benefit of them. The Constitution of Iowa, therefore, upon Banking, seems to us like binding one man's hands behind him, that another may pick his pockets.

Suppose a law were enacted, making it penal to offer or receive a bank note? Would this prevent their circulation? As well might a law be passed against the Missouri River flowing down stream along the western borders of the State, or the Mississippi on the eastern borders. In all commercial intercourse with other States, we are forced and compelled to receive the currency of those States for the commodities which we export, and public interest will never allow such a law to take effect if enacted.

Banking States can issue and draw interest upon three times the amount of their specie funds, and we indirectly pay the interest on their excessive issues, by selling our products at a reduced price to get their rags. And also by direct loans. Whereas, if we had a bank or banks of our own, we could put as much paper effort in other states as they can in ours. Then we should have an equal chance, according to the amount of our capital invested. The Constitution therefore, of our State, is to our main must the very evil from which its framers sought to protect us. We go in for an amendment of the Constitution of our State, and for some safe system of banking.

The State of New York takes the lead in Banking operations; and are the people of that State suffering by alternate "Contraction and expansion of their banking institutions?" Is not the credit of that State good, both at home and abroad? Why should the young State of Iowa then be bound hand and foot by a Constitution so evidently against her best interests, and other states allowed to monopolize all the sources of wealth, leaving Iowa shackled and fettered to retard her speed in the race to wealth and improvement?

We noticed an elaborate article in the "Miner's Express" against the banking system; but for our life, we could not discover one substantial argument against the system. It is argued that it will make the rich man richer. Admitted! And what kind of lawful business, wisely and prudently managed, will not have the same effect? If not, what is the use of doing any business at all. If a man have only a small capital, he may vest it in banking and draw net profits in an equal ratio with him who has a large capital. The doctrine then is untrue, that banks make the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. If a man have any capital at all, he stands just as good a chance to make his per cent as he who has his thousands; but if he have no capital to start with, we cannot see how banking can make him the poorer.

The climax of the argument is this. A vests \$50,000, B. \$5,000, and C. \$500, in a banking operation; and because C's share of the profits is not equal to A's share; it is unequal and the system is to be condemned. We do not understand the force of this logic; it appears to us something like the pint measure murmuring against the gallon because it has not as much wine as the latter, when both are full.

## Corn.

When the Guardian was two dollars a year, no farmer, who wanted it, would object to give four bushels of corn for it. Now, that it has fallen down to one dollar a year, farmers think it rather severe to let their corn go at twenty-five cents a bushel to pay for it. But this is the best we can do at present. If you want the Guardian a year, bring us four bushels of good corn and you can have it.

## To Teamsters, Important!

Those persons who have given their names to haul goods to the Valley of the Salt Lake, can now call at this office, and upon their procuring two good men as sureties for the faithful performance of their undertaking, we will advance them the goods and money, that they may be making timely preparations for the trip. If, however, men have comparatively no team of their own already, but are mostly dependant upon the advanced funds to procure team and wagons, we should hardly feel authorized to make any advances whatever in such cases.

ORSON HYDE,

Agent for Livingston &amp; Kinkade.

## Biology.

Whereas it is reported that some of our Elders abroad are tampering with, and dabbling in the above subject; it is, therefore, to inform such that their services, as ministers of Christ, will be dispensed with unless they fully renounce their doings. You may argue that it is right to prove all things, and find that you will turn from the truth unto fables, think it not strange if we set you down as vessels of dishonor, and not fit for the master's use.

Judge of the Sixth Judicial District. Some people think and say that we have not a man in this Section qualified to fill the above Station; and consider it expedient to import one from abroad. We go in for the encouragement of home productions. We have managed to get along very well for the last five years without law; and now if we cannot govern, and regulate our affairs with law, we cannot compliment ourselves very highly. We believe that we have several men who are qualified to honor that Station, and we shall vote for an old experienced man on the Frontier, and shall oppose any man's election to that office who was not here to help kill the first snakes, build the first bridges, and to plough the first fields, among white men.

We shall never consent to give the fit streaks to strangers, and the lean ones to those who made the first settlements, opened and subdued the country, contended against Indians and suffered Indian depredations. No! We shall go in for home productions—for some one that has lived long enough on this Frontier to become naturalized to the climate—for one that is rooted and grounded in the interests of this portion of the State, and that has grown up with it.

Honorable men die only once; and men free from guile and condemnation, care little when that time arrives, if they are in the way of their duty. They know they will live again. Let the above death be ours just before we, through fear, resign any political rights as an American citizen, because conscience has led us to subscribe to the Mormon Creed. We know not who is most worthy or fit to fill the office of District Judge; but we think we do know who is most unworthy and unfit for the office. It is he whose illiberality would seek to arouse a fear, that if things take their natural and legitimate course, there may be trouble. We have no fears. We intend to do right, and act just as any one else would. All the personal interest we feel about creating a Judge is, to live above any sentence that may fall from his lips. We can be easily managed, only take us the right way of the grain—we are willing to accommodate; but the wrong string is touched for success, when our fears are sought to be operated upon account of our religion when we know that we do our best to honor that religion. Why, Sirs, we are simple and foolish; but there are Mormons who have forgotten more in an hour than some other people ever knew or ever will know; because they have been martyred, died and forgotten all in less than an hour.

## Cattle.

The prospects are more flattering with regard to the price of work steers and cows than we anticipated a few weeks ago. It is now confidently believed that good four year old steers can be bought at thirty-five dollars a yoke, and older ones at \$40, and \$45.

H. W. Miller Esq., on his return from the Iowa Legislature, brings very favorable news to purchasers of cattle. From what he says, they can be obtained at the above figures in the quarter from which, and through which he came.

## Stage Office.

Passengers from this town to St. Louis, or to any intermediate point, can pay their fare at this office, and secure the preference as to seats, &c.

Mr. Jackson has sold out his line to Frink & Co., and now the entire line, hence to St. Louis, is owned by the latter.

## Mr. John Brown.

The above named gentleman came from the Salt Lake with us last fall as a co-agent of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund. He left this town in the early part of December, to visit his friends in the State of Mississippi, and to collect some funds there. He was to have been back by the first of February to this place; but he has not returned; neither has he written us. We have not the address of his friends whom he went to visit. We have given this notice of him, peradventure it may reach some one who may know of his whereabouts, or if any accident or misfortune has befallen him. His landing place, we think, was Memphis. There to take the stage and proceed to the residence of his friends, and expected to return by the same route. Any information of him will be thankfully received.

## New Advertisements.

Our readers will observe a lengthy list of New Advertisements in this week's paper, which they will doubtless find to their advantage.

We are destined to have provisions here in abundance for home consumption; and likewise, for outfitting over the plains. They can and will be afforded as low as any person can bring them here from any other point. Every article necessary for crossing the plains, can be furnished at this point. Goods, Wares, and merchandise of every description, and heavy stocks already here, and keeps more coming. Wagons, oxen, cows, horses, mules and every thing else in the line of outfitting, and what we cannot furnish, our friends in Fremont and Upper Missouri can. Constant, and daily incursions are kept up between this town and the counties below. Any and every kind of stock for teams, &c., can be purchased here as cheap as in any other place and driven here.

Emigrants, come on with your cash, and you can get every thing here that you need. The market abounds with flour, and we have a most excellent article for sale at this office. It has been tied, proven, and found to be No. 1, and no mistake, put up in sacks to suit purchasers.

## Collection of Arrears.

The time of emigration from the various States to this Frontier is near at hand; and all persons who know themselves to be in arrears, or who may wish to subscribe for the Guardian, can forward their money by some one who are coming here. This will be a fine opportunity. We advise all interested to improve it. Remember that the Guardian is only one dollar a year;—subscribers paying agents their per centage, which is one dime.

## Elder Stoddard.

It is well known that Br. Stoddard has labored as a Missionary in this County for the last five years. He has been faithful and persevering by night and by day. His health is now enfeebled through excessive labors—his constitution impaired and broken, and decline is evidently his pioneer to the tomb; unless, by removing to the Valleys of the Mountains he shall find relief through a change of climate. It is right that those who have shared the benefit of his labors, now in turn, lend a helping hand to aid him to an outfit for the Valley this present season.

We have received a communication from Kirtland, Ohio, entitled, "A glance at the signs of the Times," signed, "An Elder in Israel." We have one question to ask this Elder: what have you been guilty of that causes you to withhold your name? Are you a friend or an enemy in disguise? If a friend, why not tell us who you are? If an enemy, better for this Elder to come West, and take a few lessons on matters and things, than stay behind to point out the overthrow of the General Government. The article, though well written, we cannot publish, because the spirit of wisdom has not indited it.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, Feb. 24th, 1851.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRONTIER GUARDIAN: DEAR SIR: Attending meeting with your congregation yesterday, I was highly gratified with your discourse, and my mind was particularly struck with your idea of the judgement at the bar of God, who shall judge the quick and the dead.

What! persons judged; their character, their quality, their honor, and their purity by the tints and shades of the atmosphere that surrounds them. Yes, it is reasonable, it is consistent, it is true philosophy itself. How natural! How elevated the thought! Instead of a long routine of technicalities, the Court of Heaven will judge a man's course, his former conduct, his catalogue of acquaintances, and his friends, by the atmosphere which surrounds him; and every act of his life affects the colors and shades of his moral atmosphere, and though the act may be in secret, its effects cannot be hid. I say how natural! we judge of the quality, and purity of many substances, by the atmosphere that surrounds them. You with our grosser senses and intellects; and how much more wisely calculated is the Great Creator of all things to judge of the character and purity of the work of his own hands.

The different grades of atmosphere, he is perfectly acquainted with; and at sight, he knows which of those grades every body or substance belong to, and therefore is prepared to decide at sight. The atmosphere may be luminous and touched with all the brilliancy and splendor of the Rain Bow; or it may be darkened by various and diversified shades of guilt according to the properties and moral qualifications of the person or being who is surrounded by it. There truly every secret thing shall be made known and can no longer be hid. More anon. Respectfully,

EVERMONT.

Monies Received since February 21, 1851.

Thomas R. King,	\$1	25 Benjamin Wiley,	1 00
Orange Warner,	1 00	Richard Mann,	1 00
John Eldridge,	25	Hon. A. K. Williams,	1 00
Amos Chase,	1 00	Isaac Farley,	1 00
W. Moore,	1 00	George Sylvester,	1 00
Charles Lapworth,	1 00	William C. Pitt,	1 00
J. H. Johnson,	1 00	Abraham Allen,	1 00
Robert Wimmer,	1 00	John Wardle,	1 00
Allen Allen,	1 00	C. F. Holly,	1 00
Allen Russell,	1 00	Joseph Outman,	1 00
R. A. Russell,	1 25	M. Vanburen,	1 00
J. B. Stutsman,	1 00	Samuel Brown,	1 00
Jacob Kooten,	1 00	H. H. Vanwagoner,	2 00
J. G. Stutsman,	1 00	Horace Hatch,	1 00
John Bright,	1 00	S. H. Hillman,	1 00
A. S. Gibson,	1 00	C. S. Smith,	1 00
Abigail Collins,	1 00	D. R. J. Key,	1 00
Ralph Thomson,	1 00	M. H. Birch,	1 00
Moses Smith,	1 00	Nathaniel Jordan,	1 00
John Snider,	1 00	Charles Maxham,	3 00
Eljah Allen,	3 00	Isaac Farniss,	1 00
Joseph Dudley,	1 00	John Singleton,	1 00
D. L. Simpson,	1 00	Amos Davis,	1 00
John Warren,	1 00	David Gifford,	1 00
Jarvis Sanford,	2 00	E. Trimmer,	1 00
James Bishop,	2 00	W. E. Horner,	1 00
Jesse Laidington,	2 00	A. S. Farley & Co.,	1 00
Sherman Barnes,	2 00	E. F. Wells,	1 00
Sarah Malin,	1 00	Edward Bryant,	1 00
Isaac Houston,	1 00	Sarah Powell,	1 00
William Parker,	2 00	S. S. Goode,	1 00
W. Rylands,	2 00	George McDowell,	1 00
Extra Warren,	1 00	John Wheeler,	1 00
Amson Wright,	2 00	S. S. Lockwood,	1 00
T. J. Fletcher,	2 00	G. H. Hardy,	1 00
George Spratley,	2 00	H. A. Stawert,	1 00
J. Browning,	1 00	S. G. Hovey,	50
John Lovell,	2 00	George C. Wales,	1 00
Joseph Oaks,	1 00	Perry & Young,	1 00
John Carpenter,	2 00	O. H. Johnson,	1 00
George W. Bell,	2 00	J. F. Parrott,	1 00
Miss Jane F. Pea,	2 00	E. H. Cady,	1 00
John Stewart,	2 00	David Bowman,	1 00
B. E. Ellsworth,	1 00	John Hays,	1 00
Musicians,	1 50	M. Clark,	1 30
Miles Anderson,	1 00	P. S. Swain,	1 00
Wm. Robertson,	1 00	John J. Alford,	1 00
Alex. Kild,	1 00	John Sherratt,	1 00
A. H. Scott,	1 00	David Candland,	2 00
Reuben Atwood,	1 00	M. H. Richards,	1 00
James Allred,	1 00	H. H. Roberts,	2 50
Levi Thomas,	1 00	Thomas Burdick,	5 50
A. C. Hojce,	2 00	John Candland,	1 00
Daniel R. Allen,	1 00	E. H. Shaw,	50
Dont. Stuts & Co.,	20	Samuel Shaw,	1 00
John Mathe,	1 00	John Cox,	1 25
Rev. W. Simpson,	1 00	W. S. Oviatt,	1 00
James Frothingham,	25	Abel Gault,	1 40
James Davenport,	1 00	Ira Orin,	1 25
Mrs. Powers,	1 50	W. W. McGuire,	1 00
Orson Reed,	1 00	D. Ballo,	3 00

## MARRIED.

At Bullock's Grove, in this County, on Sunday, the 24th inst., by the Editor, Mr. JAMES W. PRES- TON, to MISS ELMELINE HOUSTON, both of this County.

Bound in Uxor's sacred band, On free and fertile land, May their peace be like a river, Undisturbed by ill, forever.

Cake and wine inspire the muse, Make the Printers tell the news; How the lovely bride in white, Bow'd and smiled, said ALL WAS RIGHT.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on Thursday, the 29th ult., by Elder William Hawkins Sen., WILLIAM HAWKINS Jun., to MISS SARAH ANN MARTIN, both of that place.

Martins fly on ambient air, Prime the wing and sing sweet fair; But a Hawk—his pointed beak, Caught the bird that sings so sweet.

By Elder J. W. Coolidge, Mr. JOHN BUCHAN- ON to Miss ADALINE COONS, on the 23d Feb. 1851, all of Coanville.

A large and excellent cake was received with the above, for which the bride has the best wishes of the Craft.

At the house of Mr. DeGraw, on Tuesday, March 4th, 1851, by Elder David Candland, Mr. PLEASANT MICHIEY to Miss ELMELINE DE- GRAY, both of this place.

At the residence of Mr. Champlin, on Musquito Creek, Feb. 25th 1851, by Elder Jacob Ferry, Mr. CLINTON MECHAN to Miss MARGARET E. CHAMPLIN, both of this County.

At Pleasant Valley, on Sunday, February 16th, by Elder Lucian Shirliff, Mr. HENRY GAR- NER to Miss ANNE M. MAHONEY, both of this County.

## DIED.

On Monday, Feb. 17th, ELIZA MUSGRAVE, daughter of Richard and Margaret Musgrave aged 10 years.

That languishing head is at rest, Its thinking and aching are o'er, That quiet immovable breast, Is hush'd by affliction no more.

At a Caucus Meeting held in this Town on Monday the 24th ult., it was proposed that a Con- vention be held on Friday, the 14th March, in Kan- esville, to nominate a candidate for District Judge for the Sixth Judicial District.

Every organized county, entitled to one delegate in said Convention; and one also, for every five hundred inhabitants in each county thus organized. Hour of commencing 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of said Caucus Meeting.

A. McRAE, Chairman.

THOMAS BURDICK, Clerk.

Notice to the Citizens of Pottawatomie County.

A meeting will be held in Kanessville, on Sat- uryday, the 8th March, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to ap- point Delegates to the convention on the 14th inst. Also to devise ways and means, the more effectual- ly to put a stop to Indian depredations committed on the property of the citizens on this Frontier, and likewise to consider the best means of obtaining redress for losses already sustained by the aforesaid depredations. A general attendance is expected.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## AN ACT.

To Locate the County Seat of Pottawatomie County.

Sec. 1. Be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, that the County Commissioners of Pottawatomie County, shall on or before the first day of March next, after having made an ex- amination of the different parts of the County desig- nated two places to be balloted for on the first Monday of April next, as a seat of justice.

Sec. 2. That as soon as said Commissioners shall make a selection of two points in said county, they shall cause notices of the same to be published in the Frontier Guardian, and also written or printed notices posted up in each township of said county, stating the two points to be balloted for at the said election for the county seat, and particularly de- scribing the said points.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the judges of election, in each township in said county, to re- ceive votes for the two places so designated by said Commissioners and shall note down in separate col- umns the number of votes received for each place designated as aforesaid, and the place receiving the highest number of votes polled at said election, shall be and remain the County Seat of said county.

Sec. 4. That if an equal number of votes be polled for each place designated, then the County Commissioners shall determine which of the two places shall be the seat of Justice of said County, and the place thus designated shall therefor be the seat of Justice of said County.

Sec. 5. The manner of conducting said election shall be the same as is prescribed by the law regu- lating elections, and it shall be the duty of said judges of election to transmit true returns to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, and the number of votes polled for each place designated by the Commissioners.

Sec. 6. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

GEORGE TEMPLE,  
Speaker of the House of Reps.  
ENOS LOWE,  
President of the Senate.

Approved Jan. 23, 1851. S. Hempstead.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IOWA,  
Iowa City, Jan. 25, 1851.

I certify that I have examined and compared the foregoing act with the original rolls on file in this office and find the same to be a true and correct copy.

G. W. McCLARY,  
Secretary of State.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first Mon- day, the 7th day of April next, at the Ware- house of F. J. Wheeling, in the precinct of Coun- cil Bluffs, in the County of Pottawatomie, and at West H. Grack & Brother's Warehouse, on Hwy. Street, in Kanessville, in the precinct of Kan- esville, in said county, an election will be held to es- tablish the seat of Justice for said county; at Kanessville, is one of the places to be balloted for, for said seat of Justice, the other is at the residence of John D. Parker, at Pleasant Grove, about eight miles above Kanessville, on the south side of Big Musquitte, and about five miles from the Indian Mill. Also to be elected, or balloted for, at said election, one District Judge for the 6th Judicial District of the State of Iowa, one School Fund Commissioner, for said county; one Supervisor of Highways, for each of said precincts, and as many Justices of the Peace, and constables for each of said precincts, as it lacks of having two of each.

Which said Election is to be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

T. BURDICK, Clerk of the Board of Co. Coms.

Kanessville, March 7, 1851—2t

N. B. By a late Act of the Legislature, the county of Pottawatomie, as nearly as can now be deter- mined, extends about thirteen miles north, eleven south, and twenty-eight miles east from Kanessville. Voters within these limits are entitled to vote for the county seat.

WE will sell our entire lot of ready made clo- thing at a small advance above cost to make room for our Spring stock.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

PRIME LOT OF BACON—for sale, at (March 7) B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S

NOTICE.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, having this day sold his part of Keg Creek Mills, this is to notify the public that the firm of J. W. Coolidge & Co. is hereby dissolved, and those indebted will please come and settle, as we wish to close business.

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO.

Keg Creek, March 1, 1851.—mlt

OWNERS WANTED.

FOR a Black Cape Shawl, a small silk umbrel- la, a figured waist silk dress, a pair of and a Woolen Shawl. Said articles were left in the Hall after a party, and the owner or owners may have them by calling at this office, and proving prop- erty. mlh

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of NEED- HAM & FERGUSON, was dissolved, February 11th, 1851, by mutual consent. The unsettled busi- ness of the late firm, will be settled by James Sloan, Esq., who is authorized to use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

W. B. FERGUSON.

Kanessville, March 7, 1851—3t

TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THIRTY men to drive teams to Salt Lake by the undersigned, who expects to leave about the 1st of May. Terms made known on application to Mr. Thomas McKenzies, Kanessville, Iowa.

GAUGH, & EXANDER & CO., Union Mills, Platte co., Mo. Weston, March 7, 1851—2m

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO. mlh 3m

NOTICE.

RECEIVED at the Warehouse of the subscri- bers, in St. Joseph, the following described packages, which, if not previously called for and charges paid, will be sold at Public Auction, to pay charges, on Saturday the 19th day of April, A. D. 1851, viz:

1 box merchandise, marked "L. Wharton, care of Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo."

1 cask merchandise, marked "S. Woster, Kanessville, Pottawatomie county, Iowa, care Middleton & Riley."

MIDDLETON RILEY & MCGEE— St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—2t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS D. BROWN and HENRY W. MILLER, is this day, by mutual consent dissolved. The liabilities of the firm are assumed by T. D. Brown, and outstanding debts will be collected by him. All persons who know themselves in- debted to said firm by note or book account, are requested to call at their "OLD STAND," and settle the same without delay. Business continued by T. D. BROWN at the "BLUFF STORE," who solicits a call from his old and numerous cus- tomers.

THOMAS D. BROWN, HENRY W. MILLER.

Kanessville, March 1st, 1851.—1t

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

PERSONS knowing they have un-settled ac- counts with the late firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, will please call on James Sloan, Esq., (office, Main Street,) and settle the same, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN NEEDHAM, W. R. FERGUSON.

Kanessville, March 7, 1851.—3t

M. & R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanessville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufac- turers of Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to pur- chase, to call and examine our assortment. As we have on hand a heavy stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants, That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,

better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and



## The Frontier Guardian.

From the Millennial Star.  
Highly Interesting. From Denmark and Sweden.  
The Forerunner examined before the Chief Justice of Sweden, is banished from the Kingdom—Delicious Toleration in Denmark—Rapid Spread of the Gospel in that Nation.

186, NORDENFJELDS, COPENHAGEN.  
DENMARK, NOV. 21st, 1850.

ELDER O. PRATT AND F. D. RICHARDS.

Beloved Brethren: I arrived per steamship British Queen, on the morning of the 30th October—four days from Hull—I had been absent from this place 26 days. I had been passing both going and returning, and suffered considerably from sea sickness, though I was quite as comfortably situated as it is possible for any one to be upon the sea.

I will here repeat what I have several times said to my brethren, that I feel doubly and for my visit to England, notwithstanding the expense and exposure attendant upon such a journey.

Although through contrary winds and other events beyond my control, I was unable to reach there in time for your General Conference, (a privilege which I should have highly prized,) yet the principal objects of my visit were attained, and I feel refreshed and warmed up for my winter's labor in this cold country.

It is with pleasure that I embrace this, the earliest convenient opportunity, to reiterate my promise, and to furnish you with a sketch of matters and things that pertain to the Kingdom of God in this country.

Sweden, which a press of other things prevented me from doing while I was with you. I began with brother John E. Forsgren, a Swede.

The readers of the Star will recollect that our communication led him under arrest to Stockholm. As he is now with us in Copenhagen, I am enabled to furnish some further particulars, which, though necessarily brief, I trust will not be uninteresting.

When Mr. Forsgren landed in Gelfe, the latter part of June, he found a brother and sister at the old homestead—his father gone on a voyage to America—his brother very low with consumption, and by the physicians considered past recovery. He found the religious and intellectual state of society in every low ebb, and the laws of the country as stern and rigid as ever against any and every migration of the Lutheran religion; and the priests and chief authorities disposed to enforce them, notwithstanding many of the middle and lower classes were leaning to liberty. These began to seek out to hear his words. He was closely watched by the priests and police; and according to their laws and customs with travelers, his passport was detained in the "Land-Commission," that he might not go into the country or any other town without permission. For you must understand that any traveler, native or foreign, without a passport, is virtually an escaped convict, liable to arrest at every turn of the road.

Under these circumstances he hesitated and feared much that the Lord would open his way before him, and privately instructed such as he had access to. He translated in a Swedish the small work containing the "Visions, Rise of the Church," &c., but the priests refused to publish it. He left the manuscript with the believers. He instilled truth into his brother, and raised him up and baptized him and his sister, and one other man privately, after which he concluded to go to Stockholm, in hopes of finding more liberty, and a better opening, and called for his passport to start on the 31st of August, but before he reached the steamer she was out from her moorings and left him.

Immediately after, he heard of the company of farmers mentioned in our former letter, who had come from the country to emigrate to America. He sought them out and found them in a warehouse waiting for the vessel. They had read the scripture, and became weary of the oppressions of their country and their religion. They heard him gladly, and he visited with and instructed them until the day when he proposed a public meeting in Gelfe a little out of town. He resolved to give a public testimony, and abide the consequences.

The first meeting went off well, and all were anxious for a second. He appointed another for the next day at six o'clock p. m., and went the same hour to the water and baptized 17 persons out of the emigrating company. These next day he organized them, and ordained elders, priests, and teachers, administered bread and wine, instructed them relative to their journey and future proceedings, baptizing their comrades, &c., and labored hard with them, being impelled forward by the Holy Ghost, until the hour for public preaching.

The rumor of the preceding meeting had drawn a vast multitude both from the town and country, and among the number were, some priests, and the marshal with police ready to take him. But they had no power, as he had finished his testimony; for the power of God was upon him and over all the people—some wept, some rejoiced, and many all seemed to feel that surely a prophetic word came among them. The marshal and priests were full of indignation, and being over with rage. He was arrested, and threatened with denunciations, but they had no power to harm him. As he marched into town the vast multitude followed, and they were met by large crowds on the town and ship-yards; and as the vessel proclaimed "Dinner" (the dinner), the multitude, seeing their hats and cried with deafening shouts, "Hurra til Propheten" (Hurra for the Prophet).

The next day he was first before the chief officer of police, next he was taken before the chief priest of the Landskane, then to the chief officer of his associates, all of whom in their turn examined and questioned him, and took minutes. He answered as the Spirit suggested, in his characteristic meekness, but everything was like a two-edged sword, and they were more and more emboldened and perplexed, and did not know what to do with him.

He was next called before the governor of the city, where all the before-mentioned dignitaries were assembled, with the priests and police. Here he had another opportunity of bearing witness to the truth, for as they proceeded with their accusations of what he had said and done, he explained and bore testimony. Among other evil deeds which the marshal accused him of was beating the sick. The chief priest sent for his brother to have him examined—he believed he was sick still. But when his brother came, he testified boldly that he was well and had been healed by the power of God through the instrumentality of his brother. The doctor was ordered to examine him—he pronounced him well. The physician was also ordered to examine brother John's head. They would feign have sent him to the Lunatic Asylum, but the doctor very significantly told them that he (Forsgren) knew well what he was about.

Everything increased their perplexity. He was well dressed—bore passports from Washington—this, added to his bold indifference, made them feel dubious about imprisoning him. They finally concluded to send him to Stockholm, with a full account of his doings and sayings in Gelfe. The marshal suggested that for his bold independent demeanor he was worthy to go to Stockholm in irons, and the irons were produced for the purpose. But after a little further consultation, he was dismissed with the following endorsement upon his pass, which was suggested by the chief priest:—Translation: "The bearer of this pass received it and had it signed August 3d, for his departure to Stockholm, but was unable to leave at that time. The North American Consul, now present, rejects him, and leaves him without protection. The bearer of the pass has, in days gone by, disturbed the general peace by illegal preaching in warehouses and under open heaven before several hundred persons, and even established a chapel on the sea shore of several good persons, for which he will leave Gelfe before eight o'clock tomorrow morning, for the above-mentioned place of destination without fail."

"Gelfe, Landskane, 8th Aug., 1850."

When he landed in Stockholm, the king was enjoying himself in the country, but the chief officer of the government received from Gelfe five or six pages of "sayings and doings" there, and brother Forsgren was taken forthwith before the chief police officers of the kingdom, for three successive days, where he had again an opportunity of expounding and bearing witness to the great work of God. During this time the same spread over the city, and into all the newspapers, and the more they had to do with him the more they were perplexed with him. They responded, persecuted, and threatened him, but all to no purpose. He continued to tell them that he "came not to do his own will, but the will of him who sent him." There were to be persons in port by which they could send him immediately to America, and the American minister at Stockholm would not allow them to imprison him; they therefore, detained his passport, and permitted him to go at large in town, with a strict charge not to preach his doctrine, but the papers published his whereabouts, and he soon found himself sought out from all quarters, and invited from place to place, and among the mechanic clubs, and he became quite as notorious as any man in the kingdom. He did not transgress the law "by illegal preaching," for he had as much as he could well do to answer questions, and read the Bible, and others did the preaching. This continued about a month, and many hearts were won to the truth.

It having come to the ears of the authorities that some were determined to be baptized, and all hazards, brother Forsgren was taken by the police from his lodgings during the night of the 11th of September, and taken on board an American vessel which was ready to sail for New York, his passport signed for New York, and his passage paid. The vessel had to call at Elsinore, to pay the Danish toll before she left the Baltic, where brother Forsgren landed for the purpose of coming to us. Here the devil had spread another snare for him, but the Lord had also prepared a way to deliver him. He was immediately arrested by the Danish police at that place, at the instigation of the Swedish consul, who had received orders from his government to see to it that Forsgren was re-shipped to New York if he landed, but the American minister at Denmark (Mr. Forward), had just landed in Elsinore, from this place. He came to his assistance, and effected his release, and accompanied him to this place, where he arrived Sept. 14th, full of joy and the Holy Ghost, having been absent from us for three months.

I had kept up a correspondence with him, and counseled him to come here if he was expelled from Sweden, and our anxieties and prayers were incessant for him; but the Swedish priests and their tools were determined to prevent his coming to us. Even here, he is a terror to them to this day. They have instigated inquiries about him through the Copenhagen police, and endeavored to excite them against us; but the Lord used our friends who were not in the Church, to silence their apprehensions. The new Constitution is a kind of shield to us here.

We have had correspondence and personal interviews with the king's minister, who has the superintendence of all school and church affairs, and with the board of magistrates, and have furnished them with the outlines of our faith, and history of our people, the objects of our mission to this land, &c. This correspondence commenced before I went to England, and was continued with brothers Forsgren and Hanson in my absence; and it was not until since my return that we received a final answer. They instituted many inquiries, and seem cautious, but we have held them by our faith and prayers, and dedicated our communications unto the Lord, and his spirit has wrought with them, so that they finally seem willing to extend to our infant organization—the liberties contemplated in the Constitution.

I have informed you that religious liberty was only secured by the constitution, and was to be formed and brought forth by the legislature, created under that constitution. There is now a warm discussion upon the

subject in the lower house, as to whether the child shall be a free-born citizen, or a kind of bond servant to the Lutheran Church. It is to be hoped that it will terminate favorably before they adjourn.

The before-mentioned Minister of Public Instruction is on the right side of the question. Since my return I have presented him with a neatly bound Book of Mormon, and the little work I published in Danish, and he expressed a desire to learn more of us. The deplorable ignorance of scripture, and indifference to everything pertaining to pure religion, which prevails with the great mass of the Danish people, is no small obstacle to overcome. Probably not one family in twenty have a Bible, and not one person in a hundred of the common people ever read it, except insolated texts in their catechism or other books.

Those who have received the gospel are growing in grace, and the gifts and blessings of the gospel. We have now a commodious hall for our public meetings, which are well attended, and prayer meetings in three different parts of the city. There is quite an excitement about us in town, a little more than we want, and a gang of lawless rowdies are of late urged on by those who stand behind the screen, to disturb our evening meetings; and I fear we shall be under the necessity of discontinuing them for a little season.

When I left for England, Elder Dykes was appointed to Jutland, to commence the work in that province. Elder Forsgren remained to labor in this place, and Elder Hanson was appointed to devote his time to revise his translation of the Book of Mormon, and prepare it for the press. Brother Dykes after encountering much opposition, had at the latest advices from him, baptized thirteen persons in Aalborg, the principal town of north Jutland, among whom were three local preachers of the baptists. In this place there have been more or less baptized every week and the branch now numbers about seventy.

Brother Hanson, though diligent, progresses very slow with the Book of Mormon; but I am happy to be able to say, that with what assistance I am able to render him, he is producing a good translation. A Danish lady, who is a teacher of French, German, and English, has confessed faith in the work, and professed her assistance. She has also translated into Danish poetry, some of our hymns, which are very good, and you can well imagine that it is another source of joy to us to hear the Danish Saints join in the songs Zion.

I have learned that there are no stereotyping foundries in this country; I therefore see no other way but to issue an edition of the Book of Mormon without stereotyping; it will take till spring to do it.

Brothers Forsgren and Hanson join with me in love to you and all Saints.

Yours truly,  
ERASTUS SNOW.

A Mormon Library.  
Congress, at its last session, appropriated five thousand dollars for the commencement of a library for the use of the citizens of the Territory of Utah, and John M. Bernhisel, Esq., of the Utah delegation in Congress, has been appointed to procure the books. This amiable and excellent gentleman is now in this city, making purchases at auction and elsewhere, wherever he can expend the appropriation to the best advantage. He also receives donations of books or other publications from authors, publishers and others, for a same destination.

This is a curious and interesting enterprise. The despised Mormons, driven out of Illinois, have founded an empire in the heart of the continent, so extensive, so respectable, that Congress has given them a territorial government. It has appointed the head of the Church, governor of the territory, and made this provision for a public library. The Union Colony is probably, at this moment, the finest, the best ordered, and the most prosperous in the world. Ten years hence, Utah will be a rich and powerful State, with a policy and religious establishment as peculiar, as any which ever originated in past times. The Mormons have had their season of persecution and martyrdom—they have held just to their faith. Driven out of one city, and from one temple, they have founded others far greater. Their very expulsion from Illinois, by a violent and misguided populace, has given to them a vast country of illimitable wealth, and to this confederacy a present territory and a future State, which bids fair, at no distant time to rank with the proudest.

With such a character, such resources, the prestige of such providences, and an active missionary establishment, it would not be strange in a century, the Mormon faith should have spread over half our continent. Stranger things than that have happened. No religious belief is ridiculous, and we should be careful how we despise—much more how we persecute the chosen faith of any people.

The above from the New York Pineapple, a liberal and generous spirit. Those favorable predictions and suggestions, we will try to fulfill and bring about. Mormonism is greatly on the increase in the United States, in England, Scotland and Wales—in Denmark—in Italy—in France—and in Sicily; in Bombay and in China, and in Utah. The blood of its martyrs now moistens its roots. Heaven be praised and Congress be thanked for giving it a secure and permanent seat in the valleys of the mountains.

Four Horse Post Coaches to Council Bluffs.  
We are authorized to inform the public that J. Frink & Co. will from and after the first of May next, carry the mail tri-weekly in four horse Post Coaches from Fort Des Moines, via Winters, Walnut-walk, Indian town and Kansasville to Council Bluffs. We intend the tide of emigration, business and enterprise, take their way. Go it coaches—success to the enterprise, and to the energetic spirit of the company engaged in it.—(Iowa Star.)

That is right friend Star. You keep saying, "Go it," and we will keep saying "Come it," until we get enough over on our side to pull the capital and jump about the ears, go to head quarters and take an oyster supper with you.

Trans.—No person should go to the Valley without paying his or her tithing; and if they remain here they should do the same. Remember that when you sell, you owe tithing to the poor.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mr. Editor: Owing to the different opinions in regard to the North and South Routes to Salt Lake Oregon and California, I feel it my duty to give my opinion in that matter. It is well known there were more persons crossed at this point last year, than at any other point above St. Joseph, Mo., and continued until the 6th of July, which made a very large emigration; when on the North of the Platte, there was not a man crossed after the 1st of June, therefore there will be more sickness where there are large quantities of persons than where there are none. Especially when they were more than one month later in the sickly season, and a large portion were just landed from steamboats, and therefore were liable to any disease, more or less that might be in the country. I also see the travels of Elder Hyde, misrepresented; he crossed the Missouri river at this point last July, on the 5th or 6th. He returned sometime in December, and crossed here also.

It is stated by some that Elder Hyde returned on the north of the Platte, which is untrue, he made an effort to come that way, but found it impossible to do so. Crossed back on the South of the Platte, and crossed the Missouri river at Plattville. It seems those men will recommend to the public a route, which they could not travel to be the nearest, best and only route. But I look at it in this way, it is done by men who are interested; the object is to pull the people into Kansasville, and sell them their out-fit at three or four prices, which has been the case heretofore. They do not tell you of your ferrisses, which will be some \$8 different than the South Route; but will tell you of the dangerous Salt River, which is about 40 feet wide, and about 8 inches deep, rock bottom; also the South Platte, having no ferries, where there are two within one and a half miles of each other in crossing below the Platte, every one knows after striking the Government road, which is 18 miles from this, the travel, will be on that road, and kept up by the Government.

It is plain to be seen, by those that can see at all, the advantages that Plattville, possess above any point in the Upper Country, must and will make this the permanent starting point and deposit for the West.

Emigrants to Salt Lake, Oregon, and California will find plenty of goods and groceries at this place, and at fair prices as can be found elsewhere. And in addition to all, your ferrisse is free across the Missouri river, as we have two boats expressly for that business and all pains taken to render satisfaction.

Plattville, Iowa, Feb. 15th, 1851.  
Answered next paper.

AN ACT  
To Locate a State Road.

Sec. 34. That O. N. Tyson, William Lane and Wm. H. Good, of Pottawatomie County are hereby appointed to locate and establish a State Road from Council Bluffs, via Kansasville, Silver Creek to Indian Town, on the East Nicholas river, where the road from Ottumwa crosses said stream. Provided, That if the said Tyson shall act as surveyor or in locating said road, he shall receive the fees of surveyor only.

GREAT BARGAIN!  
FAIR FOR SALE.  
The subscriber offers for sale his farm lying in Farmersville, on Little Pigeon, 5 miles North of Kansasville, containing 12 acres of land under good cultivation, with two good double log houses, one room of which is fitted up for a store room with shelves, counter, &c. There is also a good yard and stable with stream of water running through the yard. This place is situated on the most public road North of Kansasville. It is one and a half miles from Bullock's Mill and 2 1/2 from Cowley's Mill. As he intends emigrating to the Salt Lake in the Spring, he will sell his place very low. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

HENRY A. TERRY.  
Farmersville, Feb. 21, 1851.—3t

J. Mcgregor.  
CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.  
No. 59 Vine St., between Second and Third, St. Louis, Mo.  
N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewellery repaired and cleaned.  
St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.  
ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldiers arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, or during the late War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kansasville, Dec. 11, 1850.—4t

CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.  
JAMES FRODSHAM.  
At the Sign of the Pig  
On Main Street.

Is now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold Rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kansasville Dec. 25, 1850.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.  
A few rods North of the Printing Office.  
In Kansasville, Iowa.  
Worked Watches, Clocks and Jewellery of all kinds At the Sign of Watches at the Window.  
AND GOOD WORK.  
Kansasville, Jan. 2d, 1851.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!  
FAMILY FLOUR  
OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mills, if he will sell flour cheaper than any other mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good flour not milled up with the offal of the mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the Old St. Joseph Mill, on July Street, about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.  
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.—3m+

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. FAXTON, W. T. DUNNALL.  
DONNELL, SEXTON & DUNNALL.  
St. Joseph, Mo.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.  
We have large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kansasville. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,  
AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kansasville, Nov. 13, 1850.

C. VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
MEDICINES—Grafenburg's, for sale at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats and Blankets, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BROADCLOTHS, Sattinets and Cassimeres at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Salubury, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DRESS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.  
THE FIRM OF  
J. W. TOOTLE & BROTHER.

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

131 " Fancy ass'd washing prints;  
23 " Cottech and Menotomy blue prints;  
83 " orange and blue prints;  
2 " figured, mode and black alpacaes;  
21 " Victorian dress goods;  
10 " gingham;  
88 " bleached muslin;  
14 " Eastern linsey;  
72 " satinets and Ky. jeans;  
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;  
3 holes blue drill;  
3 " osunburgh;  
5 " brown drill;  
14 " 4-4 brown sheetings;  
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;  
2 " 3-4 do do;  
5 " Martine's stripe;  
7 dozen blankets, very low;  
3 boxes ticking;  
17 cases kip boots;  
10 " coarse do;  
7 " women's booties, all kinds;  
5 " buskins;  
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;  
10 cases mens and boys shoes;  
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;  
3 cases super extra dress hats;  
81 boxes Rio coffee;  
25 boxes N. O. sugar;  
10 bbls cranberry do;  
15 " sugar house molasses;  
12 " N. O. "  
10 " cider vinegar;  
20 " butter crackers;  
10 " hard bread;  
25 bbls dried apples, new;  
20 chests assorted teas;  
37-2 " sole leather;  
35 coils Manila rope;  
200 Spanish float indigo;  
350 lbs first quality madder;  
2000 lbs cotton yarn;  
3600 lbs bar lead;  
52 kgs rifle powder;  
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;  
15 " Louisville extra soap;  
30 1/2 boxes, No. 1 stearine candles;  
15 boxes tallow candles;  
1000 M gun caps;  
2 drums cod fish;  
20 kits mackerel;  
15 lbs tar;  
25 tons ass'd iron;  
1 doz mill saws;  
4 " hand do;  
41 pairs steel yards;  
47 kgs nails;  
4 " wrought nails;  
500 lbs. horse and ox-nails;  
40 boxes ex 10 glass;  
40 lbs salt;  
300 sacks G. A. salt;  
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;  
15 lbs rice;  
12 bbls Eagle Mills flour;  
1000 lbs Boston salted butter;  
2 bbls Zante currants, new;  
72 bottles superior olive oil, warranted;  
Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints dye stuffs, &c., &c.  
Kansasville, Dec. 11, 1850.

WILL continue to buy beehives, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.  
Kansasville, Dec. 11, 1850.

NOTICE.  
The undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this country.

A. K. WILLIAMS.  
B. K. BULLOCK.  
Kansasville, Jan. 2d, 1851.

MERCHANTS!  
POWDER! POWDER!!  
THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.  
Kansasville, February 7, 1851.—6m

"GOT NONE."  
Persons indebted to me will please remember that I have endeavored to accommodate them, and in turn must now be accommodated by a settlement. Bear this in mind, and save cost and further trouble on my part.

JOE JOHNSON.  
Kansasville, Dec. 11, 1850.

WAGONS Made and Repaired  
BY  
JOHN MURRAY,--Davis Camp,  
Davis Camp, Dec. 11, 1850.—4m

WANTED BY  
DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.  
100 Green Hides;  
2000 Dry "  
3000 Cow Skins;  
2000 Wolf do  
4000 Deer do  
5000 lbs Beech wax;  
3000 bushels Corn;  
For which the highest price will be given.  
Kansasville, Nov. 27th, 1850.

THE  
BLUFF STORE.  
WILL, our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive customers, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment.

SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.  
BROADCLOTHS—Cashmere, Sattinets, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades.  
JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic.  
TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, flannels.  
GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Canton.  
ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair astré.  
MERINOS—French and English Goods.  
HATS—Leghorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.  
BONNETS—Leghorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.  
MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.  
GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.  
BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.  
LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored Morocco.  
HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.  
IRON—Steel, Hollowware and Brass kettles.  
FANCY GOODS—Viz. Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and fancy braids; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.  
CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.  
VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.  
THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool; tapes.  
BUTTONS—Jamaica, silk mould and metal.  
SHAWLS—Neals, Laces, artificials and ribbons.  
GROCERIES—Viz. Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco spices, salt, lignite, powder, lead, shot, ce, bar, ey, crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.  
N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the results to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.  
Kansasville, Aug. 21, 1850.



## The Frontier Guardian.



## POETRY.

**I Like an Open Honest Heart.**  
I like an open, honest heart,  
Where frankness loves to dwell,  
Which has no place for base deceit,  
Nor hollow words can tell;  
But in whose throbbings plain are seen,  
The import of the mind,  
Whose gentle breathings utter thought,  
But accents true and kind.

**I scorn that one whose empty act,**  
And honied words of art,  
Betray the feelings of the soul,  
With perfidy's keen dart;  
No more kind friends in such confide,  
Nor in their kindness trust,  
For black ingratitude but turns  
Pure friendship to disgust.

**Content is but a gentle word,**  
A feeling far too mild,  
For one who confidence betrays,  
And guilt has sore beguiled;  
That hark which helms friends evince,  
When in dark torments tossed,  
Is not more loathsome to the soul,  
Than one to honor lost.

**Then give me one with heart as free,**  
And generous as the air,  
Whose ready hand and greetings kind,  
Give proof that truth is there;  
Whose smiling countenance well shows,  
Affection warm is found,  
And springs pure as fountains, whose notes  
Through Heaven's vaults resound.

## MISCELLANY.

## The Right Kind of a Wife.

A story, under the above head, is going the rounds, shorn of its most important features, the sequel to which is appended.

Mr. —, a merchant, now residing in Philadelphia, who formerly lived in an extravagant style, was in the habit of giving his wife every Monday morning, a certain sum of money for the table and other household expenses of the week. He never mentioned his business to his wife, and she, deeming him capable of attending to his own affairs, never enquired into them.

About five years after their marriage, through some mismanagement, and the rashness of his confidential clerk, Mr. — suddenly broke, and his fall was mentioned "sympathizingly" on change, and like all such matters, there all sympathy ended. The merchant kept the affair secret, and the first intimation his lady had of it, was a new paragraph in the "Ledger." Shortly after the dinner was over, on the discovery of the startling fact, Mrs. — requested her husband to remain in the parlor a few moments, as she had something to say to him. She then left the room, hurried up stairs, and shortly after returned with a splendid bound bible in her hand. Handing it to her husband, she said: "George, the day after our marriage you gave me this precious book as a token of your love, and as a rich fountain to look to in the day of trouble. Its passages have been precious to me, and as you, that you may glean from it some consolation in the hour of gloom." She then left the room.

The merchant opened the book carefully and a bank bill fell out. He picked it up and glanced at its face—it was a \$10 bill. He opened at the first page, and continued to find X between every two leaves, till he arrived at the commencement of the book of Revelations. He was saved—could commence business, and had a capital of \$9,000 to begin with.

He rang a bell—a servant appeared.

"Request your mistress to come to me immediately," said the merchant.

The lady obeyed, entering the room with something between a tear and a smile.

"Kate! Kate! where did you procure all this money?"

"This is the weekly savings of our household-expenses for the last five years," was the modest reply. "Every week I put ten of the twenty dollars which you gave me into the Bible bank, that when the day of trouble came upon us, we should have something to save us from the wolf."

"You are an angel, Kate," cried her delighted husband, clasping her to his heart. And she is. Does any one doubt?

**Marriages.**

Nature and nature's God smiles propitiously upon the Union that is sweetened by the love and sanctified by the law. The sphere of our affections is enlarged, and our pleasure take a wider range. We become more important and respected among men, and existence itself is doubly enjoyed by our softer self. Misfortune loses half its anguish, beneath the soothing influence of her smiles, and triumph becomes more triumphant when shared with her. Without her what is man? A roving and restless being; driven at pleasure by romantic speculation, and cheated into misery by futile hopes—the made victim of untamed passions and the disappointed pursuer of fruitless joys. But with her he awakens to a new life. He follows a path, wider and nobler than the narrow road to self-aggrandizement—that is scattered with more fragrant flowers and illuminated by a clearer light.

A cotemporary very justly remarks, that the character and business of a place is generally estimated by the newspapers published in it. If the editorials are low, groveling and vulgar, it is fair to presume that they are catered to please the appetite of a herd of vulgar readers. It is likewise, just as true, that the character of an editor may be justly estimated by his editorials. The stream cannot rise higher or be purer than its fountain head.

We heard a good joke once of a party of young fellows who found fault with the butter on the boarding-house table.

"What is the matter with it?" said the mistress.

"Just you ask it," said one, "it is old enough to speak for itself."

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extract from the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, section 18.

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to let the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation, than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail, the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, steamboat, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be, and, consequently, such routes will be let to the lowest bidder, in all other cases, the routes will be assigned to bids proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

Railroad companies are specially notified that their regular bids are to be understood as including the supply of each office on the line of their respective roads, not over a quarter of a mile from a depot. Separate proposals for offices more than a quarter of a mile off will be considered.

**PROPOSALS** for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th of June, 1854, inclusive.

**UTAH TERRITORY.**

will be received at the contract office at the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 1st of April, 1851, (to be decided by the 15th day of April, 1851.) on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

**UTAH.**

3090 From Great Salt Lake at 6 a. m., once a week, Monday;

By Utah Lake;

To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;

And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

3091 From Great Salt Lake at 5 a. m., once a week, Monday;

To Brownsville by 8 p. m., same day, 45 miles;

And back between 5 a. m., and 8 p. m., Tuesday.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

3092 From Brownsville at once a month;

From Brownsville at once a month;

And back between 5 a. m., and 8 p. m., Tuesday.

Bidders are requested to state the distance, and give schedule.

**Form for a Bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.**

"I (or we, as the case may be) [here write the name or names in full] of [here state the residence or residences] hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. — from — to — as often as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires, in the time stated in the schedules contained in such advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to-wit: [here state how it is to be conveyed.] for the annual sum of [here write out the sum in words at full length.]

Dated — [Signed.]

**Form of a Guaranty to accompany each bid.**

"The undersigned [here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors] guarantees that, [here insert name of bidder or names of bidders, as the case may be,] if his (or their) bid for carrying the mail from — to — is accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into the contract required by the Postmaster General, pursuant to such bid, prior to the first day of July next, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

Dated — [Signed.]

**Form of Certificate.**

"The undersigned, Postmaster of —, certifies that he is well acquainted with the guarantors above named and their property, and that they are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty."

**INSTRUCTIONS.**

**Embracing certain conditions, which will be incorporated in the contracts.**

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers, and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office blanks, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the exclusive use of the Department and agent, for the assorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction of the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not more than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished, a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a dependent mail; and a forfeiture of a due proportion of it when a train or steamer is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, injured, lost, or destroyed; for conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to destruction, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter's pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the just office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General, or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and alter the schedule, but allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required, or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers to annul the contract. The Postmaster General may annul the contract, when he wishes to dispense with the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they prove to be greater, than is advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law

from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 25th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, to wit, the 1st of April next, at 10 a. m., or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with the regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to internit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute and inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no mail connection or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for extravagance; and where a bid contains any of the above exceptions, their disadvantages will be estimated in competition with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name, residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horseback is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State or Territory of —" written on the face of the letter; and should be deposited in time to be received by or before the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors be duly certified. (See forms.)

17. The contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st of July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a depot, will immediately after the 15th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distances from the railroad depot, and how otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.

19. Under the act of March 3d, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance, that is inadequate for the route in respect to its celerity, certainty, and security of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. Whenever the bid does not name the mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit, on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3d, 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "star bids." It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules, viz:

22. When the mail is of such size and weight as to render it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the star bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

23. On routes of the highest class, where four-horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

24. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

25. Post masters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

26. The contracts will be substantially executed in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Jan. 15th 1851.

**WM. K. BARTON, HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,**

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kansasville, Iowa.

**WOULD** respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

**LET EVERY TRADE LIVE**

**DUSTIN AMY,**

Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer.

Kanesville, Iowa.

HAS just received per Steamer Robert Fulton, a large and splendid assortment of **PREPARED STEEL**, also **IRVING'S PATENT AIR TIGHT**, and **BRASS** fittings, which he will sell as low as at any place this side of St. Louis, and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. Also his large and superb assortment of tin ware which he is constantly manufacturing. All kind of tin or sheet iron ware made to order. Don't forget the sign of the **BIG COFFEE POT.**

DUSTIN AMY.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

**CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS,**

ware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

**EMPORIUM STORE**

## To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.

**DOW, HOLT & CO.,**

Manufacturers of all kinds of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, Dow's MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT.

Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand. Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and tight traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 168, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets. Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1851.—5t

**BACON, HYD & CO.**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN **DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS.**

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

**Kanesville Merchants and California Emigrants Attention!**

**GROCERY STORE,**

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St. St. Louis, Mo.

**ALEXANDER ROBBINS**

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends and the public generally, that he has opened the above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850.—5m

**GROCERIES, GROCERIES.**

Cheep for Cash at **HENRY KEBBLE'S**

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

**FRANCIS LEFERE, GROCER.**

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines, Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue. ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY orders solicited, and attended to promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants will find every thing in our establishment necessary for an out-fit. Every thing in our line of business warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of charge.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

**Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.**

**NEW WAGON SHOP.**

North-west Corner of Eleventh street and Washington Avenue. St. Louis, Mo.,

**THOMAS KAY,**

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others in want of wagons, that he is now fully prepared to furnish them with every description, made of well seasoned timber; and having a blacksmith shop attached to his establishment, he is enabled to superintend the iron work, and warrants that none but the best materials, will be used in any department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 27th, 1850.—6m

**THE ST. LOUIS STORE,**

Main Street, Kanesville.

**MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.,**

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by strict attention to the calls and wishes of their customers to merit a liberal share of public favor.

NEW STORE.

## W. H. GOOCH.

**FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.**

**WM. H. GOOCH & BRO.,**

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO. have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale.

They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

**STORAGE.**

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, P. E. Johnson, and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa; Alex. Robbins, H. L. Seabrook, St. Louis, Mo.; F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio; Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass; J. C. Little, Peterboro' N. H.; Williams & Bliss, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

**ON YES!**

**The OTTOM Upside**

DOWN.

Come all ye hungry, starving Souls that feed upon the Wind and get Something better.

Come to Key Creek Mills, where you can purchase, flour you are satisfied,

**FLOUR AND MEAL**

Of the very best quality that Potawatamie can afford—also flour of all kinds common in this country, and all you that want grain ground come where there is plenty of water, and accommodating millers, and when you have it done up right, and in short notice. We also tender our thanks for past favors, and hope a continuance of the same.

**JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE & CO.**

N. B. Remember, also, that I have DRY GOODS and GROCERIES of the best quality and cheap at that, so when you come to mill, put a little change in your pocket, and while the Miller is grinding your grain, walk up to the store, where you will find your humble servant, ready to wait upon you; and it will do you good to see how handy a new hand can do up things for you.

Potteries of all kinds taken in exchange for goods.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

**ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!**

**Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine**

this side of Salt Lake.

**LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.**

**J. E. JOHNSON** takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers, and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

**EMPORIUM STORE,**

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West, or smoke with them the "Cigar" of peace while telling of the Hour of Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandise needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides, honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandise.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

**Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!**

**COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTION-ARY AND EATING SALOON** are kept in the East Room of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakery, consisting of Ovens of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Cakes, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sausages, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

**HEALTH BEFORE WEALTH.**

**DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs,** Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.</







laid down by Wheaton, in his "Elements of International Law," who states (page 122, chap. I, part 2) under the head of the "Rights of Self-Preservation, and Independence," of nations:

"The only exceptions to the application of these general rules, arise out of compact, such as treaties of alliance, guarantee, or mediation, to which the State itself, whose concerns are in question, has become a party."

The undersigned fully assured that Her Majesty's Government may confidently rely on the justice and good faith of the Legislature of South Carolina to arrest from the present moment the operation of an act which he apprehends will, on examination, be found liable (by the individual irritation it must cause), to create the results it was designed to preclude.

(Signed)

GEORGE B. MATHEW.

His Excellency, the Governor of the State of South Carolina.

Reply of Gov. Means.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Columbia, S. C., December, 19th, 1850.

The undersigned Governor of the Commonwealth of South Carolina, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of 17th, from H. B. M.'s Consul, and informs him that it will be transmitted to the Legislature forthwith.

The undersigned takes this occasion to renew his assurance of his own friendly feelings, and those of the State over which he has the honor to preside, towards H. B. M.'s Government, and also his individual respect for H. B. M.'s Consul.

(Signed)

JOHN H. MEANS.

H. B. M.'s Consul, George B. Mathew, Esq.

## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, to ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1851.

## UNION TICKET.

Candidates for office at the Election on the first Monday in April.

For Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.  
JAMES SLOAN, Esq.

For District Clerk.  
EVAN M. GREEN.

For School Fund Commissioner.  
CALVIN R. CLARK.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
WILLIAM VANOSDOL,

ZEBEDEE COUTIN, and

For Constables in the same precinct.  
ROSWELL FERRY,

WILLIAM H. GOOCH.

Candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

James Sloan, Esq., is the man who has obtained the nomination of candidate for this important and responsible station; and it affords us pleasure to say, that he is a man of strict integrity, a member of the bar, possessing a liberal share of legal intelligence, and an unspotted moral character. The only exception we believe, that any person can take, is, that he has conscientiously embraced the Mormon creed; and for this we challenge the world to furnish his moral, religious, or legal character, and the fact of his having embraced said creed, makes him the more acceptable to the great mass of the citizens of this district; but should he be elected, and his official course be marked with impartiality, he would become, at once, exceptionable to the whole Mormon community. Religious creed or sect was not designed to be mentioned or noticed by us in the canvass for Judge; but as it has been alluded to from without the pale of the Church, we now say that we are prepared to defend our religion; and by the Bible, to prove that it is the best religion in the world;—the Bible and our own acknowledged books, the sources and grounds of argument. If, then, it shall be found that we are mistaken, afraid, or unable to maintain our religious belief; and we still cling to it after being successfully overcome, then despise us, in welcome, on account of our religion. Till then, we ask an equal chance for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and while we claim to be an American citizen, and that claim we are only disposed to resign with life, we will ask no more than we are willing to grant to others;—"CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY."

On the first Monday in April next, turn out to the polls and exercise your civil liberty; and by exercising, perpetrate the same; and if any portion of the citizens of this district shall seek to prevent, or to obstruct the natural course of events by any unlawful means, and even call to their aid the citizens of a neighboring State to help them in opposing the constitutional laws of the land, as Mr. Rector intimated at the Convention; rest assured that you will set meanly to resign your power when you only wish to exercise it within the pale of the laws, to those who have hitherto their intentions to us, regardless of the laws. You would prove yourselves cowardly and treacherous Guardians of the rights and interests of the country. But we do not believe that one such idea or thought is harbored by you for a moment; neither do we believe that the honorable men of Fremont, Page and Taylor Counties, entertain any such notions as Mr. Rector represented were cherished by a portion of the citizens. But bad as it may be, remember that duty belongs to us, and consequences to God! And if we are bound to suffer, fear not! But let it ever be our pride, our boast, and our glory, that we suffer without merit, and console ourselves with the fact that all things shall work together for good to them who love God, and to them who are the called according to His purpose.

To Whom It May Concern!

How is it, that some persons can so readily find time and ways to attend parties; but have neither time nor convenience to attend Church? "Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man and drink his blood, ye have no life in you." Give not too strong proofs of the absence of life, by keeping away from the Communion.

**Ferries.**

Messrs. WHEELING, CLARK & Co., of Trading Point, have obtained a permit from the Government to establish a Ferry over the Loup Fork of the Platte, which, together with their forries over the Missouri and Elk Horn Rivers, will enable the passing emigrant to proceed on his journey westward across the plains without obstruction or hindrance. We understand that their boats on all these streams will be in prime order to convey the earliest emigrants over. The North side of the Platte is decidedly the route every time for emigrants to take; and these streams having good ferry boats, every obstacle is removed. The South Fork of the Platte is so wide, and current so rapid, that none will talk about Ferries over it, except those who have never seen it.

For health, for grass, for water, for fuel, for a more even and level road, and for general comforts, the north route is the route to take.

It is generally the case, that when men know that they have choice and valuable articles for sale, they will ask a good price for them, knowing that their commodities are of a quality that will command a liberal price; but when their own consciences tell them that their articles are worthless, they cannot put on a face to ask much, if anything unless they are completely abandoned to falsehood. Mr. Martin, not being thus abandoned, cannot put on a face to charge anything for crossing emigrants at his ferry, from a consciousness that the emigrant will be the loser instead of the gainer. If Mr. Martin's route were the better of the two, he could not only secure all the crossing there, but get almost any price he might be pleased to ask for ferrying. Why then should he offer to cross the people for nothing? As a general thing, thus far through life, we have found that that which cost nothing in the start, cost us dearest in the end.

If the great masses of emigrants that have passed through this town, have caused us to send away and procure provisions by boat and by wagon, at a heavy expense, to supply them; and we have put on enough profit to cover expenses, and to live by the operation we do not know why Mr. Martin should fault with us because we have charged high prices heretofore. This country is now full of all simple articles, and we can assure emigrants that Kanabville and Trading Point, are prepared to furnish out-fits at moderate and reasonable charges. We cannot cross them for nothing; for it costs us something to keep up boats and to run them. We know that we are on the right track, and believe that we are entitled to a reasonable compensation for our labor and toil, and are confident that our eligible location, and superior route will secure to us the main tide of emigration.

**Corn.**

If farmers cannot sell their corn, they can get a good lot of Swine around them and feed it out. Pork and Bacon are always good.

We are under renewed obligations to Hon. D. F. Miller for valuable public documents; and to Hon. Mr. Riggs and Mr. Sals, of Iowa Legislature.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of the Western Frontier of the State of Iowa was held at the "Music Hall" in Kanabville, Pottawattamie County, on Saturday, the 5th inst., for the purpose of devising the best and most efficient means of checking the depredations of the Indians upon our stock, grain, &c. And likewise to hit upon some plan to obtain redress for losses already sustained by Indian aggressions for the last five years.

A resolution was passed at the above meeting to appoint a committee of seven men to inquire into the nature and extent of said depredations, and to recommend the best means they may be able for the protection of property, henceforth, against the aforesaid depredations.

Said committee were instructed to set forth the grievances of the citizens, and to draft a memorial to the proper department, together with a preamble and resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of a mass meeting to be held in Kanabville on Friday, the 14th March, 1851. Whereupon Hon. H. W. Miller, Chairman of said meeting, nominated the following named gentlemen to act as said Committee which was unanimously agreed to.

OSOR HYDE,  
GEORGE P. STILES, Esq.,  
LUKE JOHNSON, M. D.,  
FRANCIS J. WHEELING, Esq.,  
JONATHAN BROWNING,  
MAJOR J. E. HARRON, Indian Agent, and  
SAMUEL ALLIS, Esq., Government teacher and Interpreter.

The above Committee all met at Trading Point on Tuesday, the 11th inst., and after much consultation began to leave to offer the following report.

The extent of the losses sustained for the last five years, it was found impossible to arrive at, with any degree of certainty in so short a time. But by a number of the committee who expressed their opinion, Twenty Thousand Dollars would no more than cover them. The greatest sufferers, and the greatest number of sufferers are now in the Valley of the Salt Lake; yet some are gone to the Valley of Death; but their children live.

Your committee would respectfully recommend that for losses already sustained, the citizens en masse, memorialize Congress through their Representative who may have ready and easy access to the Indian and War Departments.

For protection on this Frontier, your Committee would also respectfully recommend the War Department to be memorialized, to establish a Fort north of the Great Platte, with one or two companies of dragoons.

Indians committing depredations in Iowa and fleeing into their own Territory may be arrested there under the authority of the agent, brought back into the State, and tried by the laws which they have violated.

Also recommended that the citizens use their utmost exertions to prevent the sale of liquor to the Indians, or in any other way trading or trafficking with them; and also, to use all just and lawful means to punish those who have violated the intercourse laws.

Your Committee would here state, that the right of way is secured by the General Government through the Indian Country, by treaty stipulations, to all emigrants, and they are under no obligation to pay tribute to them, for the Government has already done this; yet it may be policy, sometimes to make them some presents.

Until more permanent regulations can be made for our protection, your committee would recommend a committee of vigilance to be appointed through the County, and more particularly along and near the banks of the River.

Resolved, That every citizen be incorporated in said Vigilance Committee, and suffer not an Indian to come on this side of the River; or if any do come, to apply the Hickory smartly, and make them retrace their steps. Let every citizen, therefore, say, "THIS DUTY BELONGS TO ME."

The members of the Committee will have the memorials drafted in due season.

The Fort Des Moines Mail brought in the following letter from Judge McKay on Friday evening last, about three hours after the Convention adjourned. In it will be found the same ideas of the legal qualifications of a Judge that we offered in the Convention;—that among all the good men we had, it was our duty to hit upon a man in whose person, integrity, goodness, and legal knowledge were combined;—that a Judge occupied a station that rendered it necessary for him to have some knowledge of the law, whether the Statute required it or not.

FORT DES MOINES, IOWA, March 4th, 1851.

FRIEND SLOAN.—Yours of the 13th ult. came to hand last week, and I take great pleasure in giving you any information that is in my power, without any fee or reward, except the hospitality which I have heretofore received at your hand.

Enclosed you will find what forms, I can at present obtain, that I have supposed might be of some advantage to you at this time. The new code will be in force on the 4th day of July next, and then all or most of these old forms will be done away. I will give you a rule to go by that will be of more service to you than a thousand forms, for each one has to be varied according to the circumstances of each particular case. The rule is this: In all process give the substantial requirements of the statute in a connected form.

In all records, entries and judgments, give a history of all the material facts in the case as they transpire, and you will have a correct entry in any case, for this is the object in all records and proceedings in Court.

I have tried to get a copy of the rules of our Court to send you, but we have none in our town. They however would not be of much use to you long.

I would not advise you at this time to purchase any works on forms and precedents in pleading, as they will be of but very little use to lawyers in Iowa, under the New Code.

You ask me whether it is absolutely necessary that the person elected Judge of the District Court, should have been admitted to the Bar. This is rather a difficult question, there is nothing in the Constitution or laws that says directly that he must. Yet I hold from the nature and institution of our Government, as well as the duties that a Judge is called upon to perform, that it is necessary that he should have been admitted.

It certainly is the intention of the law that none but lawyers shall be eligible to the office. I am pleased to see that our Legislators in their (long delayed) wisdom have seen proper to extend the protecting care of the State, over your County.

I should also be pleased to hear that the people of the Sixth Judicial District, had elected my friend, James Sloan, Judge. I am afraid however that you are too diffident to assert his claims to office, but I hope that he has friends enough in the District that will give my respects to your family and Charlie.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM MCKAY.

James Sloan, Esq., of Kanabville, was the nominee of the Convention on the 14th inst., for candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

We would now say to all our friends, and to the friends of order and equal rights, turn not to the right hand, neither to the left; nor let your moral nerve be weakened or unstrung by any threats or boasts that may emanate from the lips of wreckless and ceeding men. Be united, and move to the polls with cool, deliberate, but decided purpose. Be kind and courteous, generous and frank; and if any man threaten you, return not the threat; but give the weight of your power at the polls. Let no unlawful vote be cast, neither let any lawful voter be prevented from giving his vote, by which the election may be contested, neither through indolence or inattention, stay away from the polls. But on the first Monday in April next, let every voter in the District, be early at the polls, do his duty, and return immediately to his home.

In another column the proceedings of the convention are officially given.

For the Guardian.

To the Editor of the Guardian:

DEAR SIR.—Reflecting upon the course that some men have taken heretofore, in their political career, I feel to ask you a question:

Supposing the Presidency of the Church at the City of the Great Salt Lake had left on a visit to the Misses just before you arrived there last summer; and had left instructions with the man or men in charge of the Church, as to the course they should pursue in relation to politics, &c. But upon your arrival there, being a little more shrewd and cunning, (in your own estimation) than those left in charge, you advise the people to take another course from what the Presidency recommended and counselled them, by which you create strife, division, enmity, and worse than all, drunkenness. What kind of a reception would they be likely to give you, on meeting with you, after learning your conduct? Please give us an answer in your next paper. The request of many citizens.

Respectfully,

E. M. GREENE.

Answer to the above. About such a reception as Hon. A. W. Babbitt, has reason to expect when he comes to Kanabville.

For the Frontier Guardian.

MR. EDITOR.—I have heard of Cutlerism in your Church, and would be glad to know something about it, or what it is. By complying with this request, you will greatly oblige a constant reader of the Guardian.

ORIENT.

DEFINITION OF CUTLERISM.—"The Big Head," swelling into sore accusations,—breaking out and freely discharging the corruption of Apostasy.

Hodge's Ploughs.

These plows are manufactured of steel, and constructed in a manner that will not allow them to clog. They will scour, and become bright in our alluvial soil. Mr. H. has long resided in the country, and from personal observation and experience, is enabled to adapt his plows, in every way, to the nature and quality of this soil; and to the best interests of the agricultural community. Plows brought from abroad do not answer so well, for they are not manufactured expressly for this market.

Hodge's Plows are for sale at various places in this town; and we hesitate not to say, that they are superior to any ever offered in this market. Farmers, try them; or enquire of your neighbors who have tried them, and we think you will be sure to buy of his manufacture.

## Convention.

KANABVILLE, IOWA, March 14th, 1851.

Convention met pursuant to order to nominate a Candidate for District Judge for the Sixth Judicial District. Delegates present, James Allred, Isaac Allred, Samuel Ferrin, Isaac Bullock, F. J. Wheeling, Jonathan Browning, Dr. Luke Johnson, Ira Ames, Dr. Egbert Ellsworth, John W. Lasley, H. W. Miller, Isaac Houston, Elder Orson Hyde and F. R. Kinsman.

Convention organized by appointing James Allred, Chairman, and F. R. Kinsman, Clerk. Messrs. J. W. Coolidge and J. B. Stutsman being absent, the Convention appointed David Devol and Alex. McKee to supply the vacancy. Benj. Rector, of Fremont county was introduced and admitted as an honorary member of the Convention. Elder Hyde expressed a wish to hear the views and wishes of the people of Fremont, through Mr. Rector.

Mr. Rector thanked the members for their kindness in presenting to him a seat, and for the opportunity of expressing his views, and the views of the people of his county upon this occasion. He said that it was not the feeling of an aspirant to office that called him from his home;—that it was not the prospect of lucrative gain, or any sinister motive that prompted him to come hither, but on the contrary, his sincere wish was for the common good of the people of the "Western Frontier," and the imperative duties which seem to devolve upon every citizen of the Sixth Judicial District. He said that upon the present crisis rested the determination of events, the result of which would be either fearfully dark or sublimely glorious;—would be either a wreath of honor or a scourge and an anathema to us as a people. He said that there was the same feelings existing in the breasts of some against the Mormons now, that had existed before—that there were those who would oppose the election of a Mormon to the Judgeship, with a feeling amounting to persecution, and as bitter and vituperative as human nature is susceptible of. He remarked that Missouri skirted the Southern border of their county, and that a strong affinity existed between the citizens of Fremont and that State;—that the citizens of that State had already expressed themselves ready to co-operate with the people of Fremont to resist the voice of the people at the ballot box, provided the accents and cadences of that voice should not please their ears; that the smouldering fire of mobocratic extermination was there, and only awaited a suitable breeze to fan it into an open flame. (What a recommendation! What has Missouri to do with the affairs of Iowa? Wonder if somebody won't be mad if we do not hold still and let the hot end of the poker be screwed to our vitals!—Ed.) He thought that although the Mormons have a majority in the District, yet this feeling of opposition should prompt them to a disposition to compromise, and to give the nomination to some one who is not a member of the Mormon Church;—that although entitled to all the rights and immunities of American citizens, yet it is better to "give than to receive," and therefore that the people of the District would be better satisfied with such a nomination; and he thought it the imperative duty of the members of the Convention to select accordingly. But if it is found that there are no men out of the Church who will fill the office with honor and advantage to the District, then choose one from the Church. But for God's sake, and for the sake of our firesides and homes, and by all that is esteemed good or great, to be careful whom we choose. He assured the Convention that it was far from his wish to occupy the station, and to shoulder the responsibilities of the office; but if it should be the wish of the people, he would feel impelled by his sense of duty to his country to serve them to the best of his judgment, and that he would pledge himself to do so should he be the nominee. But, sirs, let your decision be what it may, I pray you in the name of God to act thoughtfully; for there are almost insuperable barriers to overcome—and fears and dark forebodings press the sincere conviction upon my soul that there are grounds for deep concern. In conclusion he exhorted the members to act in love to one common cause and in fear of excitement and mob law.

Elder Orson Hyde, arose and said, that the idea was impressed upon the minds of some, that the Mormons have no right to the elective franchise, or to hold office in the State; and that many consider them unworthy and incapable to act in such a capacity;—that the time had been when the franchise privilege was sought to be denied to them in this State; but the scales were now turned and the spirit which had been manifested in the Halls of Legislation during the past winter, amply proved that the Mormons are considered eligible and worthy the rights and immunities of freemen. He said, that inasmuch as a candidate was concerned he had not made any selection, and as there were those in and out of the Church who could fill the office satisfactorily, he had no particular preference at all—that all he would ask, and all that the people would ask, was a candidate, who is a worthy, high-minded man. If such an one be selected he would be satisfied. He said that inasmuch as the gentlemen from Fremont had harbored some fears in regard to the result, and had glanced at the religious views of his Church;—so he would say that a consciousness of right had been his shield and buckler thus far, and should be in future. He said that as an American citizen he felt entitled to all the privileges appended and belonging to them;—that a father's blood freely shed in the defence of his country's liberty strengthened that feeling;—and as long as there is one true spirit who would face the assailant of those rights, he for one would aid him as long as he had blood to shed, or an enemy to face. Forebodings and fears had no place in his bosom—that if there were spirits that would trample underfoot law and order, the sooner they are found out the better. Pence, he said, was that which he most desired, yet he would not sacrifice his rights as an American freeman to purchase such repose. He said that if religious matters had not been introduced, he would not have mentioned anything of the kind, but in view of the threats and insinuations which had been made, he thought that if any other than a member of the church should be elected, it would be said that the Mormons did not dare to elect one of their number. He wished it to be distinctly un-

derstood that the Mormons, as a mass, wished to act efficiently and rightly; and as such, without fear, or dark forebodings of what might follow. In conclusion he hoped, that the members would act free and untroubled by any fears, and that they would choose an independent, high-minded man, and that if such an one be selected, he would cheerfully give his hearty support, whether he be a member of the Church or not.

Mr. Miller remarked that he had acted in concert with Mr. Rector in by-gone days, and wished to do so in future, and that if he, (Mr. R.) should be the nominee, he would support him. He said that there were men in the District, who were amply qualified in his opinion to fill the station; men who are judges of law, and who are honest and trustworthy. He said he felt above threats and fears, and that as the principle of right wrongs no man, and as no man should fear harm when engaged in doing good, so he in his selection of a nominee would hold himself aloof from any insinuations of danger, and that he would strictly maintain his inalienable rights as a citizen of this County, and of holding sacred that principle which gives to man the right to think and act for himself, and to vote for whom he pleases.

Dr. Kinsman arose and said, that he was prepared to act free and untroubled by any prejudice either of party strife, or sectional jealousy—that his acquaintance with the people was not such as to give him strong preferences for any one. Not being a member of the Church, his interests were as much identified with one part of the District as the other. He said that he thought that all threats were futile and uncalled for, and that fears of mobs—sedition of interests, and compromise of rights were not worth a moment's cavil. He thought that religion and politics should not have anything to do with the selection; and he would pledge himself to act independent of such. He said that all he wanted to know of a candidate, was, that he was an efficient and upright man; and if such an one should be selected he would give him his unqualified approbation and support.

After the consideration of the different points connected with the duties of the Convention, they proceeded to ballot for a candidate.

After the ballots were recorded, JAMES SLOAN was declared duly elected nominee of the Convention—having received a majority of all the votes cast by the members of the Convention.

After which H. W. Miller motioned that each member of the Convention should pledge himself to use all honorable means to elect said nominee, which motion was seconded and received the unanimous sanction of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned, sine die.

JAMES ALLRED, Chairman.

F. R. KINSMAN, Clerk.

Salt Lake Mail.

We learn that the Salt Lake Mail left Fort Laramie on the 11th ult., for the Valley, in charge of Mr. Hackard, who relieved Powell.

Hackard was thirty-four days coming to Laramie from the Valley, and quite a large mail is brought down by Powell. Mr. H. reports that the snow was very deep in the Mountains, Arnold with the December Mail is not heard of, he is supposed to be lost. Hackard left the Valley on the 4th, of January. Since writing the above we learn that the February Mail for the Valley, passed Austin on the 17th ult., in charge of Mr. Smith, of Jackson Co., Missouri.

Mark it.

No man that does not possess moral stamina enough to take the responsibility of any straitened or difficult measure himself, and boldly say, "I did it," when it is necessary, had tends to an honorable point, can ever wear a celestial crown. How contemptible is he, in the eye of honor, who shrinks from a responsibility that justly belongs to him, and to screen himself, throw that responsibility upon the shoulders of another. He is not destined to rise very high.

Benefit of Advertising in the Guardian.

It will be remembered that in our last paper, Mr. John Brown was advertised, and an intimation that possibly some misfortune had befallen him; but the advertisement had only time to spread a little distance; when, to the joy of our hearts, Mr. Brown arrived from the South, all safe and sound.

Who would not advertise in the Guardian?

Conference.

The Annual Conference of the Church will be organized on the sixth day of April in Kanabville, (Sunday) and then adjourn for one week. No business of importance will be done on the sixth, and consequently it will not be expected that our friends from the distant branches will attend; but it is expected they will attend on the Sunday following (April 13th), for at the adjourned Conference, the business of the Church will be done.

The New Banking Law in Illinois is likely to be productive of great excitement before the election takes place next November. Its opponents say that the bill is very defective, and that it will work the most disastrous consequences to the State. The Register carries a curious fact in connection with this Bank. It is, that numbers of members who voted for the bill, are pledged to vote against it at the polls, and use their exertions to secure its rejection. They defend their Legislative course by the plea that they are willing to trust the people; yet they authorized the bill to be voted on by the people next November, when the only officers to be chosen are county treasurers, while the constitution requires that the vote shall be taken at a general election.

COMMON SENSE FROM A QUEER QUARTER.

—The Mississippian (Ben Quitman's special organ) thus comments on some remarks of the Richmond, (Va.) Enquirer:

"We would say to the Enquirer, that we have not yet discovered the worth of professions of loyalty to the 'Union,' among those who are for such 'practical' disunion as is speciously wrapped in their non-intercourse doctrines. They are vending the ripe fruits of disunion, before we have taken the first step towards it. We shrewdly suspect there are English Importers in Richmond, who measure Southern rights by a standard they do not openly avow. The resolutions of the so-called Southern Rights Association of that city, smell of London."

## To Be Remembered.

To whom may you, with safety, commit your secret? Not to him or to her whose fidelity is to obtain it, leads to many pressing important and sacred promises of fidelity; for this great anxiety to obtain your secret is only treachery in embryo. But the person may be safely trusted whose wise and prudent indifference paves the way to unlimited confidence, and to the most secret recesses of the heart. Happy are those people whose mutual and reciprocal confidence is undisturbed by the tatter's tongue, and whose peace is augmented by the strict attention of every one to his or her own business.

## Early Spring.

We have every indication of an Early Spring; and if the weather continue favorable, Livingston & Kinkaid's emigration and transportation train are requested to start on the 20th of April. Also the poor train, under the charge of Capt. John Brown at the same time. Early! Early! Early! Starting is the important point to be gained in going over the plains. And those who do not know that they are going, should put in the plow and the seed without delay, and without mercy or limit. One general "HURRAH!" should set every wheel, plow, drag and hand in motion.

## MARRIED.

By Elder David Candland, on Friday, March 14, Mr. OWEN COLE, to Mrs. KEZIAH BRANDON, all of this county.

## DIED.

On the 18th inst., of Diarrhea, BENJAMIN F. infant son of Daniel and Sarah A. Grant, aged 3 years, 2 months, and 11 days.

Father, Mother, I have gone to rest.

Among the Just among the Best;

My sufferings on Earth are o'er,

Prepare to meet me on Zion's shore.

In this town, Feb. 21, Mr. WILLIAM PAGE, formerly of Peterboro, N. H., aged 41.

In this town, January 29, 1851, HARVEY B. MITCHELL, of consumption, aged 41 years.

In this town, March 14th, 1851, Miss EMILINE BRITTON, of consumption, aged 41.

At Big Bend Branch, THOMAS RICHMOND, on the 20th ult., aged 46.

Farewell to you dear brother,

You finished your work here below,

We hope to meet one another,

In a State free from care, sin and woe.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.



## The Frontier Guardian.

Wanted.  
Twenty good teamsters to go to the Valley. Liberal wages given—Apply at this office.

## President's Proclamation.

Mr. Fillmore has issued his proclamation in relation to the nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law in Boston. We publish it below. It was telegraphed to Boston on the 19th, and was received here pending the examination of Ellsbur Wright, Abolitionist, charged with being concerned in aiding in the rescue of the slave from the custody of the officers. Mr. Lunt, U. S. District Attorney, moved the Court that the proclamation be read by the U. S. Marshal. Mr. Sewell, counsel for the defense, objected, on the ground of its being a telegraph dispatch, which was no proof whatever of its authenticity.

Commissioner Hallett expressed his astonishment that any citizen should ridicule a proclamation from the Chief Magistrate of the United States in favor of maintaining its laws. He then ordered the reading of the document, which was done.

A negro named James Scott, a second hand clothing dealer, was arrested charged with being concerned in the outrage on Saturday. He was confined in prison.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 19th, says:—  
Rumor reports, this morning, the arrest of another fugitive slave. Several unruly blacks collected around the court house, and on being denied admittance, they ridiculed the officers. But no violence was done. A large police force was in attendance.

The President's Proclamation will, we feel assured, meet with the hearty concurrence and approval of every good citizen. It manifests a determination to support the Constitution and laws against the fanaticism and higher-law mobs of the North. In this prompt and efficient move of President Fillmore, he has fully realized the expectations of his friends, and manifested himself worthy of the high trust reposed in him. We could not but feel that his will follow the movement and compel the negroes and fanatics of the North to obey the law and acquiesce in its enforcement.

## A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, information has been received that sundry lawless persons, principally persons of color, combined and confederated together, for the purpose of opposing by force the execution of the laws of the United States, did, at Boston, Massachusetts, on the fifteenth of this month, make a violent assault on the Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, for the District of Massachusetts, in the Court House, and did overcome the said officers; and did, by force, rescue from their custody a person arrested as a fugitive slave, and then and there a prisoner lawfully held by the said Marshal or Deputy Marshals of the United States, and other scandalous outrages did commit in violation of law:

Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, I have issued this my proclamation, calling on all well-disposed citizens to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinity of this outrage to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this and other such combinations, and assisting the Marshal and his Deputies in recapturing the above-mentioned prisoner. And I do, especially, direct that prosecutions be commenced against all persons who shall have made themselves aiders or abettors in or to this flagrant offence. And I do further command that the District Attorney of the United States, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws of the United States, cause the foregoing offenders, and all such as aided, abetted, or assisted them, or shall be found to have harbored or concealed such fugitive, contrary to law, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, this 19th day of February, 1851.

[L. S.] MILLARD FILLMORE,  
DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State.

The City of Boston had her good fame sullied many years ago by the burning of the Charlestown Convention—an act of violence for which the fanatics of that State have never yet found magnanimity enough to make reparation. But, bad as that act was, it loses all its reproach when contrasted with the acts of the Abolitionists and free negroes, in the open and flagrant nullification of the Fugitive Slave Law. As yet, we have only very imperfect reports, furnished by the Telegraph, still they are not only of a disgraceful but very serious character. It sounds strange to us, that in a law abiding, peace-loving community, as Boston claims to have been, such scenes have been enacted. That a band of fanatics and knaves—white and black—countenanced and counseled by such men as Josiah Quincy, Sen., Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner, the hopeful candidate of the amalgamated party of Abolitionists and Loopholes for the Senate of the United States—that they should be permitted to rescue a slave from the custody of the United States Marshal; that the authority of the court was not sufficient to effect his recapture; that a strong police force should be crowded into a Court House, to protect the officers in the performance of their duty, and secure the execution of the law—these things amaze us. The grossness of the outrage may be inferred from the fact of its being brought to the notice of the Senate by Mr. CLAY, and the responsibility of the President is greatly increased by it. We do not apprehend that he will hesitate about the course which he is called upon to pursue, but we are anxious that he should acquit himself well and energetically in this emergency. The violators of the law must be apprehended and punished, or there is no longer any sanctity in law or any safety in its guarantees for person or property. The issue must be met in Boston, and on this question, and now: for, if the Fugitive Slave Law may be violated there, it may be done all over the country.—[St. Louis Republican.]

From the Millennial Star of Jan. 15th, 1851.

## Emigration.

The Ship *Ellen* went out of dock on the 6th inst., having on board a company of Saints, consisting of four hundred and sixty-six souls, under the presidential care of Elders J. W. Cummings, Crandall Dunn, and William Moss.

The George W. Bourne also cleared on the 9th inst., having on board two hundred and eighty-one passengers, under the presidency of Elders Wm. Gibson, Thomas Margetts, and William Booth. Greatly blessed are these companies in the society and instruction of these holy men who accompany them. Long will the labors of love which these ministers of the Most High have performed in the British Isles, be cherished in the memories of thousands who have been enriched in the knowledge of God by their precepts and examples. They go laden with the experience of Heaven's goodness, bearing their sheaves with them home to Zion: May fair winds, and plenty of them, haste them speedily to New Orleans.

The *Ellen Maria* is appointed to sail on the 29th inst., her complement of passengers is now nearly made up. Elders Orson Pratt and George D. Watt, are expected to sail on that vessel, with their families.

Those wishing to go out in February, are requested to state in their communications, what part of the month will best suit them, that an eye may be had to their accommodation in determining the date of the ship's departure. All communications upon that subject should be addressed to Franklin D. Richards.

We clip the following section of the Law from the Iowa Star, fixing the terms of the Sixth Judicial District Court, of this State, and the places where it shall be held in said District.

Sec. 4. In the Sixth Judicial District in Pottawattamie county on the first Monday in May, and the first Monday in October. In Fremont county: on the third Monday in May, and third Monday in October.

In any new county organized, or to be organized, in said Sixth District, at such times and places, as the Judge of the District, shall appoint, until further provided for.

A CALL FOR U. S. TROOPS AT MACKINAC.—By the last mail from Mackinac, we hear that Col. Whistler, the Commandant of the 4th Regiment on duty at this station, received a letter or statement from some person at Mackinac, sworn to before Justice O'Malley to the effect that the Mormons on Beaver Island were a lawless, reckless band—disregarding the laws of the United States—treating the flag of our country with disrespect, and raising an ensign of their own; and that it needed the interposition of the United States troops to protect the rights of our Government.—[Detroit Tribune, Jan. 30.]

As to the correctness or incorrectness of the above, we are unprepared to say: But this one thing we will say, and that is this: The leaders of the Beaver Island Mormons, are excluded members from our Church; and a reckless, self-will, bordering upon desperation, incites them to action. There may be some among them who are honestly deceived. This number, however, is comparatively small in our opinion. We wish it, therefore, distinctly understood, that the Mormons here, and at the City of the Great Salt Lake, hold no fellowship or correspondence with Mr. Strang, and his followers on Beaver Island; but regard the majority of them as willing dupes to known falsehood, and using phosphorus and calling it the Holy Ghost, thus following those who have committed the unpardonable sin by their foolish and wicked blasphemy against that Divine Agent.

## Appointment of the High Council.

Brother James Snow was appointed at the last session of the Council to take the place of Elder Stoddard, to have charge of the branches of the Church, and to be their itinerant preacher under the direction of said Council. The Branches may, therefore, look to Dr. Snow as the authorized agent of the Council to give instruction, and to regulate the affairs of the Branches in this Pottawattamie purchase.

## Monies Received since March 7, 1851.

S. M. Farnsworth,	\$2 00	Thomas Huff,	1 25
J. W. Coolidge,	4 00	Asa Felt,	1 25
H. P. Coolidge,	2 00	Reuben Lanier,	1 25
J. K. Coolidge,	3 00	Preston Thomas,	2 50
J. W. Coolidge,	3 00	Charles Thomas,	1 00
J. W. Coolidge & Co.,	50 Mrs. M. Henderson,		
50	50	50	50
V. H. Bruce,	1 00	W. H. Davis,	2 50
Henry Grow,	2 00	Benj. Rector,	1 00
Benj. Whithead,	1 00	Oliver Whitney,	2 00
J. W. Rowland,	1 00	John H. Moore,	1 25
J. B. Bell,	40	Josiah Grant,	1 50
John Sherman,	45	Joel M. Weldon,	25
John Murray,	25	S. H. Downs,	1 00
T. H. Benton Jr.,	5 00	Johanna Farmer,	1 00
Shadrach Briggs,	3 00	Edward Brain,	1 00
Samuel Gates,	2 00	Nathaniel Leggett,	1 00
Silas Hillman,	50	William Rex,	1 00
Hiram Bostwick,	50	Edmund Stevens,	1 00
A. Shaw,	1 14	Francis Milnor,	1 00
S. C. Clyde,	5 00	William Lane,	1 00
John Martin,	4 00	John McKee,	1 00
B. C. Baren,	50	James Sadler,	1 00
H. G. O'Leary,	25	John Phillips,	1 00
George Anderson,	1 25	Morgan Jones,	1 00
George Cummings,	1 00	David Ewen,	1 00
Thomas Coulson,	1 00	Thomas Williams,	1 00
John Lester,	1 25	William Davis,	1 00
J. E. Smith,	2 00	Henry Moore,	1 00
W. A. Smith,	1 00	John Bynow,	1 00
Huldah Barnes,	1 00	Edward Ashton,	1 00
Mrs. N. P. Pierson,	1 00	Wm. Cook,	1 00
John Currie,	1 00	John King,	1 00
Jerome M. Benson,	1 00	Alex. Easton,	1 00
John Wright,	1 00	John Richards,	1 00
J. W. Hunsman,	1 00	John Williams,	1 00
Chester Snyder,	1 00	Samuel Bell,	1 00
James H. Heth,	1 00	John H. Heth,	1 00
Hiram Oaks,	1 00	Ed. Dehart,	1 00
Moses Johnson,	2 00	John Wirt,	1 00
B. J. Bankhead,	2 00	Joseph Jackson,	1 00
Uriah Curtis,	1 00	Lewis Egar,	1 50
John Lowe,	1 00	John Barker,	1 00
Thomas McTaggart,	50	John Clark,	1 00
Thomas Coulson,	20	David Holeman,	1 00
Wm. Cazier,	1 00	Charles Raymond,	1 00
John Laid,	1 25	George Colmeyer,	75
G. A. Robinson,	1 00	Abiah Wadsworth,	1 00
T. Bradbury,	1 25	M. Morgan,	1 00
M. A. Vince,	2 00	Alfred Bell,	1 00
G. A. Barman,	1 00	W. A. Barton,	1 00
Zebulon Conliffe,	1 35	J. O. Clark,	1 00
John Holly,	1 00	J. O. G. Beach,	1 00
John H. Heth,	1 00	John Norton,	25
Preston Thomas,	4 00	W. M. Peck,	1 00
B. H. Skinner,	2 00	Ira Sherman,	1 00
Joseph T. Gilbert,	1 50	Henry Boyle,	1 00
W. P. Zuter,	1 50	Stratton Thornton,	1 00
L. K. Kilgore,	1 50	Levi Sauntand,	1 00
A. Dunbar,	1 50	W. W. Weeks,	1 00
Joseph B. Tardy,	1 50	Jacob Bigler,	1 00
James Powell,	1 50	Uriah Roundy,	1 00
W. F. Dennis,	1 50	John Mackley,	1 00
A. W. Thomas,	1 50		

## AN ACT

To reorganize the State and define the boundaries of the several counties and districts therein. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That the county of Lee, shall have three [3] Senators, and six [6] Representatives.

Sec. 2. That the county of Des Moines, shall have two [2] Senators, and four [4] Representatives.

Sec. 3. That the county of Van Buren, shall have two [2] Senators, and four [4] Representatives.

Sec. 4. That the county of Jefferson, shall have two [2] Senators, and three [3] Representatives.

Sec. 5. That the county of Henry, shall have one [1] Senator, and three [3] Representatives.

Sec. 6. That the county of Wapello, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives, and that the counties of Wapello, Monroe, Lucas, and Clark, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative, jointly. And that the counties of Monroe, Lucas and Clark, shall have one [1] Representative.

Sec. 7. That the county of Davis, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives, and that the counties of Davis, Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative, jointly, and the counties of Appanoose, Wayne and Decatur, shall have one [1] Representative, jointly.

Sec. 8. That the county of Pottawattamie shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative, and the counties of Mills, Montgomery, Adams, Union, Ringold, Taylor, Page and Fremont, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative, jointly.

Sec. 9. That the county of Keokuk and Mahaska, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative each, and one [1] Representative jointly.

Sec. 10. That the counties of Keokuk and Mahaska, shall have one [1] Senator, and one [1] Representative each, and one [1] Representative jointly.

Sec. 11. That the counties of Marion, Warren and Madison, shall have one [1] Senator, and three [3] Representatives.

Sec. 12. That the county of Scott, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives.

Sec. 13. That the county of Muscatine, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives.

Sec. 14. That the counties of Cedar and Clinton, shall have one [1] Representative each, and one [1] Senator jointly.

Sec. 15. That the county of Johnson, shall have one [1] Representative, and the counties of Johnson, Iowa and Poweshiek, shall have one [1] Representative, jointly.

Sec. 16. That the counties of Jasper, Polk, Dallas, Guthrie, Green, Boone, Story, Harshbarger, Grundy, Riley, Keosauqua, Hamilton, Humboldt, Grundy, Butler, Bremer, Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Franklin, Cerro, Gordon, Hancock, Kosuth, Palo Alto, Emmitt, Bancroft, Winnebago, and Worth, shall have one [1] Senator, and three [3] Representatives.

Sec. 17. That the county of Jackson, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives, and the county of Jones, one [1] Representative, and the counties of Jackson and Jones, one [1] Senator jointly.

Sec. 18. That the counties of Linn, Benton and Sane, shall have one [1] Senator, and two [2] Representatives.

Sec. 19. That the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Blackhawk, Grundy, Butler and Bremer, shall have four [4] Representatives, and the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd and Chickasaw, shall have two [2] Representatives, and the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Blackhawk, Grundy, Butler, Bremer, Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd and Chickasaw, shall have three [3] Senators, jointly.

Approved, Feb. 5, 1851.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first Monday, the 17th day of April next, at the Warehouse of F. J. Wheeling, in the precinct of Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawattamie, and at Wm. H. Gough & Brother's Warehouse, on Hyde Street, in Kanawha, in the precinct of Kanawha, in said county, an election will be held to establish the seat of justice for said county; at Kanawha, in the precinct of Kanawha, in said county, the other is at the residence of John D. Parker, at Pleasant Grove, about eight miles above Kanawha, on the south side of the Mississippi, and about five miles from the Indian Mill. Also to be elected, or balloted for, at said election, one District Judge for the 6th Judicial District of the State of Iowa, one School Fund Commissioner, for said county; one Supervisor of Highways, for each of said precincts, and as many Justices of the Peace, and constables, for each of said precincts, as it lacks of having two of each.

Which said Election is to be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

T. BURDICK, Clerk of the Board of Co. Coms.

Kanawha, March 7, 1851—2t

N. B. By a late Act of the Legislature, the county of Pottawattamie, as nearly as can now be determined, extends about thirteen miles north, eleven south, and twenty-eight miles east from Kanawha. Voters within these limits are entitled to vote for the county seat.

## LAND AGENCY.

EMIGRANTS from abroad coming to Pottawattamie County, Iowa, and wishing to purchase themselves homes, or at low prices, will do well to call upon the undersigned, who has some good bargains of houses, lots and farms for sale.

Those desiring to have property sold, will please hand in a list of the same, giving a description of it, and the terms they wish to sell on.

Office at the Music Hall.

THOS. MCKENZIE, Agent.

Kanawha, March 7, 1851.

## A. H. DEEVER,

## BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine of the very best quality, physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D. will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. C. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851—4t

C. G. MARTIN, 1851 W. R. MARTIN, New York.

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING

## REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, British and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store, No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received, and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at very small advances. Attending at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of his friends and the public generally; I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and jewel bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches; Silver do do do do; New and fashionable jewelry; Silver spoons, forks, knives, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted of standard; Silver-plated castors and cake baskets; Silver do tea sets, vases and vases; Britannia tea sets, castors and urns; Japanese tea trays; Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles; Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers; Double and single barrel guns and rifles; Revolving and rifle pistols; Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes; Perfumery; the best German cologne; Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;

Pussions caps, German and English water proof; Razors and razor strops; Daguerotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter and re-plate gold and silver, or to duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851—4m

## GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have made arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barreled shot guns, rifles and yaguers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolving pistols and percussion pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting gallery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser. Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gunsmithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD, 54 Main st., cor. Pine St., St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, March 7, 1851—4m

## ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

PERSONS knowing they have unsettled accounts with the late firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, will please call on James Sloan, Esq., (office, Main Street), and settle the same, who is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

JOHN NEEDHAM, W. B. FERGUSON.

Kanawha, March 7, 1851—3t

## FLOUR.

THE undersigned will deliver at Kanawha, on the early opening of navigation, a large lot of FLOUR, of the best quality, put up in sacks, suitable to be used by emigrants and others.

PERRY & YOUNG, Weston, Mo., March 7, 1851—2m

## GOLD PLATE.

DR. H. P. SWAINE, Surgeon Dentist, of Weston, Mo., (late of Cincinnati, Ohio), would most respectfully tender his professional services, to the citizens and vicinity of Kanawha, for the short term of two weeks, commencing May 15. Having prepared himself well, with all suitable materials, he hopes to meet a liberal patronage.

Weston, March 7, 1851—3t

## NOTICE.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE, having this day sold his part of Keg Creek Mills, this is to notify the public that the firm of J. W. Coolidge & Co. is hereby dissolved, and those indebted will please come and settle, as we wish to close business.

J. W. COOLIDGE & CO. Keg Creek, March 1, 1851—mh7

## DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of NEEDHAM & FERGUSON, was dissolved, February 11th, 1851, by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm, will be settled by James Sloan, Esq., who is authorized to use the name of the firm only in liquidation.

W. B. FERGUSON.

Kanawha, March 7, 1851—3t

## TEAMSTERS WANTED.

THIRTY hands to drive teams to Salt Lake by the undersigned, who expects to leave about the 1st of May. Terms made known on application to Mr. Thomas McKENZIE, Kanawha, Iowa.

GAUGH, ALEXANDER & CO., Union Mills, Platte Co., Mo. Weston, March 7, 1851—3m

## 60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO. mh7 3m

## NOTICE.

RECEIVED at the Warehouse of the subscribers, in St. Joseph, the following described packages, which, if not previously called for and charges paid, will be sold at Public Auction, to pay charges, on Saturday the 19th day of April, A. D., 1851, viz:

1 box merchandise, marked "L. Wharton, care of Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo."

1 cask merchandise, marked "S. Weston, Kanawha, Pottawattamie county, Iowa, care Middleton & Riley."

MIDDLETON RILEY & MCGEE, St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—2t

## THE GOLD REGIONS.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—The fact of the property has been lost at this Ferry during the last two years' heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and death beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO. Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

## SELLING OFF.

WE will sell our entire lot of ready made clothing at a small advance above cost to make room for our Spring stock.

B. R. PEGRAM & CO. mh7

## BACON.

A PRIME LOT OF BACON—for sale, at (March 7) B. R. PEGRAM & CO'S

## UTAH

## CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs



## The Frontier Guardian.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Extract from the Act of Congress of 3d March, 1845, section 15.

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General, in all future lettings of contracts for the transportation of the mail, to set the same, in every case, to the lowest bidder, tendering sufficient guarantee for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due delivery, certainty, and security of such transportation; nor shall any new contractor hereafter be required to purchase out, or take at a valuation, the stock or vehicle of any previous contractor for the same route."

Bidders will be careful to read the forms and instructions appended to this advertisement. They are requested to state, in their proposals, the mode by which they intend to convey the mail. Where the size and weight of the mails, or the speed called for in the schedules shall require it, the contracts will be made for coach, stagecoach, or railroad conveyance, as the case may be, and, consequently, such routes will be let to the bidder proposing such mode of conveyance. In all other cases, the routes will be assigned to the bidder proposing the cheapest mode of transportation.

Railroad companies are specially notified that their regular bids are to be understood as including the supply of each office on the line of their respective roads, not over a quarter of a mile from a depot. Separate proposals for offices more than a quarter of a mile off will be considered.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1851, to the 30th of June, 1852, inclusive, in the

UTAH TERRITORY, will be received at the contract office at the Post Office Department, in the City of Washington, on (Wed.) the 9th day of April, 1851, to be decided by the 17th day of April, 1851, on the routes and in the manner and time herein specified, viz:

UTAH.

5090 From Great Salt Lake at 6 a. m., once a week, Monday;

By Utah Lake;

To Sanpete by 6 p. m., Wednesday, 150 miles;

And back between 6 a. m., Thursday, and 6 p. m., Saturday.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5091 From Great Salt Lake at 5 a. m., once a week, Monday;

To Brownsville by 8 p. m., same day, 45 miles;

And back between 5 a. m., and 8 p. m., Tuesday.

Proposals for twice a week service are invited.

5092 From Brownsville at once a month;

To Dallas, Oregon by miles;

And back between

Bidders are requested to state the distance, and give schedule.

Form for a bid where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

"I, (or we, as the case may be) (here write the name or names in full) of (here state the residence or residences) hereby propose to carry the mail on route No. (here state the number of the route) as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires, in the line stated in the schedules contained in such advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: (here state how it is to be conveyed) for the annual sum of (here write out the sum in words at full length).

Dated (here write the date) (Signed) (here write the name of the bidder)

Form of a Certificate to accompany each bid.

The undersigned (here insert the name of the guarantor or guarantors) guarantee that, (here insert name of bidder or bidders) as the case may be, (if he or they) bid for carrying the mail from (here state the route) to (here state the destination) as the Postmaster General's advertisement for proposals on the same, dated January 15, 1851, requires, in the line stated in the schedules contained in such advertisement, and by the following mode of conveyance, to wit: (here state how it is to be conveyed) for the annual sum of (here write out the sum in words at full length).

Dated (here write the date) (Signed) (here write the name of the guarantor)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, Postmaster of (here state the office) certify that he is well acquainted with the guarantors above named and their property, and that they are sufficient and able to make good their guaranty."

INSTRUCTIONS.

Embracing certain conditions, which will be incorporated in the contracts.

1. Seven minutes are allowed for opening and closing the mails at all offices where no particular time is specified; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is necessary to deliver and receive the bags.

2. The mail to be conveyed in preference to passengers and to their entire exclusion, if its weight and bulk require it.

3. Post office boxes, mail bags, and the special agents of the Department, on the exhibition of their credentials, are to be conveyed without further charge, on mail lines admitting of such conveyance.

4. Mail agents are to be conveyed without charge on the principal railroad and steamboat lines, where the size of the mails and number of the offices will require their employment by the Department; and in that case, a separate apartment for the exclusive use of the Department and agent, for the sorting and safe-keeping of the mail is to be provided by the contractor, and under the direction of the Department.

5. In all cases there is to be a forfeiture of the pay of the trip when the trip is not run; and of not more than three times the pay of the trip when the trip is not run, and no sufficient excuse for the failure is furnished, a forfeiture of at least one-fourth part of it when the running or arrival is so far behind time as to lose the connection with a dependent mail; and a forfeiture of a new proportion of it when a grade of service is rendered inferior to that in the contract. These forfeitures may be increased into penalties of higher amount, according to the nature or frequency of the failure and the importance of the mail.

6. Fines will be imposed unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained in due time, for failing to take from, or deliver at, a post office, the mail, or any part of it; for suffering it to be wet, inured, lost, or destroyed; or conveying it in a place or manner that exposes it to depredation, loss, or injury; for refusing after demand to convey a mail by any coach, railroad, car, or steamboat, which the contractor regularly runs on the route beyond the specified number of trips in the contract, and for not arriving at the time set; and for setting up or running an express to transmit commercial intelligence in advance of the mail, a penalty will be exacted equal to a quarter of its pay.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures; for violating the post office laws; for disobeying the instructions of the Department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the Department; for assigning the contract without the consent of the Postmaster General; or for setting up or running an express as aforesaid.

8. The Postmaster General may alter the contract, and after the schedule, he allowing a pro rata increase of compensation, within the restrictions imposed by law, for the additional service required; or for the increased speed, if the employment of additional stock or carriers is rendered necessary; but the contractor may, in such case, relinquish the contract, on timely notice, if he prefers it to the change. The Postmaster General may annul the contract or curtail the service, in whole or in part, or place a higher or different grade of service on the route, he allowing one month's extra pay on the amount dispensed with.

9. The payments will be made through drafts on post offices or otherwise, after the expiration of each month—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed,

should they prove to be greater than as advertised, if the places are correctly named.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mail with any person who shall have entered into any combination, or proposed to enter into any combination, to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration to do, or not to do, any thing whatever to induce any other person not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 25th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time, will, the 1st of April next, at 10 a. m., or without the guaranty required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with the regular proposal not adjudged to be extravagant.

13. A bidder may offer, where the transportation called for in the advertisement is difficult or impracticable at certain seasons, to substitute an inferior mode of conveyance, or to intermit service a specified number of days, weeks, or months. He may propose to omit an office that is inaccessible, or is not on the stage road, the railway, or at a steamboat landing, as the case may be; or he may offer to substitute and inferior mode of supply in such cases. He may propose different days and hours of departure and arrival, provided no more running time is asked, and it be obvious that no mail connection or other public accommodations is prejudiced. He may ask for more running time to the trip, during a specified number of days, at certain seasons of peculiarly bad roads; but beyond these changes, a proposal for service different from the advertisement will prevent its being considered in competition with a regular bid not set aside for inaccessibility, and where a bid contains any of the above alterations, their effect and value will be estimated in comparing it with other proposals.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the bidder's name, and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than on horseback is intended.

16. The bid should be sent under seal, addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, with "Mail Proposals in the State or Territory" written on the face of the letter; and should be deposited in time to be received by or before the 1st of April next, at 10 o'clock, a. m. It should be guaranteed, and the sufficiency of the guarantors be fully certified. (See forms.)

17. Two contracts are to be executed by or before the 1st of July next.

18. Postmasters at offices situated upon or near railroads, but more than eight miles from a depot, will, immediately after the 15th April next, report that fact to the Department, stating their exact distances from the railroad depot, and how or otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct the proper supply to be made from the railroad by mail messengers, from and after the 1st of July next.

19. Under the act of March 3d, 1845, the route is to be let to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due delivery, certainty, and security of such transportation.

When the lowest bid proposes a mode of conveyance, that is inadequate for the route in respect to the certainty, security, and delivery of the mails, aside from any accommodation for travel, it will not be entitled to the route.

20. When the bid does not name the mode of conveyance, it will be taken and understood to be for the lowest mode of conveyance, to wit, on horseback. When it proposes to carry according to the advertisement, and no mode of conveyance is stated for the route in the advertisement, it will be considered as offering only for horseback conveyance.

21. Since the passage of the act of March 3d, 1845, a new description of bid has been received. It specifies no mode of conveyance, but engages to carry the mail with certainty, security, and regularity, using the terms of the law. These bids are called, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the Department, "star bids." It has been decided, after mature consideration, that a bid proposing a specific mode of conveyance of as high a grade as two horse coach transportation is to be preferred to the star bid. The experience of the Department enables it to lay down the following rules:

22. When the mail on the route is not so large as to require two horse coach conveyance, a star bid, if the lowest, will be preferred to the specific bid.

23. When the mails are of such size and weight as to require it necessary or expedient, in reference to them alone, to provide two horse coach conveyance, the specific bid, though the highest, will be preferred to the star bid, to the extent of a moderate difference in the compensation, in case the difference is not such as to interfere with the policy of the new law, which looks to a reduction in the cost of transportation. Exceptions, however, may be allowed, where the star bid is made by the present owner of the stock on the route, and it is manifest that the reasons for preferring the specific bid do not exist in his case.

24. On routes of the highest class, where four horse coach or steamboat transportation is required by the size and importance of the mails, the preference for the specific bid will be, if necessary, carried to a greater extent of difference than on the inferior coach routes, subject, however, to the exceptions above stated.

25. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

26. Postmasters are required to be careful and not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contract for the service proposed for in the advertised bid, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

27. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this Department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions and conditions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices on the rails of the route, and into all the post offices not more than eighty miles from the railroad or landing.

N. K. HALL, Postmaster General.

Post Office Department, Jan. 15th 1851.

WM. K. BARTON,

HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,

Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kan-

sville, Iowa.

WOULD respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting, also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glass set to order.

Kanesville, July 24, 1850.—9m

A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Embracing every variety of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS

AND CAPS, READY MADE

CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF

Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves,

With all the necessary fixings and pipes, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS,

87 Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

Kanesville Merchants and California

Emigrants Attention!

New Wholesale and Retail

GROCERY STORE,

152 Market, Near the Corner of 6th St.

St. Louis, Mo.

ALEXANDER ROBBINS

INFORMS his St. Louis and Kanesville friends

and the public generally, that he has opened the

above store with a fresh and entirely new stock of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors, which he will sell at

the lowest cash rates.

Particular attention given to filling orders from

Kanesville. Also to fitting out California and Salt

Lake emigrants.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1850.—5m

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBLE'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received

and I solicit a continuance of the same from the

people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being

supplied with articles of the best quality at the low-

est rates.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

FRANCIS LEPERE,

GROCER.

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Tea, Wines,

Liquors and Provisions,

South-east cor. 7th St. and Franklin Avenue.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

COUNTRY STORES, and attended to

promptly. California and Salt Lake emigrants

will find every thing in our establishment neces-

sary for an outfit. Every thing in our line of busi-

ness warranted such as represented.

Goods bought at this establishment shipped free of

charge. FRANCIS LEPERE.

St. Louis Oct. 16th, 1850.—6m

Important to Salt Lake Emigrants.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

North-west corner of Eleventh street and

Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.,

THOMAS KAY,

INFORMS his St. Louis friends, and all others

in want of wagons, that he is now fully pre-

pared to furnish them with every description, made

of well seasoned timber, and having a black-

smith shop attached to his establishment, he is en-

abled to superintend the iron work, and warrants,

that none but the best materials, will be used in any

department.

All kinds of repairing done with neatness and

dispatch.

St. Louis, Nov. 25th, 1850.—6m

THE

ST. LOUIS STORE,

Main Street, Kanesville.

MESSRS. PEGRAM & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-

ware, &c.

TAKE this method to tender their thanks to the

citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity for the

liberal patronage extended to them, and hope by

strict attention to the calls and wishes of their

customers to merit a liberal share of public favor

at their

NEW STORE,

formerly occupied by Joseph A. Kelting & Co.

They assure their friends, and the

EMIGRATING PUBLIC

that they are resolved to sell goods as low as the

lowest.

Our stock will be greatly enlarged, and made

complete on the opening of navigation. We there-

fore, respectfully, solicit a call from our numerous

customers at our new Establishment, assuring them

that fashionable and choice goods will be offered

at prices which can hardly fail to please.

Small profits and a cash business, will be our

password to an extended operation in the line of our

trade.

LOOK OUT FOR THE NEW SIGN,

ST. LOUIS STORE.

Where Furs, Peltries, Beeswax, Gold and Silver

and marketable produce will be taken in exchange

for goods at cash prices.

Kanesville, Feb. 7, 1851.

GREAT ATTRACTION,

AT THE

UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment

of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented

to the public in the West; also, in addition to the

above, a choice of fine and choice goods, which

the goods have been selected under the special

care and attention of the proprietors, and the Eastern

markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and

the public generally; and warranted to be of the

best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheap-

ness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be sur-

passed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity

are respectfully invited to call, and examine our

stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have 'the men' to show goods: Goods to

show, and plenty more, when the men are here."

Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main

street, next door to Mr. Hyde's Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 12th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of

Ready Made Clothing, which for quality,

variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Give us a call.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer

their farm for sale, situated four miles east of

Kanesville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three

fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is

improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the

ground, sowed during the last week in August, and

first week in September, and now looks first rate

A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pas-

ture containing 75 acres, recently fenced, with new

rails. Four cabins with other out buildings,

which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—1

BREAD, CAKE AND PIE







al; still less was there any thing authorized by the law of nations. It is the right of every independent State to enter into friendly relations with every other independent State. Of course questions of prudence naturally arise in reference to new States, brought by successful revolutions into the family of nations; but it is not to be required of neutral Powers that they should await the recognition of the new Government by the parent State. No principle of public law has been more frequently acted upon within the last thirty years by the great Powers of the world than this. With the period eight or ten new States have established independent Governments within the limits of the colonial dominion of Spain, on this continent; and in Europe the same thing has been done by Belgium and Greece. The existence of all these Governments was recognized by some of the leading Powers of Europe, as well as by the United States, before it was acknowledged by the States from which they had separated themselves. If, therefore, the United States are so far from recognizing the independence of Hungary, although, as the result have proved, it would have been a precipitate step, and one from which no benefit would result to either party, it would not, nevertheless, have been an act against the law of nations, provided they took no part in her contest with Austria. But the United States did no such thing. Not only did they not yield to Hungary, but they actually continued to support her, and they not only showed their ships of war in the Adriatic with any menacing or hostile aspect, but they studiously abstained from everything which had not been done in other cases in time past, and contented themselves with instituting an inquiry into the truth and reality of alleged political occurrences. Mr. Hulsemann incorrectly states, unintentionally certainly, the nature of the mission of this agent when he says that "the United States agent had been dispatched to Vienna with orders to watch for a favorable moment to recognize the Hungarian Republic, and to conclude a treaty of commerce with the same." This indeed, would have been a lawful object, but Mr. Mann's errand was, in the first instance, purely of inquiry. He had no power to act, unless he had first come to the conviction that a firm and stable Hungarian Government existed. The principle object of the President's mission was, according to his instructions, "to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries, the present revolutionary movements, and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements with that power favorable to the United States." Again, in the same paper, it is said, "The object of the President is to obtain information in regard to Hungary and her resources and prospects, with a view to a recognition of her independence, and the formation of commercial relations with her." It was only in the event that the new Government should appear in the opinion of the agent to be firm and stable, that the President proposed to recommend its recognition.

Mr. Hulsemann, in qualifying these steps of President Taylor with the epithet of "hostile," seems to take for granted that the inquiry could, in the expectation of the President, have but results that favorable to Hungary. It was, in fact, a mission to learn the facts through a reliable channel. It so happened in the chances and vicissitudes of human affairs, that the result was adverse to the Hungarian revolution. The American agent—as was stated in his instructions to be not unlikely—found the condition of Hungarian affairs less promising than it had been, or had been believed to be. He did not enter Hungary, nor hold any direct communication with her revolutionary leaders. He reported against the independence of her Government, because he found that she had been unable to set up a firm and stable Government. He carefully forbore, as his instructions required, to give publicity to his mission, and the undersigned supposes that the Austrian Government first learned its existence from the communications of the President to the Senate.

Mr. Hulsemann will observe from this statement, that Mr. Mann's mission was wholly unobjectionable, and strictly within the rule of the law of nations, and the duty of the United States as a neutral Power. He will accordingly find how little foundation there is for his remarks that "those who did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of sending Mr. Dudley Mann on such an errand should, independent of considerations of propriety, have borne in mind, that they were exposing their emissary to be treated as a spy." A spy is a person sent by one belligerent to gain secret information of the forces and defenses of the other, to be used for hostile purposes. According to practice, he may use deception, under the penalty of being lawfully hanged if detected. To give this odious name and character to a confidential agent of a neutral Power, bearing the commission of his country, and sent for a purpose fully warranted by the law of nations, is not only to abuse language, but also to confound all just ideas, and to announce the wildest and most extravagant notions, such as certainly were not to have been expected in a grave diplomatic paper; and to President Taylor, the undersigned, to say to Mr. Hulsemann, that the American Government would regard such an imputation upon it, by the Cabinet of Austria, as that it employs spies, and that in a quarrel none of its own, as distinctly offensive, if it did not presume, as it is willing to presume, that the word used in the original German was not of equivalent meaning with "spy" in the English language, or that in some other way the employment of such an operative term may be explained. Had the law of nations been applied to the case, the undersigned would have been justified in saying that the Austrian Government of Austria subjected Mr. Mann to the treatment of a spy, it would have placed itself without the pale of civilized nations; and the Cabinet of Vienna may be assured that if it had carried, or attempted to carry, any such lawless purpose into effect, in the case of an authorized agent of this Government, the spirit of the people of this country would have demanded immediate hostilities to be waged by the utmost exertion of the power of the Republic, military and naval.

Mr. Hulsemann proceeds to remark that "this extremely painful and incident, therefore, might have been passed over, without any written evidence being left on our part in the archives of the United States, had not General Taylor thought proper to revive the whole subject, by communicating to the Senate, in his message of the 18th (25th) of last March, the instructions with which Mr. Mann had been furnished on the occasion of his mission to Vienna. The publicity which has been given to that document has placed this Imperial Government under the necessity of entering a formal protest, through its official representatives, against the proceedings of the American Government, lest that Government should construe our silence into approving, or toleration even, of the principles which appear to have guided its action and means it has adopted." The undersigned re-asserts to Mr. Hulsemann, and to the Cabinet of Vienna, and in the presence of the world, that the steps taken by President Taylor, now protested against by the Austrian Government, were warranted by the law of nations, and agreeable to the usages of civilized States. With respect to the communication of Mr. Mann's instructions to the Senate, and the language in which they are couched, it has already been said, and Mr. Hulsemann must feel the justice of the remark, that there are domestic affairs, in reference to which the Government of the United States cannot assume the slightest responsibility to the Government of his Imperial Majesty. No State, desiring the appellation of independent, can permit the language in which it may instruct its own officers in the discharge of their duties to itself to be called in question under any pretext by a foreign Power. But, even if this were not so, Mr. Hulsemann is in an error in stating that the Austrian Government is called an "Iron Rule" in Mr. Mann's instructions. That phrase is not found in the paper, and in respect to the language quoted in Mr. Mann's instructions on the late chief of the Revolutionary Government of Hungary, Mr. Hulsemann will bear in mind that the Government of the United States cannot justly be expected, in a confidential communication to its agent, to withhold from an individual an epithet of distinction of which a great part of the world has been weary, merely on the ground that his own Government resents him as a rebel.

At an early stage of the American Revolution, while Washington was considered by the English Government as a rebel chief, he was regarded on the continent of Europe as an illustrious hero.

But the undersigned will take the liberty of bringing the Cabinet of Vienna into the presence of its own predecessors, and of citing for its own consideration the conduct of the Imperial Government itself. In the year 1777, the war of the American Revolution was raging all over these United States; England was prosecuting that war with a most resolute determination, and by the exertion of all her military means to the fullest extent. Germany was at that time at peace with England; yet an order of that Congress, which was looked upon by England in no other light than that of a body in open rebellion, was not to be received with great respect by the Ambassador of the Empress Queen at Paris, and by the Minister of the Grand Duke of Tuscany who afterwards mounted the Imperial throne, but resided in Vienna for a considerable time; not, indeed officially acknowledged, but treated with courtesy and respect; and the Emperor suffered himself to be persuaded by that agent to exert himself to prevent the German powers from furnishing troops to England to enable her to suppress the rebellion in America. Neither Mr. Hulsemann, nor the Cabinet of Vienna, it is presumed, will undertake to say that anything so done by this Government in regard to the recent war between Austria and Hungary is not borne out, and much more than borne out by this example of Imperial Court. It is believed that the Emperor Joseph the Second, habitually spoke in terms of respect and admiration of the character of Washington, and he is known to have done that of Franklin; and he deemed it no infraction of neutrality to inform himself of the progress of the revolutionary struggle in America, nor to express his deep sense of the merits and talents of those illustrious men who were then leading their country to independence and renown. The undersigned may add, that in 1781 the Courts of Russia and Austria proposed a diplomatic Congress of the belligerent Powers, to which the Commissioners of the United States should be admitted. Mr. Hulsemann thinks that in Mr. Mann's instructions improper expressions are introduced in regard to Russia; but the undersigned has no reason to suppose that Russia herself is of that opinion. The only observation made in those instructions about Russia is that she "has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her immense preparations for invading and reducing the Hungarians to the rule of Austria—from which they desired to be released—gave so serious a character to the contest as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of America." The undersigned cannot but consider the Austrian Cabinet as unnecessarily susceptible in looking upon Hungary like this as a "hostile demonstration." If we remember that it was addressed by the Government to its own agent, and has received publicly only through a communication from one Department of the American Government to another, the language quoted must be deemed moderate and inoffensive. The conduct of nations would hardly forbid its being addressed to the two Imperial Powers themselves. It is scarcely necessary for the undersigned to say, that the relations of the United States with Russia have always been of the most friendly kind, and have never been deemed by either party to require any compromise of their peculiar views upon subjects of domestic or foreign policy or the true origin of Governments. At any rate, the fact that Austria in her contest with Hungary, had an intimate and faithful ally in Russia, cannot alter the real nature of the question between Austria and Hungary, nor in any way affect the neutral rights and duties of the Government of the United States or the justifiable sympathies of the American people. It is, indeed, easy to conceive that favor toward struggling Hungary would not be diminished, but increased, when it was seen that the arm of Austria was strengthened and upheld by a power whose assistance threatened to be, and which in the end proved to be, overwhelmingly destructive of all her hopes.

Towards the conclusion of his note, Mr. Hulsemann remarks that "if the Government of the United States were to think it proper to take an indirect part in the political movements of Europe, American policy would be exposed to acts of retaliation, and to certain inconveniences which would not fail to affect the commerce and industry of the hemisphere." As to this possible fortune, this hypothetical retaliation, the Government and people of the United States are quite willing to take their chances and abide their destiny. Taking neither a direct nor an indirect part in the domestic or international movements of Europe, they have no fear of the nature alluded to by Mr. Hulsemann. It would be idle now to discuss with Mr. Hulsemann those acts of retaliation which he imagines may possibly take place at some indefinite time hereafter. Those questions will be discussed when they arise, and Mr. Hulsemann and the Cabinet at Vienna may rest assured that in the meantime, while performing with strict and exact fidelity all their neutral duties, nothing will deter either the Government or the people of the United States from exercising at their own discretion the rights belonging to them as an independent nation, and of forming and expressing their own opinions, freely and at all times, upon the great political events which may transpire among the civilized nations of the earth. Their own institutions stand upon the broadest principles of civil liberty; and believing those principles and the fundamental laws in which they are embodied to be eminently favorable to the prosperity of States—be it in fact, the principle of Government which meet the demands of the present enlightened age—the President has perceived with great satisfaction that, in the Constitution recently introduced into the Austrian empire, many of these great principles are recognized and applied, and he cherishes a sincere wish that they may produce the same happy effects throughout the Austrian Majesty's extensive dominions that they have done in the United States.

The undersigned has the honor to repeat to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high consideration.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Savannah Branch.

The Branch of the Church in Savannah, Mo., have cut off from their body, Mr. E. M. Kimball for false, slanderous, and wicked statements. This is right; and transgressors should be taught to know that their room is better than their company in the Kingdom and Church of God.

The Cheap Postage Bill.

This bill has become a law. It does not go into operation till the first of July next, though the coinage of three cent pieces is authorized to be commenced at once.

The rate of postage on letters, after the first of July, will, therefore, be on letters not exceeding half an ounce, three cents if prepaid, or five cents if not prepaid, for all distances under three thousand miles. Over three thousand miles, double those rates.

The following schedule shows the rates on newspapers under the new law, compared with the old:

NEWSPAPERS PER QUARTER.

Miles. Weekly. do. do. Tri-do.

Under 50 (new bill) 5 cts. 10 15 25

Present rate 12 24 36

Over 50 under 100 10 20 30

Present rate 12 24 36

Over 100 under 1000 15 30 45

Present rate 18 36 54

Over 1000 under 2000 20 40 60

Present rate 24 48 72

Over 2000 under 4000 25 50 75

Present rate 30 60 90

Over 4000 under 6000 30 60 90

Present rate 36 72 108

Over 6000 under 10000 40 80 120

Present rate 48 96 144

Over 10000 under 20000 50 100 150

Present rate 60 120 180

Over 20000 under 30000 60 120 180

Present rate 72 144 216

Over 30000 under 40000 75 150 225

Present rate 90 180 270

Over 40000 under 50000 80 160 240

Present rate 100 200 300

Over 50000 under 60000 90 180 270

Present rate 108 216 324

Over 60000 under 70000 100 200 300

Present rate 120 240 360

Over 70000 under 80000 110 220 330

Present rate 132 264 396

Over 80000 under 90000 120 240 360

Present rate 144 288 432

Over 90000 under 100000 130 260 390

Present rate 156 312 468

Over 100000 under 110000 140 280 420

Present rate 168 336 504

Over 110000 under 120000 150 300 450

Present rate 180 360 540

Over 120000 under 130000 160 320 480

Present rate 192 384 576

Over 130000 under 140000 170 340 510

Present rate 204 408 612

Over 140000 under 150000 180 360 540

Present rate 216 432 648

Over 150000 under 160000 190 380 570

Present rate 228 456 684

Over 160000 under 170000 200 400 600

Present rate 240 480 720

Over 170000 under 180000 210 420 630

Present rate 252 504 756

Over 180000 under 190000 220 440 660

Present rate 264 528 792

Over 190000 under 200000 230 460 690

Present rate 276 552 828

Over 200000 under 210000 240 480 720

Present rate 288 576 864

Over 210000 under 220000 250 500 750

Present rate 300 600 900

Over 220000 under 230000 260 520 780

Present rate 312 624 936

Over 230000 under 240000 270 540 810

Present rate 324 648 972

Over 240000 under 250000 280 560 840

Present rate 336 672 1008

Over 250000 under 260000 290 580 870

Present rate 348 696 1044

Over 260000 under 270000 300 600 900

Present rate 360 720 1080

Over 270000 under 280000 310 620 930

Present rate 372 744 1116

Over 280000 under 290000 320 640 960

Present rate 384 768 1152

Over 290000 under 300000 330 660 990

Present rate 396 792 1188

Over 300000 under 310000 340 680 1020

Present rate 408 816 1224

Over 310000 under 320000 350 700 1050

Present rate 420 840 1260

Over 320000 under 330000 360 720 1080

Present rate 432 864 1296

Over 330000 under 340000 370 740 1110

Present rate 444 888 1332

Over 340000 under 350000 380 760 1140

Present rate 456 912 1368

Over 350000 under 360000 390 780 1170

Present rate 468 936 1404

Over 360000 under 370000 400 800 1200

Present rate 480 960 1440

Over 370000 under 380000 410 820 1230

Present rate 492 984 1476

Over 380000 under 390000 420 840 1260

Present rate 504 1008 1512

Over 390000 under 400000 430 860 1290

Present rate 516 1032 1548

Over 400000 under 410000 440 880 1320

Present rate 528 1056 1584

Over 410000 under 420000 450 900 1350

Present rate 540 1080 1620

Over 420000 under 430000 460 920 1380

Present rate 552 1104 1656

Over 430000 under 440000 470 940 1410

Present rate 564 1128 1692

Over 440000 under 450000 480 960 1440

Present rate 576 1152 1728

Over 450000 under 460000 490 980 1470

Present rate 588 1176 1764

Over 460000 under 470000 500 1000 1500

Present rate 600 1200 1800

Over 470000 under 480000 510 1020 1530

Present rate 612 1224 1836

Over 480000 under 490000 520 1040 1560

Present rate 624 1248 1872

Over 490000 under 500000 530 1060 1590

Present rate 636 1272 1908

Over 500000 under 510000 540 1080 1620

Present rate 648 1296 1944

Over 510000 under 520000 550 1100 1650

Present rate 660 1320 1980

Over 520000 under 530000 560 1120 1680

Present rate 672 1344 2016

Over 530000 under 540000 570 1140 1710

Present rate 684 1368 2052

Over 540000 under 550000 580 1160 1740

Present rate 696 1392 2088

Over 550000 under 560000 590 1180 1770

Present rate 708 1416 2124

Over 560000 under 570000 600 1200 1800

Present rate 720 1440 2160

Over 570000 under 580000 610 1220 1830

Present rate 732 1464 2196

Over 580000 under 590000 620 1240 1860

Present rate 744 1488 2232

Over 590000 under 600000 630 1260 1890

Present rate 756 1512 2268

Over 600000 under 610000 640 1280 1920

Present rate 768 1536 2304

Over 610000 under 620000 650 1300 1950

Present rate 780 1560 2340

Over 620000 under 630000 660 1320 1980

Present rate 792 1584 2376

Over 630000 under 640000 670 1340 2010

Present rate 804 1608 2412

Over 640000 under 650000 680 1360 2040

Present rate 816 1632 2448

Over 650000 under 660000 690 1380 2070

Present rate 828 1656 2484

Over 660000 under 670000 700 1400 2100

Present rate 840



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1851.

For the Frontier Guardian.  
Iowa City, March 16th, 1851.

Rev. & Dear Sir:—I congratulate you upon the action of the late General Assembly in placing your County within the pale of civilization, and that you are no longer to be treated by any as a lawless bandit.

Those constitutional rights and privileges which heretofore have been so unjustly withheld from that interesting portion of the State having been conferred, carry with them the important and permanent duty of electing good and competent men to office.

In this connection permit me to call your attention to the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, the most important office created under the Constitution. The juvenile mind of the State, in a political sense, is the property of the State, hence, through the medium of our School System this office becomes responsible for the proper training of the rising generation, as well as for the good management of the funds placed at his disposal for that object.

Without the instruction of a party convention, the People have put in nomination for this office W. G. Woodward, Esq., a gentleman of high literary and legal attainments, a thorough business man, one who if elected will restore order out of Chaos.

Mr. W. is no political Demagogue, although a Whig, he disclaims the principle of carrying party politics into the schools of the State, this is as it should be, and was the doctrine of the much wronged and persecuted Mr. Harlan, who beat Judge Mason upon this issue before the people three years ago in this same office, more than four hundred votes.

Please place the enclosed three dollars to my credit on account of the Guardian, acknowledging receipt of same.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obedt. Servant,  
JOHN M. COLEMAN.

## Terrible Tornado.

Fayetteville, Tennessee, in Ruins!!!—Great Destruction of Property—Lamentable Loss of Life!!!

Nashville, Feb. 26—3 P. M.

By the mail to-night, a house in this city received the following intelligence:

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN., Feb. 25.

A few minutes past four o'clock yesterday morning, a great portion of our town was laid in ruins, by a storm which swept everything before it. Webb & Smith, Goodrich's and John McPhail's stores, were blown down to the second floor. Both hotels were badly injured. Hine's new building was riddled. Bagley's, Kane's, Mrs. J. V. McKinney's, B. S. Russell's, Homan's, Wm. Nield's, Jr., C. P. Church's, Berry's, Washburn's, Mrs. Shall's, the Garvin House, and many others, were blown entirely down, not even the foundations left. Dr. R. R. McKinney's, Dr. C. McKinney's, Mrs. Greer's house; James L. Thompson's and other's, are an entire wreck. The chimney and east gable of Sedg's house fell on to the roof of Nick's, and smashed it in. Dr. M. H. Borman's and S. M. Bright's houses were unroofed. Several offices, the market-house, stables, and smoke houses were blown down.

Mrs. Bowzee and child are dead. A. H. Berry's oldest child was killed, and he nearly so. Several others were dangerously, and many seriously wounded. Cows, horses and stock are dead in every direction.

The Presbyterian church, Cumberland Presbyterian church, market-house, Stone-breaker's tanyard, and all the buildings around are totally destroyed. McNeil's stables and kitchen were blown down.

The tornado came from the south-west. Imagine a besom sweeping everything before it—houses, trees, fences, planks, &c.,—and you have even then failed to realize the full extent of havoc. But the saddest scene of all was to witness the human sufferings. Scarcely could you meet a citizen that was not bruised or maimed.

In addition to those mentioned as killed, the following were seriously hurt. Dr. R. R. McKinney, Mrs. R. R. McKinney, Joel McKinney, C. McKinney, R. McKinney, C. McKinney, a daughter of L. S. Stone, Miss Martha McKinney, two sons of J. L. Thompson, two sons of Mr. Rogers, son of R. L. Russell, M. Gordon, daughter of Mrs. Ewen, and many others whose names are not remembered.

The tornado passed off a north-east direction.

A Chance for Inventors.

The New York Tribune has been authorized, by George Bruce, Esq., to offer a premium of \$1000 to the first inventor who shall construct and submit for judgment, a press, which will throw off five hundred large imperial sheets per hour, and can be built and sold for \$500. The cost of working the press is not to be greater than that of the Smith press—the patent right, of course, to remain with the inventor.

The Cheap Postage Bill.

This bill, passed at the recent session of Congress, will go into effect on the first of July. From the rate established by the bill, which we publish in another column, it will be seen that weekly papers circulate in the country where they are published, free of postage, and within fifty miles of the place of publication, the postage is only twenty cents per year. This is an excellent provision, and will be an inducement to encourage home papers. We hope our citizens will profit by the hint given them by Congress, and stand up to the support of their own papers.—[St. Joseph Gazette.]

New Fuel.—A locomotive engine is being built at a shop near this city, which is to be something of a novelty. Nothing but alcohol is to be used for heating the boiler. It is constructed upon a principal heretofore untried, but it is expected to be entirely successful in its operation. It is built for the Erie railroad, and it will be tested on that road next week. We hope it may succeed, for we have never heard of a more suitable way of using up the fluid designed to be used.—[New York Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, March 14.

The steamer G. W. Kendall, bound for St. Louis when one mile above Brandenburg, under full head of steam, and in the middle of the river, burst the cylinder head of her larboard engine mud valve and stand pipe, instantly killing the carpenter and breaking the legs of one deck hand. Some six or eight horses on board were killed, and as many scalded. The boat was completely enveloped in steam, and many, in seeking a place of safety, went overboard, the steam prevented them from seeing, and not knowing what had happened.

Two men on shore say they distinctly saw twenty or thirty persons in the river at one time; among them one woman, not one of them were saved. It is supposed many jumped overboard, and were drowned. Several horses broke loose and swam ashore.

## Military Land Warrants.

Some how or other, the joint resolution of Congress, making land warrants issued under the act of 29th September, 1850, assignable, failed to become a law. It passed both Houses, being amended in the Senate in some unimportant particulars, but it was not returned to the House in time to be acted upon in that branch. In consequence of this failure, the old warrants have advanced in price, and they are quoted in New York at \$135. This demand will not continue for any length of time.—Rep.

## Special Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Shortly after meeting, the Senate went into executive session; their being no quorum present, the doors were re-opened.

A resolution was adopted, requested the President to furnish, at the next session of Congress, all the information in his possession relative to claims incurred in the conquest of California.

A resolution of thanks to the Honorable W. R. King, for the impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties as presiding officer of the Senate, was adopted.

Mr. King replied, returning thanks to them for the many courtesies extended to him; he then pronounced the Senate adjourned sine die.

## Order of the States.

The following list is said to exhibit correctly the order in which the several States stand in point of population, according to the present census:

1 New York	17 Maryland
2 Pennsylvania	18 Louisiana
3 Ohio	19 New Jersey
4 Virginia	20 Michigan
5 Indiana	21 Connecticut
6 Tennessee	22 New Hampshire
7 Kentucky	23 Vermont
8 Massachusetts	24 Wisconsin
9 Georgia	25 Arkansas
10 North Carolina	26 Texas
11 Illinois	27 Iowa
12 Alabama	28 California
13 Missouri	29 Rhode Islands
14 South Carolina	30 Delaware
15 Mississippi	31 Florida

## The California Legislature.

The San Francisco Courier, of the 1st of January, publishes a party classification of the members of the Legislature, as follows: Whigs in the Senate, 8; Whigs in the Assembly, 21; Total, 29. Democrats in the Senate, 6; Democrats in the Assembly, 12; Total, 18. Whig plurality, 11. Doubtful in the Senate, 2; Doubtful in the Assembly, 4; Total, 6. Whig majority over Democrats, doubtful and independents, 5.

The Courier adds: The State is now unquestionably Whig; and as the Whigs have the power, they will no doubt legislate and so act as to secure the supremacy of the Whig party in the common-wealth for all time to come.

He that is never idle will not often be vicious.

## Monies Received since March 21, 1851.

Silas Condit,	\$1 00	James D Allen,	1 00
Wm. Bradbury,	1 00	A S Stanley,	1 00
J J Jolly,	2 00	O N Kellogg, r. m.	1 00
David J Ross,	1 00	B Endlich,	1 00
Charles Dixon,	1 00	S Monee,	1 00
J W Platte,	1 75	Jas Brown,	1 00
C P Brown,	2 00	Lorenzo Johnson,	1 00
Ira Sherman,	3 75	Thomas Clark,	1 00
John Bell,	1 55	R L Johnson,	1 00
Robert Kay,	1 00	Reuben W Strong,	1 60
Amos M Musser,	1 00	G W Armstrong,	4 25
William Field,	1 00	Sarah Cappell,	1 50
W J Westcott,	1 00	T H Benton, Jr.,	5 00
Thomas Selzer,	2 00	W G Woodward,	5 00
Secretary of Iowa,	2 00	John Whiting,	1 00
E F Wells,	1 00	John Whiting,	1 00
James Bigelow,	1 50	M Coleman, Esq.,	3 00
Capt. F W Smith,	1 00	G W Brake,	1 00
Gough, Alex. & Co.,	1 50	H Wade,	1 00
Henry Grow,	1 00	M Hough,	1 25
Alex. Clough,	1 00	Henry Shaffer,	1 00
Samuel Allen,	2 00	James Carroll,	3 00
W X Rogers,	2 00	James Kilfoyle,	1 00
John Warren,	1 00	W A Beebe,	85
John Warren,	1 00	W A Beebe,	85
Elias Eagles,	1 00	Saml. M Owsley,	1 00
Elias Levee,	1 00	John Harper,	1 00
Ira Kelsey,	2 90	G W Bratton,	2 00
John Stewart,	1 00	W Tripitt,	1 00
Elansing Smith,	1 00	Benjamin Phelps,	1 00
C H Hales,	2 00	G A W Belcher,	1 00
Samuel Bateman,	1 00	George W Birch,	1 00

## KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, April 4, 1851.

Flour 75 hundred,	\$3 50	\$4 00
Beef	8 50	\$5 00
Sugar, 75 lb.	8 50	8 50
Coffee,	16 50	
Rice,	1 50	
Salt bush,	1 50	
Tea, (various qualities), 75 lb.	50	\$1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	75	
" N. O.,	60	
Golden Syrup,	75	\$1 00
Pork, 75 lb.	1 00	
Bacon, 75 lb.	70	80
Lard, 75 lb.	70	80
Candles,	15	20
Dried Apples, bush.	20	25
Dried Peaches, bush.	20	25
Raisins, (new) MR	20	25
Currents, (Zante)	20	25
Green hides, 75 lb.	20	25
Dry do.,	20	25
Iron, (tire),	20	25
" (assorted),	20	25
Potatoes, bushel,	20	25
Corn,	20	25
Wheat,	20	25
Oats,	20	25
Flaxseed,	20	25
Onions, bush,	20	25
Tallow, 75 lb.	20	25
Butter,	20	25
Cheese,	20	25
Beeswax,	20	25
Honey, gallon,	20	25
Eggs, dozen,	20	25

## Three Cent Pieces.

We take the following section from the Now Postage Law Act, passed by Congress in relation to the coinage of three cents.

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be lawful to coin at the Mint of the United States and its branches, a piece, of the denomination and legal value of three cents, or three-hundredths of a dollar, to be composed of three-fourths silver and one-fourth copper, and to weigh twelve grains and three-eighths of a grain; that the said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins, and of the gold dollar, but having the inscription "United States of America," and its denomination and date, and that it shall be a legal tender in payment of debts, for all sums of thirty cents and under.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the first Monday, the 7th day of April next, at the Warehouse of F. J. Wheeling, in the precinct of Council Bluffs, in the county of Pottawatomie, and at Wm. H. Gooch & Brother's Warehouse, on Hyde Street, in Kanesville, in the precinct of Kanesville, in said county, an election will be held to establish the seat of Justice for said county; at Kanesville, is one of the places to be balloted for, said seat of Justice, the other is at the residence of John D. Parker, at Pleasant Grove, about eight miles above Kanesville, on the south side of Big Musquitto, and about five miles from the Indian Mill. Also to be elected, or balloted for, at said election, one District Judge for the 6th Judicial District of the State of Iowa, one School Fund Commissioner, for said county; one Supervisor of Highways, for each of said precincts, and as many Justices of the Peace, and constables for each of said Precincts, as it lacks of having two of each. Which said Election is to be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six o'clock in the afternoon of the day.

T. BURDICK, Clerk of the Board of Co. Coms.

Kanesville, March 7, 1851.—  
N. B. By a late Act of the Legislature, the county of Pottawatomie, as nearly as can now be determined, extends about thirteen miles north, eleven south, and twenty-eight miles east from Kanesville. Voters within these limits are entitled to vote for the county seat.

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. KINSMAN would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity that he is again prepared to attend to all the different branches of his profession. He flatters himself that a thorough knowledge of the nature and power of Medicines, and of the cause and cure of disease will enable him to satisfy all who may choose to patronize him. Unless perfect satisfaction is given, no charges will be made. Office at Milligan's Hotel.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.—  
W. H. GOOCH & BRO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

Kanesville, Iowa.

W. H. GOOCH & BRO. have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale. They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

## STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

Ryan, Brown & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Pegg & Co., and P. Murphy, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass. J. C. Little, Peterboro' N. H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City.

Kanesville, Jan. 8th 1851.

## CABINET WARE.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, HAS now on hand a good assortment of Cabinet Ware, such as BED-STEADS, TABLES, TRUNKS, CHESTS, LIGHT STANDS, &c., at his Warehouse on the

Corner of Race and Hyde Street, He will also make to order any article in his line, and as he has a good assortment of lumber, and material, and calculates to do a great deal of work, his hopes for a liberal share of patronage. His wares will be sold as cheap as can be afforded for cash.

N. B. All kinds of repairing in his line of business done, and orders filled on the shortest notice.

J. E. JOHNSON. N. B. Wanted in Exchange for Cabinet Ware, and Dry Goods, a good article of building and cabinet lumber; also most kinds of produce. J. E. JOHNSON, Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

## Westward the Mechanical Empire Marches.

DUSTIN AMY, Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, and Manufacturer of every description of Cooking Utensils, &c.

Kanesville, Iowa.

PURPOSES to leave this spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and having on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, and Cooking Utensils of every description, he takes this method of apprising his friends, customers, and public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be undersold by none, in this section of country.

Emigrants for the Valley, or elsewhere, may have stoves, with, or without Cooking Utensils, as he intends to take a large stock of the material with him, to manufacture such articles there, and fit up stoves, according to order, and in a workman-like manner, in connection with any other article in his line of business. Job work done according to order, on the lowest possible terms. Look out for the

BIG COFFEE POT.

On Hyde Street, Opposite the Printing Office. N. B. Mr. A. A. Sheet Iron Stoves is of his own manufacture; fitted up so as to cook for eight persons, and require but very little fuel. He would recommend them above all others for the route over the plains, or even for families after they arrive at their destination. These stoves have the necessary supply of cooking utensils attached—you may have your coffee warmed—you meat roasted, and your bread baked at the same time, with a few chips, if you have no other fuel on hand,—they are neat, light, would take up but very little room, and warranted to last five years.

Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

## LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of April, 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

## BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Kanesville and vicinity, and hopes by a strict attention to his business to merit public patronage. Office at J. E. Johnson's Drug Store, where he may be at all times consulted by his friends free of charge.

N. B. Prescriptions put up with accuracy and despatch on moderate terms.

Kanesville, July 10, 1850.

## GREAT ATTRACTION.

AT THE

## UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! And no Humbug!

## RIDDLE &amp; CO.

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have the men," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold. Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.

Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

## Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

## FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed.

## Give us a Call.

## RIDDLE &amp; CO.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## CLOCK AND WATCHMAKER.

JAMES FRODSHAM,

At the Sign of the Big

On Main Street.

IS now prepared to execute any work in his line of business, that his friends may favor him with. Clocks, watches and jewelry of every description cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms. Plain Gold rings made to order. Watch glasses of all sorts and sizes at St. Louis prices.

Don't forget his shop is on Main street, opposite J. Armstrong's tailor. Give him a call, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Kanesville Dec. 25, 1850.

GEORGE W. HARRIS

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

BY AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 23, 1851.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!

FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—marked to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other mill in this place. Always, come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the offal of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILL, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the Old St. Joseph Mill, on the

about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.—3m

FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanesville, there is 500 acres enclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 15 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanesville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—4

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SEXTON, W. T. DUVALL,

DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry

Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes &

Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the

Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all

kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances

liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H.

Stone; T. H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851. 4m

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine

this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing

to his friends, customers and patrons that after

an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles

of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and

well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and

customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them

information in regard to the West—or smoke with

them the "Cigar" of peace while telling a Bear or

Buffalo story. As











gans, with its matchless organization; its perfect and harmonious complement of animal and vegetable life; its inviting liveliness; its glorious canopy, studded as it were with glittering gems of dazzling brightness; its vast undulating plains, and gently rising hills carpeted with living green, decorated with delightful flowers of every imaginable form and species, dressed in a thousand captivating varieties of hue, shade, and color, exalting on every hand the sweetest perfume and odor,—shall such a world as this become, and for ever remain, an unsightly heap of dust and ashes? Shall nothing remain of this magnificent creation but a vast wild chaos of material, with the ignoble record in the Eternal Archives that it brought forth—a worthless race deserving of celestial power, rest, and glory? The answer has been given. Blessed be God—our fathers, through their confidence in Him and each other, have obtained promises of resurrecting power for themselves, their faithful children, and their mother earth. Shall we then be backward in proving our lineage to these ancient worthies, and consequently our title to a participation in their heritage and promises? Hath not the great God spoken in this age? Hath He not set up his kingdom? Shall it ever more be thrown down? Is not this the dispensation of the fulness of times? Will not all things be gathered in one? Are not these the times of restitution? Are not these the times of proving and choosing? Are not power, spirit, and priesthood, now upon the earth? Shall we not love and confide in our God, our brethren, and our sisters, that we may be one in all things, that we may escape all things that shall come to pass, and be accounted worthy to stand at the coming of the Son of Man? Let every man as far as he is concerned, answer for himself.

### The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

#### Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1851.

#### Do we not Live in the Last Days!

The above question is an important one; and no observing or reflecting mind can prevent it from occupying an important place in the regions of thought and meditation. The changes and revolutions now transpiring in foreign countries, and the unsettled and restless condition of our own, together with the plague and pestilence that visit every country and waste the inhabitants among nations—the explosions and disasters upon the waters, multiplying with fearful strides—theft, robbery and murder increasing throughout the land—luculentism, tempests, fire and floods, sweeping in their destructive course, the finest specimens of nature and art into the general mass of devastation and ruin, too clearly and fearfully declare, in language not easily misconstrued, that the natural, moral and political elements are being troubled by an invisible hand. The bonds of Union are becoming like the spider's web around the giant—the axe is being laid at the root of confidence; and true and faithful friends and alliances have become like angels' visits—"few and far between."

Why all this confusion, distrust, misery and woe! Because the "Angel of the Covenant" has poured out his vial upon the elements, and its contents are scattered every where, like the hoar frosts of winter; though invisible to the vulgar eye, yet the eye that is single not only marks its effects but comprehends the cause. Under its effects the nations are jealous, the people foolish and angry, the atmosphere charged with plague and disease, while folly and madness go unrebuked. "They are drunken, but not with wine; they stagger but not with strong drink." The nations reel and fro like a drunken man, and they know not what ails them. The very spirits from the unseen or spiritual world are disturbed! Unauthorized, they come to man and contribute their share towards swelling the confusion and excitement that are destined to cover the earth. They "ere long will prophesy—call fire down from heaven, work miracles, and gather the kings and their armies to the great battle. These hosts of the high ones, will be punished on high, and the kings of the earth, punished upon the earth. We are rapidly merging into the last days, and we shall be compelled to witness the scenes thereof; and are all these things to be done, and the Most High have no confidential friend or prophet on earth through whom he can kindly whisper these important events to those who seek to serve Him with all their hearts? Paul said to his friends: "ye are not in the dark so that that day should overtake you as a thief. While the unbelief of the world will not allow of any further revelation, the day of the Lord, with all its majesty, sublimity and awful grandeur, will overtake the world as a thief in the night. Arise ye virgins, and go ye out to meet the Bridegroom. The foolish ones who have been thrown off their guard by Strong, Brewster, & Co., may find themselves without light, and also without the material (Oil), to produce light.

—The Saints should watch and pray, and thereby lay up in store a good foundation against the day that will try men's souls: for they will deceive, if it were possible, even the very elect. Strange things, fearful sights and signs in the heavens, and on the earth will appear, and men's hearts will fail them for fear of those things that are coming on the earth; and even the powers of the "Spirits World" will be shaken, and Satan come down having great wrath and power, knowing his time is so short. We shall not be called to wrestle with

fiend and blood; but with principalities and powers, with spiritual wickedness in high places. Arm yourselves for the contest, for behold! it is cometh, and the last days are soon upon us with all their wonders and strange events.

#### Important Resolutions and Decisions of the High Council.

At the last session of this body on Saturday last, it was resolved, on motion of Elder Hyde, that the Bishop, Wm. W. Lane, and his assistants, are authorized and empowered to settle all matters of difference arising between members of the Church on account of business transactions, wherein dollars and cents are concerned, or property of value of any kind: Provided always, that the parties are not delinquent in the payment of their contributions to the land for adjustment of their difficulties: Yet the Council, advise and recommend all concerned, to avoid the tribunals of the law by living above them, and also the tribunals of the Church in the same way.

Resolved further: that wherever the marriage covenant is violated, and husband and wife separate, evidence of evil and depravity become too apparent to allow the parties to remain in fellowship in the Church; particularly the party found most in the fault. The most guilty party must give up the children (if any), to the other party, or allow them to be bound out according to law, to a third party; and the party most guilty, forfeits his or her membership in the Church, and likewise, all claim to a support from the Church. Any member marrying this excluded party, must be excluded also. He or she who lightly esteems the marriage covenant is on the downward road to ruin. Remove the sanctity of this institution, and the moral structure of society is prostrated, and becomes like the rose, lovely and beautiful in its natural form, but disgusting when rolled in the mire of the streets. The officers of the Church are required to observe these items, and to make them the rule of their action in cases that may arise, or that may now exist, of a character that will justify their application. The Council gave their most unqualified disapprobation to any violation of the marriage covenant, or to any infraction thereof; and were resolved to hold neither male or female in fellowship that will consent to separate contrary to the laws of the land, or to the usages of good society.

#### Attention.

The United States Mail now runs regularly, once a month, to and from the City of the Great Salt Lake. Letters mailed in any part of the Union, and directed to that City, will go directly there. This affords every facility for the conveyance of letters, necessary; and freight teams will leave from the 20th inst., to the first of June. After the first day of June, there will probably be little or no crossing the River with a view to proceed over the plains. Any person wishing to send parcels to their friends, should send them by the freight trains, and their letters by the Mail.

We expect to start for the Valley about the first of June, to go by express; and we cannot take parcels for any one, neither letters. We intend to go as light as possible, that we may glide swiftly across the plains and back again before frost, if possible. Do not ask us therefore to take letters or parcels, for we cannot do it, when there are so many other opportunities, more suitable and proper.

#### Salt Lake Mail.

We learn from a reliable source that the Salt Lake Mail had not arrived at Fort Kearney on the 25th ult. The grass on the Plains two hundred miles west of Fort Kearney, is farther advanced than on this side of the river.

Emigrants may be safe to start by the 20th inst. The Indians are perfectly tranquil; plenty of Buffalo within one day's travel of the aforesaid Fort.

#### To the Point.

On our first page will be seen a letter from Hon. Benjamin Rector of Fremont; and likewise a communication from many of the first citizens of that County, contradicting the views of that gentleman. We have no comments to make upon them, but simply state that no desire or intention is cherished here to violate the law, or to grasp anything that comes not within the limits of our lawful and constitutional rights.

Time will determine whether the subsequent conduct of the citizens of Fremont will do Mr. Rector the honor of making him a true prophet, or whether they possess salt enough to save their County from the disgrace of resisting a legally qualified and authorized officer in the discharge of the duties of his station. It is our opinion that they do.

#### Bacon.

A choice lot of Hams, Sides and Shoulders, for sale at this Office.

#### Northward, the Tide of Empire Flows.

From the flattering accounts we have from the Little Sioux, Soldier, and Boyer rivers at the north of us, we are almost persuaded to weigh anchor from Kanabesville, and draw off northward where there is more health, more timber, more game and a soil equally good.

New settlers would do well to go up north, and about one half the old settlers. The Country is open, and strongly invites men of industry and enterprise to go there and make for themselves houses and homes. We would say that we intend to go up north and settle there, if it were not for the fact that some would say, Br. Hyde only says so to get us to go there and settle the country. Br. Hyde will soon show you where he will be. Our motto is, if you cannot go west, go north, after selling your rich and valuable claims further south and on the Missouri Bottoms. Americans may settle on the Missouri Bottoms and enjoy good health; but foreigners who have not been acclimated to this country, have no business on the Missouri Bottoms.

#### The Guilty will not Relish This!

Persons who have taken into their possession any stray animal,—horse, ox, cow, pig, sheep, or any other animal, and have not advertised the same according to law, may expect to be prosecuted and receive the full virtue and merits of that law which they have violated. We have published the law upon this subject long ago; and if selfishness reigns strong enough to induce people to evade a compliance with the just requisitions of the law, they must expect to suffer the penalty of its violation.

Those who are friendly to order and good usages, will please give information to the prosecuting attorney, if they know where there are, or have been any stray animals taken into custody or possession by any body, and have neglected to advertise or post the same according to law.

#### Mr. John T. Caine.

The above named gentleman is our general agent at St. Louis, Mo., for the Guardian. He receives the papers from the Post Office, pays the postage, and then charges the postage to the subscribers. He takes the papers from the Post Office in packages of fifty each, and often takes them to the public meetings on Sundays for distribution. This is much more convenient for many subscribers than to call themselves at the office on a Sunday, when it may be shut up.

Some, through the want of a proper understanding, have supposed that Br. Caine was taxing them unjustly for the postage on their papers. But it is through kindness, to accommodate the subscribers, that he does it; and the subscribers ought to reward him with something better than murmurs for his labors of love and good-will, and we are confident they will do so, after learning the facts in the case.

Br. Caine is a commercial man; and pretty generally posted up with regard to a knowledge of the markets, &c. He will be of essential service to our emigrants, and to business men in the country and likewise to passing or transient customers who may wish to make purchases in St. Louis. He may be found by calling at Number 152 Market Street.

#### Election.

The first Monday in April, inst., was the most disagreeable and stormy day, that we have ever witnessed in this country. It began to rain on Sunday night, and continued to rain incessantly until about 12 o'clock on Monday; then it snowed and froze severely; and consequently we had a very light vote to what would have been given if the day had been fine; yet unfavorable as the day was, quite a goodly number turned out at the election, the final result of which is officially given below.

Pottawattamie County and Precincts, or dependencies, For Judge of the Sixth Judicial District.

For James Sloan, 406  
" Christopher P. Brown, 71  
Fremont County.

For James Sloan, 7  
" Christopher P. Brown, 91  
" Burton, 2

No returns from any other county.

E. M. Greene, Esq., was elected county clerk without opposition, in place of James Sloan, resigned.

Calvin R. Clark, was elected School Fund Commissioner.

Kanabesville, elected Seat of Justice,—only seven votes cast against it.

William Vanosdel and Jacob Degraw elected Justices of the Peace for Kanabesville precinct.

Wm. H. Gooch and Roswell Ferry, Constables for Kanabesville Precinct.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Wm. G. Woodward, 397  
Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 51  
Wm. W. Spencer, 5

#### Hard Bread.

Our readers are directed to the advertisement of Mr. Mitchell in another place. We have been presented with a box of his hard bread; and having crossed the Plains ourselves last year, we know, from actual experience that Mr. M's. Hard Bread is just the article to take. No Emigrant should go without, at least, some of it. It is the best article of the kind, ever offered in this market.

#### Who Will do Likewise!

Mr. Hicks went below a few days since and returned, bringing us the cash for three subscribers. Suppose every person, interested for the success of our office and cause, should get the same number of subscribers; how soon would the Guardian double its circulation! And how much good a person might do in this way, who would not be able to advance the cause in any other way! Friends at home and abroad, think of these things, and act accordingly.

There are men who have obtained upwards of three hundred subscribers for us! This is the right way. Small streams add to the main current as well as greater ones. We are thankful "for small favors, and greater ones in proportion."

#### Cash.

Who has a little of the above article lying by them, that will consent to deposit the same with us for circulation and good use, rather than let it remain where it does no one any good? We will repay on demand.

#### For the Guardian.

Ma. Eboron: Why is it that men will drive cattle off their range, and keep them a year or so, without advertising them according to law? Others keep estrays all winter without saying a single word about them. The public are anxious to know if this course is resorted to, to save the real owners of cattle the expense of advertising, or otherwise, to keep the matter covered so that they may not know where their cattle are.

Please answer in your next.

Yours, &c., GOUGER.

The proper persons to answer the foregoing interrogations are those concerned in the aforesaid traffic; but the stray law is very explicit upon the subject—we published it in our paper twelve months ago, (see No. 22, Vol. 1,) therefore, we think those who have indulged in covering up such matters, can have no cloak to screen them from the law, neither shall they have from the public eye.

If there are individuals who are so exceedingly selfish, and dishonest, as to try to hide at noon day, the property of others, under a cover of ignorance of law; the law ought to take hold of such, and bring them out to public view, and make them "feel" if their vision have become so dark to honesty and honor as Mr. Gouger's article represents.

Ignorance and design have ever been the mother of mystery, and all who love them are no better than they. The Old Lady must either sooner, or later yield to the Sun of Righteousness, whose penetrating rays bring to light, and to public view, the secret works of darkness and of night. Children of the light should walk in the light, and have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, which in their final issue lead to exposure, ignominy and shame.

We have repeatedly advised our friends in this County to take the Guardian which contains at times, and seasons the necessary information for avoiding such difficulties.

Hon. A. C. Dodge will please accept our thanks for public documents from Washington City.

BRIDGE OVER THE PLATTE.—The emigrants who propose to take up their line of march, this spring, over the Plains to California, will be glad to learn that a bridge has been built on the north fork of the Platte river, and shops for their accommodation established there.

#### From the Millennial Star, March 1st.

#### Death of Elder James H. Flanigan.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Elder Flanigan, late President of the Birmingham Conference. His faithful and efficient labors, in that and in the Bedfordshire Conference, characterized by dignified, but unostentatious deportment, had powerfully attached the affections of thousands to his person. His life strictly illustrating his faith, enabled him with great boldness, and power, to proclaim "this Gospel and Kingdom." God was indeed manifest in his ministrations, as the prosperity of the work under his presidency abundantly testified. His integrity in the cause of truth, was well evinced by his undeviating course in the path which duty defined, regardless of human favor or favor. His pen, like the barbed arrow, was pointed against the falsifiers of truth, and, although pungent with reproof, his communications disclosed true charity for those to whom they were addressed. His unremitting assiduity declared a holy zeal, worthy his High Calling.

It is seldom our lot to chronicle the death of a more useful and promising man, than was Brother Flanigan. Besides his labors in his native land he has spent two years in the ministry of the everlasting Gospel in this nation. Being only 29 years of age, his brethren had much to hope for in the prospect of his aid to spread the Gospel among the nations on earth. But God, in whose hands our breath is, had otherwise determined; and, as He frequently does to his ministers, showed to this our brother the position he was to occupy in his future state, which so fascinated his mind that he frequently besought the Elders present to ask for his release; how different this from the feelings of those who are under bondage through the fear of death. After teaching his people how to live,—he taught them how to die.

It would have been highly gratifying, could we have participated with our brethren from the various conferences in the funeral obsequies of the deceased; but an unusual pressure of business at that particular juncture, prevented. We most heartily respond to their suggestion, that a becoming and appropriate monument be erected over his grave, to perpetuate the memory of the beloved dead; and will endeavor to bestow the attention upon the subject which they request.

#### Emigrants over the Plains.

Can register their names at this Office, have the same inserted in the Guardian, and a copy of the paper nicely done up and mailed to their friends whom they have left behind, for one dime each.

In the event of T. Butler King being elected United States Senator, from California, in the place of Fremont, of which there is a strong probability, the Honorable George Evans, of Maine, it is said, will be appointed Collector of San Francisco, in his stead.

Congress has determined to build an Asylum for invalid soldiers. Mount Vernon, Washington's resting place, has been spoken of as a peculiarly appropriate place. But there is no doubt that Jefferson Barracks, or some of the beautiful sites on the Mississippi near St. Louis, would be more central and accessible.

The wheat crop of the last season, in the Salt Lake Valley is estimated at from 500,000 to 1,500,000 bushels.

WINTER IN OREGON.—The weather in Oregon during the past winter, is represented as having remarkably mild.

#### KANESVILLE, April 14, 1851.

Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL: Dear Sir—In consideration of your recent services so efficiently rendered favorable to the interests of Utah, (with which interests, ours are closely identified,) and the fidelity with which you have discharged your duty as Delegate from DESERET, and wishing in some small measure to show the respect and esteem, your labors merit, we tender you a "COMPLIMENTARY SUPPER," on Saturday evening, the 19th inst., at 7 o'clock, at Elder Hyde's New Hall, on Hyde street.

In behalf of the citizens of Kanabesville,

DAVID CANDLAND,  
CHAS. H. BASSETT,  
JOHN GOOCH, JR.,  
THOS. MCKENZIE,  
FRANCIS A. BROWN,  
ABRAHAM CHADWICK,  
JACOB G. BIGLER.

KANESVILLE, Iowa, April 14, 1851.

GENTLEMEN.—I tender to you my grateful acknowledgments for the honor you have conferred upon me by the offer of a Public Supper to be given on Saturday evening, next; and while I accept with pleasure the invitation, I cannot withhold the expression of my feelings for such a testimonial of regard from the citizens of this flourishing village.

I thank you also for the favorable terms in which you have been pleased to allude to my services in behalf of our newly organized Territory. These, I am very sensible, have few claims to consideration, but such as are derived from your kind partiality.

With sentiments of great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BERNHISEL.

To David Candland, Chas. H. Bassett, John Gooch, Jr., Thos. McKenzie, Francis A. Brown, Jacob Bigler, Abram Chadwick, Esqs., Committee.

#### For the Guardian.

\* Friendship. Friendship's a name to few confined, The offspring of a noble mind; A generous heart that fills the breast, 'Tis better felt than e'er expressed.

Who are our Friends? Jesus said, "Ye are my friends, if ye do what I command you."

\* How is it many profess to be our friends, and call on us to counsel and advise them in matters pertaining to the kingdom of God; and then act contrary to that advice, and thus show a contempt to our counsel, and but too frequently bring upon themselves disgrace, disaffection, and disunion from the Church of God, and a loss of the spirit of truth whereby they were sanctified.

Now dear brethren if you are our friends, and seek to build up the kingdom of God, beware how you trifle with the powers and authorities of the Holy Priesthood, and let wisdom, prudence, and the spirit of truth direct all your acts.

Let true unsullied friendship warm your hearts into a love of virtue, works of righteousness, and an obedience to the law of God, and then the God and Father of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, will bless and sanctify you wholly. Even so Amen.

EVERMONT.

#### Warning.

Let no lone female, who claims to be a member of our Church, accept any and every offer that may be made to her to cross the Plains. Unless they can have opportunities to go with respectable and responsible families, where their name and character may be placed beyond the reach of suspicion; and that which is most sacred and dear to every female, be preserved without reproach; better stay in Pottawattamie county until the resurrection of the dead, than place your all at the mercy of a stranger, or to an untried or unproven man. Our garments are clean, having given this warning; and if some parents were a little more cautious about their daughters promencing the streets and other places at a late hour at night, they would be less liable to mortification and shame than they now are.

Sam'l Fox among the Sioux Indians.

We learn from Mr. Martin, directly down from the borders of the Sioux Country, that the small pox is making fearful havoc among these Indians. On Medicine Creek, at Fort Pierre, and at other places, they are dying off at a fearful rate. About five hundred of them are believed to have died within the last few weeks, and the malady is still raging among them.

We learn that the fur boats are about starting off down the river, and will be very apt to scatter the contagion along the banks. Our citizens should be cautious, and have as little intercourse with them as possible, inviting them to pass us by with little complaint.

Information Wanted.

Dr. LUKE JOHNSON, Assistant Marshal, to take the Census of Pottawattamie county, made his returns in due time to Hon. Stephen B. Sheldy, but has received no official acknowledgment of the same from the Chief Marshal, neither has he received any portion of the pay for his services, though he has written to the Marshal upon the subject of our knowledge long enough ago to have received a reply. He is in need of his pay after having rendered the service; and if there was any defect in the performance of the duties assigned him, as a reason for this silence and neglect to forward him his pay, he considers it his due to have been apprised of it before this time. Have the mails been robbed, or has the Marshal neglected to write him and to forward him the funds as requested. Information upon this subject is what the deputy marshal seeks; and having failed to obtain any through private correspondence, he seeks a more public way of obtaining the desired information.

Monies Received since April 4, 1851.

R. Stanforth,	\$1 06	William Moore,	1 00
Andrew Brim,	1 50	David Manhard,	1 00
Alvin Winigear,	1 50	John Druce,	1 00
Lorenzo Babcock,	1 00	H. Taylor,	1 00
Jacob F. Abbott,	1 00	W. L. Brundage,	1 00
Joseph Parker,	1 00	John Hodge,	2 00
W. Hardy,	1 00	John Livingston,	2 00
R. T. Horner,	1 00	John Walker,	1 00
James Frohman,	1 15	David M. Gamet,	1 00
Joseph LeCompte,	1 00	James Rodenbeck,	1 00
David Minkler,	1 00	M. Farnsworth,	1 00
A. S. Hadden,	1 50	Robert Wimmer,	1 00
Dr. S. M. Brice,	2 00	Nathan Meek,	3 50
George W. Brice,	2 00	Thomas Burlank,	1 00
Horace Berthel,	1 00	C. Southworth,	80
McKisick, Esq.,	1 75	Samuel Ramsey,	1 00
Wm. McEwan,	1 00	Contested Land,	5 00
Alfred E. Rhodes,	1 00	M. Foley, (contd.),	1 00
Frederick Kelsner,	1 00	Henry Druce,	1 00
Robert L. Latham,	2 00	George Cook,	1 00
Nathan Eldridge,	1 00	William Bond,	1 00
W. H. Jordan,	1 00	N. B. B. & B. & B.,	1 00
Lewis Jackson,	1 00	H. Nickolls,	1 00
Edward Page,	1 00	Edward Jones,	1 00
John Parkhurst,	1 00	James Cazier,	1 50
E. Root,	1 00	David Wood,	50
Richard Paine,	1 00	M. C. Green,	75
Albert Lutz,	2 35	John B. Brown,	1 00
J. T. D. McAllister,	2 00	Jesse Fell,	1 00
Wm. Green,	5 00	William Davis,	1 00
Wm. A. Oble,	1 50	M. Mitchell,	2 25
James Tomlinson,	1 00	Neyman Bulkley,	2 00

#### MARRIED.

At Pleasant Valley, by Elder D. Candland, Mr. STEPHEN MAHONY to Mrs. MARTHA BEAVER, all of this county.

At Gravois in St. Louis County, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851, by Elder John Sutton, Mr. BENJAMIN WALKER to Miss JANE MCKIMMEL.

At the above place, March 8th, 1851, by John Sutton, HENRY MOORE, to Miss ALICE JAMES, both of the same place.

#### DIED.

At Bluff Branch in this county, on Saturday the 5th inst., MARY HOLDEN, wife of Joshua Holden, of inflammation of the head, aged 49 years.

#### New Advertisements.

THE partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM KENCELEUR and PETER LIVERMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM KENCELEUR, PETER LIVERMORE.

N. B. The business which was heretofore carried on at the same place, by William Kenceleur, who solicits a continuance of the patronage of the customers of the firm.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 8, 1851.—21\*

W. M. LeCOMPTÉ.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Kanabesville, Iowa.

REFER to James M. Hughes, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., Col. A. W. Doniphan, Liberty, Mo., Henry M. Vorles, Esq., J. B. Gardinier, Esq., Bela M. Hughes, Esq., Messrs. Archer & Craig, St. Joseph, Mo.

Kanabesville, April 18, 1851.—4\*

DAQUERIAN LIKENESSES!



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1851.

## Late From California.

The following is a synopsis of the news from California brought by the arrivals at New York of the steamers Crescent City and Ohio.

New York, March 22.

The Crescent City, with two weeks later arrival from California arrived here yesterday at 2 p. m. She left Chagres on the 11th and brings about \$118,000 as freight.

The Falcon Clyde and Prometheus were anchored off Chagres. The Philadelphia had left for New Orleans on the 11th. The Crescent City left Kingston on the 14th, and the royal mail steamer Conway arrived there from St. Thomas, and sailed for Vera Cruz the same day.

On the Crescent are Philip Stillman, Matthew White, William Billings and F. B. Putnam, Secretary of the Panama railroad. The Crescent brings no mail, and has over a million of gold dust.

Monday the 15th was the day fixed for the election of U. S. Senator.

The Legislature is making efforts to raise funds and troops to suppress the Indian difficulties. Authority has been given to raise a volunteer force, to be used in case of need.

The weather continues dry and warm, and fears are expressed that there would be no more rain, which would be a serious loss to the diggers.

The health of the State was never better, with few deaths occurring. The gold bluff excitement has greatly diminished. Expeditions to the Colorado were progressing. There was less talk about the Squatter question, and the State laws have been found inadequate to some localities, and the people have been dispensing justice under the code of Judge Lynch.

The Loan bill for \$500,000 has passed the Legislature.

Col. Fremont's popularity for Senator was daily increasing.

Divorce laws were occupying the attention of the Legislature and the people—the feeling being much averse to divorces.

The herds of gamblers were dispersing, as business was nearly gone.

Business matters were reviving, notwithstanding the bad weather. The accounts from the mines were encouraging; Lincoln, Scott's River, and other places in the extreme north, seem to be most rich, and the miners there are doing well.

The Isthmus and Oregon had reached Panama, the former with 300 passengers and the latter with 140. The Oregon beat the Isthmus seven days.

Late advices from Oregon report the Legislature as having located the capital at Salem. The weather there was stormy. The Oregonian has been severely handling Mr. Strong, from the Sandwich Islands.

A party of thirteen, supposed in the Empire City on her last trip, were murdered while crossing the Isthmus, by a band of Carthaginians and negroes. Among the murdered were two ladies and three children. The murderers had been arrested and confessed their guilt.

The Ohio from Chagres, with a California mail and 150 passengers, and \$200,000 in gold arrived to-day.

## Further News From California.

The North America brings two hundred and twenty passengers.

The U. S. Sloop of War Albany, arrived at Chagres 22d ult.

The choice of Senator was between Col. Fremont and Butler King; the election was to take place in two or three days; it was thought that Col. Fremont was gaining ground.

The steamer John Tompkins from Sacramento for San Francisco, burst her boiler on the 31st January, killed the second engineer and scalded several others.

Much sickness prevails on the Isthmus, but it is not of malignant character.

The severity of rain materially embarrassed operations in the dry diggings; the miners, thus far, have occupied themselves in throwing up dirt, ready to take advantage of the first rain; it is said that a few days of rain will enable them to collect an immense amount of gold, which being immediately thrown into the hands of traders, will give credit to the miners for stores, and have the effect at once of reviving business throughout the country. Improvements were daily on the increase.

The gold diggings on the Yuba have been very successful.

The people of San Jose, notwithstanding the vote in the Senate, have an idea of giving up the removal of the seat of government from that place.

Business at Sacramento City was excessively dull, but a good trade was anticipated in the spring.

Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 24 January. There is no news of importance. A post has been established at Honolulu, under the late postage treaty with the United States.

## Postmasters and Publishers.

We give below an extract from a letter received from the Postmaster General, in answer to a letter of inquiry whether postmasters have the privilege of franking letters to publishers containing a remittance for subscription.

All postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$200 a year are privileged to send and receive, free, all letters written by themselves, and all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over half an ounce.

Postmasters who have the privilege of franking these private written communications can frank letters to publishers of newspapers, covering money for subscriptions, or the names of subscribers, as agent for the publisher, and his agency will be presumed from the fact that he franks them.

## NATHAN K. HALL,

Postmaster General.

The man who tried to do business without advertising, and the man who never took a newspaper, started last week for California. They go around the Horn in a salt kettle.

The Washington Globe has been suspended by Mr. John C. Rives until the next session of Congress, when it will be resumed for the publication of the debates. It will then continue neutral in politics.

## The City of Boston.

The Boston Transcript of Tuesday says: Much has been said of late of the diversion of southern trade from Boston, in consequence of the spirit of resistance manifested in this city to the laws of the United States, protecting the citizens of the South in their constitutional rights. Intelligent judges are of the opinion that there will be a difference of from one to three millions in the trade of the city, the present season, in consequence of these manifestations.

DIED IN JAIL.—John J. Bradley, died in jail in Boston, last week, where he was confined for debt. He was imprisoned on the affidavit of Thomas Britton, the creditor, that Bradley the debtor, was about to leave the State. He was imprisoned on the 10th and died the 20th—he begged and prayed Britton not to arrest him and put him in jail. A coroner's jury returned a verdict, that Bradley died of consumption, hastened by his confinement in jail by Britton—that during his confinement Britton was informed of his situation, but refused to release him.

The deceased was forty years old, nearly six feet high and so emaciated that his weight did not exceed eighty pounds—he was liberally educated, had once been worth property, but by a reverse of fortune had become embarrassed. This statement is taken from the Boston Journal, and if all the truth, that Mr. Britton will probably hereafter call for a drop of water to cool his tongue—and call in vain.

## West India Mails.

Arrangements have been made by Major Hobbie, with the British Consul at Havana, by which he will forward, by English steamers, letters from this country to any part of the West India Islands. These letters can go to Havana by Chagres mail steamers.

## Boston, April 1.

Indictments against Wright, Scott, Hayes, and others, who were concerned in the rescue of the fugitive slave Shadrack, were read in the U. S. District Court, by Judge Sprague, this morning; the indictment against Wright contains 15 counts. The trial is fixed for this day 4 weeks.

## Returned Californians.

The steamer Pawnee arrived yesterday from New Orleans, having on board some 400 returned Californians. They bring about \$25,000, in money, which is principally divided among a few lucky *hombres*. As is generally the case, some had hardly enough to bring them home, and others had to depend upon their comrades to pay their passage hence.

## Small.

The officers of the El Paso report the Steamboat Anthony Wayne sank a few miles below Liberty landing. She had but little freight on board, the boat will probably be a total loss, after saving the engines, boilers and cabin furniture. [See Joseph Adventure.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, 25th.

THE LOSS OF THE LOWELL.—We yesterday received, from a gentleman who was present at this dreadful scene, an account of the collision between the Lowell and S. F. Vinton, both of which were, at the time, very heavily laden. The accident took place near Captina Island, below Wheeling, at about half-past ten o'clock, p. m., and the night was very dark. The pilots of the boats perceived each other, and the bells were tapped, though owing to some unfortunate mistake or accident, the Lowell ran across the bow of the Vinton, which struck her aft of the boilers. The force of the collision was tremendous; the Vinton being a large boat carrying a cargo of upwards of nine hundred tons, and having probably the strongest hull on the river. The Lowell sank in about thirty seconds after the collision the cabin passengers and the crew escaped—many of them in their night clothes—to the top of the hurricane deck; but the first engineer, two firemen, and twelve deck passengers were drowned. The names of the firemen and deck passengers are unknown, they having been taken on board at Pittsburgh, and the clerk not having entered their names upon the register.

A large family, consisting of a man, and his wife, and children, from Bedford, Pa., on their way to the West, were among the number of those drowned.

The captain of the Vinton at once ordered his boat to be stopped, and towed the wreck of the Lowell's cabin to the shore, where every thing that could contribute to the comfort of those who were saved, was done. After the lapse of some time, the Messenger No. 2 came alongside, and Captain Fisher kindly took a number of the passengers on his fine boat to Cincinnati.

Mr. Joseph B. McKown, the first engineer, who was drowned, leaves a wife and seven children, who reside in Allegheny, to lament his loss. He was not the regular engineer, but had taken the place of Edward B. Barton, who was attacked by a sudden illness, just as the Lowell was backing out from the wharf at Pittsburgh. His loss will be deeply lamented by his brother engineers, among whom he occupied a high position.

Mr. David Evans, the carpenter, and part owner of the boat, had a very narrow escape. He managed to make his situation known, however to those on the top of the deck, by knocking against it, upon which a hole was cut through, and he was rescued, though he had been so long in the water he was nearly chilled to death.

Mr. Harrison Mason, the clerk, who owned three-eighths of the vessel, was insured for twelve hundred dollars in the Citizens' Insurance Company. Mr. Edward B. Barton, who owned one-eighth, had an insurance of five hundred dollars, on his share, in the Western Company. Captain Force, and Messrs. Rogers and Evans, the remaining owners of the Lowell, had no insurance.

Benefit your friends that they may love you more dearly still; benefit your enemies that they may at least become your friends.

## KANESVILLE MARKET.

Friday, April 18, 1851.

Flour	per hundred,	\$3 50
Beef	" "	\$4 50@5 00
Sugar	" lb.	6 1/2@10c
Coffee	" "	16 1/2c
Rice	" "	8c
Salt	" bush.	\$1 00
Tea, (various qualities)	" lb.	50@1 00
Molasses, S. H., per gal.	" "	75
" N. O. "	" "	60
Golden Syrup	" "	75@1 00
Pork, (fresh)	" "	none
Bacon, " lb.	" "	7@8c
Lard, " lb.	" "	7@8c
Dried Apples, " bush.	" "	15c
Dried Peaches, " bush.	" "	\$2 25
Raisins, (new) MR	" "	25c
Currants, (Zante)	" "	20c
Green hides, " lb.	" "	2 1/2c
Dry do. "	" "	6c
Iron, (tire) "	" "	5c
Potatoes, " bushel,	" "	50@55c
Corn, " "	" "	20@25c
Wheat, " "	" "	\$1 00
Oats, " "	" "	50c
Flaxseed, " "	" "	50c
Onions, " bush.	" "	75
Tallow, " lb.	" "	10c
Butter, " "	" "	15c
Cheese, " "	" "	20@10c
Eggs, " dozen,	" "	\$1 00
Honey, " gallon,	" "	17c
Eggs, " dozen,	" "	8c
Soap, " lb.	" "	25 to 27c
Leather, (sole)	" "	40c
Powder, " lb.	" "	\$7 00
Lead, " lb.	" "	8c

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Kanessville, March 31, 1851.

A.	Kilbourn, Ebenezer
Atwood, Rebecca D	" "
Arrahood, Nancy	" "
Anderson, John	Lamb, B.
Allen, Sarah B	Leavett, Jeremiah
Avery, Joseph H	Littellwood, Martin
Binnale, Miss	Lane, Jacob
" "	Leslie, G. A.
Bird, Isaac	" "
Bird, James	Mullarky, John
Butler, Thomas	Merrill, Charles
Burt, F. S.	Melton, George W
Brown, Daniel	Moss, Louisa
Burt, Rev. John B	Mah, Peter
Brown, Cornelius	Martin, Josiah F
Butler, Philip	Muir, Stephen
Berry, Richard	Maher, Peter
Barber, Mr. G	Menefee, L. S
Barnes, F. L	Muller, R. S
Borchert, Joseph	Mathews, W. C
" "	Mathews, Isaac
Cumming, John	McIntire, Benj.
Cowick, Alexander	Moss, Maria
Calhoun, Margaret	McIntire, James
Chipman, Harmon	Marshall, George W
Cordling, Thomas	McKee, Thomas
Clapper, Christian	" "
Cossett, Betsey	Niles, Alanson
Cooke, Edwin R	Nickerson, Uriah
Cox, J.	Nelson, Henry
Culbertson, R. H	" "
Clapp, Nancy J	Oreder, John

Derfee, Eliza	Pope, John
Delong, William	Peck, H.
Davis, J.	Peck Martin II
Denham, Alex. B.	" "
Donnelly, William	Ruster, M.
Davis, Thomas	Riley, Calvin L
" "	Rose, Abraham
Elliot, David	Ritchie, Wm B
Egliston, E. E	Riley, John T
Ench, Polly	Reynolds, Wm
Egliston, Henry Q	Rodgers, Mrs.
" "	Robins, Thomas
Fisher, F. G., or Henry	Rust, Jacob T
Oaks, S.	" "
Foster, George	Smith, Jacob
Fisk, H.	Steele, Wm.
" "	Smith, Jesse
Geddes, Robert	Smith, John
Graham, Samuel G.	Seward, John
Gibbs, Adam	Singleton, Robt
Glaizer, Shepard	Sanford, Cyrus
Gibb, Eliza	Smith, Wm
Gardner, Daniel W	Somers, John
Garten, Allen	Storrie, E.
Goodridge, B.	Smith, Elias
" "	Smith, Reuben P
Hatch, Jacob	" "
Hatchcock, John F R	Thomas, J.
Hardy, Eliza	Tryon, T.
Hunter, Joseph	Terry, Wm R
Hart, Wm	" "
Huntington, Emily	Ure, Alex.
Hicks, George	" "
Hates, Stephen	Vincent, Ezra
Hallenback, A.	Vincent, Daniel
Harrison, Erasmus	" "
Hawes, Peter	Walker, James
Hamilton, E.	Wiles, William T
Henderson, Simon	Wells, E. R
Hobson, J. W.	Walling, David
Harby, Celia	Whiting, Mary M
Hardy, Ebenezer C.	Winegar, Alvin
Humphrey, Geo	Watson, W. A
Heep, Wm	Wiltshire, Geo
Hoyle, Hiram	Weston, Nathan
Harshorn, F	Wells, John
Hill, Wm S.	Weeks, Garry
Hatch, Jacob	Wallis, John
Hart, T.	Wethrow, William
" "	Wilkins, John
Johnes, Charles	Williamson, Samuel
Jackson, Amos	Wells, Garie
Jordan, Nathaniel	Whiting, Mary
Johnson, John H	Wheeler, J.
Johnson, Silvey	Wallace, Enoch
Karnes, Hamilton	" "
Kearnes, Jonathan	York, Samuel W
" "	Young, Daniel T
" "	BURDICK, P. M.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PROPOSALS FOR CORN.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned, at Fort Leavenworth, until the 20th day of April next, for the delivery of Corn at Fort Kearney and at Fort Laramie for two years.

Eight thousand bushels will be required to be delivered at either or both of said Posts in the year 1851, and the same quantity in the year 1852; but the Contractor shall bind himself to deliver at either or both of said Posts, an additional quantity of fifty per cent, if required so to do by the Quarter Master at Fort Leavenworth.

Sealed proposals will be received for each of the above Posts, but the privilege is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed to the public interest to do so.

Every bid must be accompanied by the guarantee of some responsible person as to the good faith and ability of the bidder for the performance of the contract.

Assist. Qr. Master, U. S. Army.

Assistant Quarter Master's Office, Fort Leavenworth, March 25th, 1851.

## FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanessville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash. Kanessville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—if

## THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE FIRM OF

J. W. TOOTLE &amp; BROTHER,

WOULD respectfully acknowledge the extensive patronage bestowed, and would assure their friends, and the public generally that their facilities for selling are superior to many, being the first in the market from this place, and receiving their goods at low freights, enables them to meet the wants of this country. We solicit all who may visit the city to examine our stock, which consists in part of

417 pieces Fancy ass'd washing prints;  
131 " Cocheo and Menotomy blue prints;  
83 " orange and blue prints;  
97 " figured, mode and black alpaccas;  
10 " Victrola dress goods;  
21 " gingham;  
88 " bleached muslin;  
14 " Eastern linsey;  
72 " satinetts and Ky. jeans;  
5 dozen embroidered and plaid shawls;  
3 bales blue drill;  
2 " brown drill;  
5 " 4-4 brown sheetings;  
3 " 7-8 do shirtings;  
2 " 3-4 do do;  
5 " Mariner's stripe;  
7 dozen blankets, very low;  
3 bales ticking;  
17 cases kip boots;  
10 " coarse do;  
7 " women's booties, all kinds;  
6 doz pairs ladies slips and ties;  
10 cases mens and boys shoes;  
12 doz cloth and fur caps, every style;  
3 cases super super dress hats;  
81 bags Rio coffee;  
25 lbs N. O. sugar;  
10 lbs crushed do;  
12 " sugar house molasses;  
12 " N. O. do;  
10 " cider vinegar;  
20 " butter crackers;  
10 " hard bread;  
25 bush dried apples, new;  
20 chests assorted teas;  
3782 lbs sole leather;  
33 coils manilla rope;  
200 lbs Spanish float indigo;  
350 lbs first quality madder;  
2000 lbs cotton yarn;  
3600 lbs bar lead;  
52 kegs rifle powder;  
63 boxes No. 1 palm soap;  
15 " Louisville extra soap;  
30 1/2 boxes, stearine candles;  
15 boxes tallow candles;  
1000 M gun caps;  
2 drums cod fish;  
200 lbs muskeller;  
15 lbs tar;  
23 tons ass'd iron;  
1 doz mill saws;  
4 " hand do;  
41 pairs steel yards;  
47 kegs nails;  
6 " wrought nails;  
300 lbs. horse and ox-nails;  
40 boxes Ex 10 glass;  
40 lbs salt;  
300 sacks G. A. salt;  
43 boxes No. 1, 2, 3 tobacco;  
1831 lbs rice;  
22 bbls Eagle Mills flour;  
1000 lbs Boston salted;  
2 bbls Zante currants, new;  
22 bottles superior olive oil; warranted;  
Queensware, glassware, hardware, oils, paints dye stuffs, &c., &c.  
Kanessville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## ELEPHANT WEST.

WE will continue to buy hams, furs and peltries; butter and eggs, at the highest market price.  
Kanessville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## LOST LAND WARRANT.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850. LORENZO BABCOCK.  
Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

## LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850. CLARK STILLMAN.  
McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Benson, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this county.

A. K. WILLIAMS.

B. K. BULLOCK.

Kanessville, Jan. 23, 1851.

## \$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from Alfred's Camp, June 30, 1850, one BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, blind in the left eye—no trace of the same being had, until early in the Spring of 1851, when she was found with a young colt, and left on the waters of the Nishnabotna, being too poor to travel, no knowledge of the same reaching the subscriber, till late in the fall following—since which (report says), she has been seen by a party of hunters. Any person producing said mare and colt shall receive the above reward or half for the Mare or any information given whereby they may be obtained shall be liberally rewarded. S. M. HOUGH.  
Alfred's Camp, April 4, 1851.—3\*

## ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

THE undersigned, resident at Council Point, four miles below Kanessville, keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, ROPES OF VARIOUS SIZES, and is also prepared to execute orders upon the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. Emigrants, and others, will do well to call and take up the subscriber and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Encourage Home, and Home Manufacture.

ORRIN D. FARLIN.

Council Point, April 29, 1851.—3t

## SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Crosby—has a good Livestock connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyance at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

## A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers' shop eight miles South of Kanessville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call on the undersigned, however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season. Remember the Guardian office,—where you can see them. JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquitto, April 3, 1851.—if

## LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS

AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanessville, Nov. 13, 1850.

C. VOORHIS.

A LAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND PRINTS, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at [nov 13] C. VOORHIS.  
PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.  
HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at [nov 13] C. VOORHIS.  
SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.

GREAT ATTRACTION, AT THE UNION STORE. Cheap Goods! and no Humbug! RIDDLE & CO.

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Stationery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanessville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have 'the men,' to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold. Look out for 'THE UNION STORE,' Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's Music Hall. RIDDLE & CO.

Kanessville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!! FOR CASH. WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed. Give us a Call.

Kanessville, Dec. 11, 1850. RIDDLE & CO.

## ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand.

EMPORIUM



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

For the Guardian.  
A Paraphrase.  
Ezekiel 37th Chapter.  
BY ALFRED CORDON.

The hand of God it rested down,  
And caused my eyes to see,  
A Valley that was full of bones,  
Which seemed quite strange to me.  
The bones lay scattered all around,  
Quite numberless and dry;  
While gazing on the lonely scene,  
A voice came from the sky.  
Can these bones live, Oh Son of man?  
Thou knowest Lord said I:  
Thy powerful arm can raise them up,  
In glorious majesty.  
I did as he commanded me,<  
And Lo, the bones did shake;  
Bone came together to its bone,  
Which caused the earth to quake.  
The sinews and the flesh appeared,  
The skin it covered them;  
But still the breath of life they lack'd,  
To make them living men.  
Again the Lord said prophecy,  
And bid the winds come forth;  
And breathe upon these lifeless forms,  
And raise them from the earth.  
The Priesthood's power again I tried,  
But mark what scenes transpired;  
A mighty army started forth,  
Their souls with ardor fired.  
Then they rejoiced, they knew their God,  
And own'd his mighty hand;  
His promise was verified,  
He placed them in their land.  
Therefore ye nations cease your strife,  
Old Israel shall be free;  
And worship God in their own land,  
Through all eternity.

## MISCELLANY.

## Last Hours of a Single Gentleman.

This morning, November 11th, at half past eleven o'clock precisely, an unfortunate young man, Mr. Edward Pickney, underwent the extreme penalty of infatuation, by expiating his attachment to Mary Ann Gale, in front of the altar-railings of St. Mary's Church, St. Louis.

It will be in the recollection of all those friends of the parties who were at Jones' party at Brixton, two years ago, that Mr. Pickney was there and then first introduced to Mary Gale, to whom he instantly began to direct particular attentions, dancing with her no less than six sets that evening, and handing her things at supper in the most devoted manner. From that period commenced the intimacy between them which terminated in this morning's catastrophe.

Poor Pickney had barely attained his twenty-eighth year; but there is no belief that but for reasons of a pecuniary nature his single life would have come earlier to an untimely end. A change for the better, however, having occurred in his circumstances, the young lady's friends were induced to sanction his addresses, and thus become accessories to the cause for which he has just suffered.

The unhappy man passed his last night of bachelor existence in his solitary chamber. From half past eight to ten he was engaged in writing letters. Shortly after his younger brother, Henry, knocked at the door, when the doomed youth told him to come in. On being asked when he meant to go to bed, he replied—"Not yet." The question was then put to him how he thought he would sleep? to which he answered—"I don't know." He then expressed his desire for a cigar and a glass of grog. His brother, who sat down and partook of the like refreshments, now demanded if he would take any thing more that night. He said "nothing," in a firm voice. His affectionate brother then rose to take leave, when the devoted one considerably advised him to take of himself.

Precisely at a quarter of a minute to seven the next morning, the victim of Cupid having been called, according to his desire, he rose and promptly dressed himself. He had the self-control to shave himself without the slightest injury; for not even a scratch upon his chin appeared after the operation. It would seem that he had devoted a longer time than usual at his toilet.

The wretched man was attired in a light blue dress-coat, with frosted bottoms, a white vest and nankeen trousers, with patent leather boots. He wore around his neck a variegated satin scarf, which partly concealed the Corrazzo of the bosom. In front of the scarf was inserted a breast-pin of conspicuous dimensions.

Having descended the staircase with a quick step he entered the apartment where his brother and a few friends awaited him. He then shook hands cordially with all present; and on being asked how he slept answered—"Very well;" and to the further demand as to the state of his mind, he said that he "felt happy."

One of the party hereupon suggested that it would be as well to take something before the melancholy ceremony was gone through, he exclaimed with some emphasis, "decidedly." Breakfast was accordingly served, when he ate a French roll, a large round toast, two sausages, and three new laid eggs, which he washed down with three great breakfast cups of tea. In reply to an expression of astonishment, on the part of persons present, he declared that he had never felt heartier in his life.

Having inquired the time, and ascertained that it was ten minutes to eleven, he remarked that it would soon be over. His brother then inquired if he could do anything for him; when he said he would take a glass of ale. Having drank this he appeared to be satisfied.

The fatal moment now approaching, he devoted the remaining portion of his time to distributing those little articles he would no longer want. To one he gave his cigar case, to another his tobacco stopper, and he charged his brother Henry with his latch key, with instructions to deliver it after all was over, with due solemnity to the land-lady.

The clock at length struck eleven, and at the same moment he was informed that a

cab was at the door. He merely said—"I am ready," and allowed himself to be conducted to the vehicle, into which he got with his brother, his friends following on behind in others.

Arrived at the tragical spot, a short but anxious delay of some seconds took place; after which they were joined by the lady with her friends. Little was said on either side, but Miss Gale, with customary decorum, shed tears. Pickney endeavored to preserve decorum, but a slight twitching in his mouth and eyebrows, proclaimed his inward agitation.

All necessary preliminaries having now been settled, and the prescribed melancholy formalities gone through, the usual question was put—"Will thou have this woman to be thy wife?" "I will."

He then put the fatal ring on Miss Gale's finger, the hymenial noose was adjusted, and the poor fellow was launched into matrimony.—[London Punch.]

**HOARDED RESENTMENT.**—The subtlety that enters into resentments built upon minute points, and hoarded trifles, is not easily penetrated by observers, and is scarcely intelligible to people of large and comprehensive views. There are individuals—not a very numerous class, it is to be hoped—who have an extraordinary power, when it serves the occasion, of calling up out of a lifetime of kindly intercourse, a miraculous collection of small slights and offences, utterly forgotten by everybody else, if they ever had real existence, and getting up out of them a plausible catalogue of grievances, which they make it appear that they had borne with exemplary patience, in instances of this nature, however, it generally happens that the grievances are never disclosed till some fortunate opportunity arrives when they can be made use of advantageously, the meek virtue upon which they had been inflicted continuing to bear them with a smiling resignation up to the moment when it can turn them to a profitable purpose.—[Ladder of Gold.]

## Truth.

The power of truth is irresistible. We may run from it, but we cannot fight successfully against it. No one by resistance ever made the truth false. It is possible to resist the truth, or rather to turn aside from its influence, but it ever remains the truth still. Like God, the truth is eternal and unchangeable. When truth is permitted to exert its hallowed power upon us, it is sure to benefit us, but when we strive to push it from us, we lose by the effort. Light is light; a man may close his eyes or shut himself up in darkness, but all around him in his hiding place, the light is still shining. Those who desire not to walk in the light are workers of evil; while those who wish to be governed by the truth seek it earnestly and continually, that they may be thus governed. It is a bad sign to see men striving to get away from the truth, from whatever motive; "honesty is the best policy," and we love to have all come to the light, that their deeds may be made manifest, whether they be good or evil. Men who know they are doing wrong, think to hide by feigning ignorance, or making apologies, or excusing themselves, or by other subterfuges of hypocrisy; but if they would let the truth have its way, they would soon be ashamed of themselves, and be led to abandon their evil way. The world is blessed with the word of truth, as with the light of the sun; but how are they wedded to error, and will cling to their idols. They seem to think the truth will suffer by their delinquency. Not so. It must increase, but they will be sure to decrease. However they may think on the subject, the friends, advocates, and lovers of truth will come off "more than conquerors" in the end. "Truth must prevail."

## Late from Heaven.

Unmarried young ladies, read this and never let slip a fair opportunity to get doubled:

"Swedenborg says, that though the virgins he saw in heaven were beautiful, the wives were incomparably more beautiful, and went on increasing in beauty evermore."

## Tornado.

We learn from the Minden (La.) Herald that the town of Belle Vue, in that State, was recently visited by a tornado, which prostrated to the ground nearly every house in the place. Fortunately, however, no person was seriously hurt, though a number were buried beneath the ruins. The storm is represented as having twisted off trees fifteen or twenty feet from the root, and swept the tops clear away. The wind was preceded by a rumbling noise similar to that which usually precedes the shock of an earthquake, and was distinctly heard a distance of eight or nine miles.

## Later from the British Provinces.

If the American postage on letters for the British Provinces, whether intended to be sent by the United States mails or by the British steamers, be not prepaid, such letters are forwarded to the appropriate frontier post-office, where they, if not then called for, become DEAD, and in due course are forwarded to the dead letter office. Letters for the West Indies, Chagres and Panama, if the postage be prepaid, are forwarded by sailing vessels only, and the same is true in regard to newspapers in both cases.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**60 BUFFALO ROBES** for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO. mh7 3m

**WM. K. BARTON,**  
**HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,**  
Hyde Street, East of the Printing Office, Kansasville, Iowa.

**WOULD** respectfully notify his friends and the public, that he is now prepared to execute, upon the shortest notice, and at the lowest possible terms, all kinds of house and sign painting; also imitation of wood and marble.

Having served a regular apprenticeship in England, in connection with his experience in the above branches of business, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. Glasses to order.  
Kansasville, July 24, 1850.—Om

## BREAD, CAKE AND PIE BAKERY.

**THE** undersigned take this method to inform the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, that he has opened the above business in Hyde Street, where he intends to keep constantly on hand Loaf Bread, Cakes, Pies &c., Manufactured from the best flour the market affords. Customers' flour baked into hard or soft bread, on the most reasonable terms. He respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

N. B.—Balls and parties supplied with all kinds of Pies and Cakes, at the shortest notice.

KANSVILLE, Aug. 6, 1850. DANIEL GRENI G. ff.

## NOW IS YOUR TIME.

**I HAVE** for sale a number of houses and lots suitable either for stores or dwellings. Also ten choice vacant lots; all in Kansasville.

J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kansasville, Dec 25th, 1850.

## THE GOLD REGIONS.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.**  
THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and has given universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.  
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

## SOLDIERS CLAIMS.

**ALEXANDER McRAE**, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

KANSVILLE, Dec. 11, 1850.—ff

**A. H. DEAEVER,**  
**BOTANIC PHYSICIAN,**  
St. Joseph, Missouri.

**KEEPS** constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. Physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

Dr. D. will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. C. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851.—4t

**FLOUR.**  
**THE** undersigned will deliver at Kansasville, on the early opening of navigation, a large lot of FLOUR, of the best quality, put up in sacks, suitable to be used by emigrants and others.

PERKINS & YOUNG  
Weston, Mo., March 7, 1851.—2m

**TRAVELERS WANTED.**  
**THIRTY** hands to drive teams to Salt Lake by the undersigned, who expects to leave about the 1st of May. Terms made known on application to Mr. Thomas McKenzie, Kansasville, Iowa.

GAUGH, ALEXANDER & CO.,  
Union Mills, Platte Co., Mo.  
Weston, March 7, 1851.—2m

**A. SORLEY,**  
St. Joseph, Missouri,  
HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**  
Embracing every variety of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,  
CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS  
AND CAPS, READY MADE  
CLOTHING, &c., &c.

**ALSO A LOT OF**  
**Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves.**  
With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 23, 1851.

**W. H. GOOCH & BRO.,**  
KANSVILLE, IOWA.

**W. H. GOOCH & BRO.** have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale. They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

**STORAGE.**  
We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kansasville, Iowa."

**REFERENCES**—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Peggan & Co., and P. Murphy, Kansasville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southard, St. Louis, Mo. P. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass. J. C. Little, Peterboro' N. H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City Kansasville, Jan. 8th 1851.

**"Westward the Mechanical Empire Marches."**

**DUSTIN AMY,**  
Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, and Manufacturer of every description of Cooking Utensils, &c.

KANSVILLE, IOWA.

**PURPOSES** to leave this spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and having on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, and Cooking Utensils of every description, he takes this method of apprising his friends, customers, and public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be undersold by none, in this section of country.

Emigrants for the Valley, or elsewhere, may have stoves, with or without Cooking Utensils, as he intends to take a large stock of the material with him, to manufacture such articles there, and fit up stoves, according to order, and in a workman-like manner, in connection with any other article in his line of business. Job work done according to order, on the lowest possible prices. Look out for the BIG COFFEE POT.

**On Hyde Street, Opposite the Printing Office.**

N. B. Mr. A. S. Sorley Iron Stoves is of his own manufacture; fitted up so as to cook for eight persons, and require but very little fuel. He would recommend them above all others for the route over the plains, or even for families after they arrive at their destination. These stoves have the necessary supply of cooking utensils attached—you may have your coffee warmed—you meat roasted, and your bread baked at the same time, with a few chips, if you have no other fuel on hand—they are neat, light, would take up but very little room, and

KANSVILLE, March 21, 1851.

## To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

**PERRYS & YOUNG**  
**WOULD** respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; estimates; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**  
Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of **DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,**

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our own place, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them and they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

**ST. JOSEPH MILLS!**  
**FAMILY FLOUR**

**OF** the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour not mixed up with the office of the Mill. It is believed by many that the OLD ST. JO. MILLS, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Sample of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the

Old St. Joseph Mill, on July Street, about half-way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHN.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.—3m

**Another chance for the Gold Hunter!**  
Great Cash and Produce Depot.

**MIDDLETON & RILEY,**  
St. Joseph, Mo.,

**ARE** just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally, such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy finery of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles.

Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware.

Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

**MAMMOTH**  
**BLUE MORTAR**  
St. Joseph, Missouri.

**E. H. HAYCRAFT**, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

**The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!**

**THE** subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheetting from one and a half to two and three quarters wide—Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking, Drilling, Marquers' Stripe, Canton Flannel, Bleached Muslin, Flannels of every color, Bonnetts—also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "cash down," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality—part being lost on the Mustang when she sank induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN.  
Kansasville, Iowa, January 6th, 1851.

**CABINET WARE.**  
**JOSEPH E. JOHNSON,**

**HAS** now on hand a good assortment of Cabinet Ware, such as BED-STEADS, TABLES, TRUNKS, CHESTS, LIGHT STANDS, &c., at his Warehouse on the

Corner of Race and Hyde Street.

He will also make to order any article in his line, and has a good assortment of lumber, and material, and calculate to do the best of work, his hopes for a liberal share of patronage. His ware will be sold as cheap as can be afforded for cash.

N. B. All kinds of repairing in his line of business done, and orders filled on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted in Exchange for Cabinet Ware, and Dry Goods, a good article of building and cabin lumber, also best kind of produce. J. E. J.

KANSVILLE, March 21, 1851.

**GROCERIES.** Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap the

[see 11] EMPORIUM STORE.

## UTAH

## CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

**THE** subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

**DRY GOODS,**  
Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, onsburges, &c. Alpaccas, lustras, silks, calicoes, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

**GROCERIES,**  
such as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING.

KANSVILLE, January 22, 1851.

## SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

**S. LOCKWOOD,**  
Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

**KEEPS** constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c., all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and the best of the kind, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter.  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—4m

**ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,**  
At St. Joseph, Mo.

**Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.**  
**ROBERT LADD,**

**HAS** a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruit, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whiskey, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on July street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE on the landing.

LET N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention by

ROBERT LADD.  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—6m

**CITY BAKERY**  
and  
**CONFECTIONARY.**

**To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.**

**THE** undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES AND BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills

St. Joseph, Mo.

BRYANT & DUNBELL.  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—6m

**ST. JOSEPH**  
**EATING SALOON.**

**THE** undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets,

St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton (up with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer, Come and See.

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

**M. & R. M. ROGERS,**  
Main Street, Kansasville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

**Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.**

**WE** invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment of goods. We have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

**Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,**  
That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS,

better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

**COOKING STOVES OF VARIOUS SIZES AND PATTERNS,**  
well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

KANSVILLE, March 7, 1851.—4t

**To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others.**  
**DOW, HOLT & CO.,**  
Manufacturers of all kinds of

**Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware,**  
Dow's MINER'S LAMP, WARRANTED AIR-TIGHT; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Carr, St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 1850.—6t

**NEW ARRANGEMENT.**  
**W. B. FERGUSON,**

[Successor to Needham & Ferguson.]

**THANKFUL** for the very liberal patronage Mr. John Needham, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the old stand of Needham & Ferguson, Sign of the Bee Hive and Desert House,

Where he is prepared to show a choice selection of goods at reduced prices, embracing Dry Goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c., &c. a short list of the varieties usually found in a country retail store.

**W. B. FERGUSON.**  
N. B. Hides, tallow, honey, beeswax, butter, eggs, gold dust, flaxseed, bacon, &c., taken in exchange for goods at cash prices. W. B. F.

KANSVILLE, March 7, 1851.

## REMOVAL.

**EDWARD MEAD,** Importer of fine watches,

jewelry, cutlery, Britannia and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerotype stock,







said to him, as recorded in the acts of the Apostles: "Get thee out of this country, and from thy kindred, and come into a land that I will show thee." I will give it to thee for an everlasting possession: yet Abraham died, and did not receive (if Stephen's testimony be true) one foot of it; for he, and his seed had died not having received the promises; but saw them afar off and were persuaded of them and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on earth: they sought a city which had foundations whose builders and maker is God. John says, "he saw the city descend from God out of Heaven, as a Bride adorned for her husband, and then he said: behold the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them, &c. The reward is reserved for those who come up through great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb.

After a lengthy discourse on tithing he referred to the Revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants on the subject, and promised peace, health, and prosperity to those who crossed the plains, and also to those who remained, inasmuch as they did their duty, and what the law of the Lord required, and abstain from murmuring and ingratitude.

Dr. James C. Snow, having been appointed as traveling agent for this High Council to settle all difficulties arising in the branches of the Church, of a moral or spiritual nature, was confirmed in this office and calling by a unanimous vote. By the consent of parties, he may also act as traveling Bishop to settle differences arising out of demands of dollars and cents, or any property of value.

The Bishop and his Counsellors are the most suitable men to settle matters of difference arising out of dollars and cents, because it is more in accordance with the nature of their office and calling, to transact temporal business. By the consent of parties, the Bishop may also settle differences of a moral or spiritual kind. This arrangement is not designed to be applicable any further than this Bishopric.

President Hyde continued, and said: I hope that you, who are able, will turn out some cattle or money or both to the aid of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund. Turn out your cattle and money and vest it where it will redound to your everlasting honor, and the poor will bless you, and God will bless you. We want to increase the fund and extend its operations abroad, and in other countries, and other lands.

You that want cattle from the poor fund, whose names have not been published, call and get them, and feed them well on corn and hay, and prepare yokes and break them to work, or you may not get them. Others may importune us so strongly that we shall let them all go.

The Elders who are going out on missions, are requested meet at the New Hall on Hyde street, at 3 o'clock, p. m. On motion, the Conference adjourned to meet on the 6th of October next, at this place. Dr. George Coulson, of Council Point, closed by prayer.

A great concourse of people was present; and although the day was very unfavorable, the people anxious to hear, remained on the ground till the final close. Harmony, union, and the spirit of God ruled the meeting. And happy are we to say, that not a dissenting vote was given to any measure proposed. All was right, and all was well. The Lord be praised, and let the people say Amen. DANIEL MACKINTOSH, Reporter.

At a meeting held at Beebe's Hall, in Kanesville, on Monday evening the 24th April, 1851, for the purpose of making arrangements for an entertainment to be given to the Delegate and officers of Utah.

The following Resolutions were adopted. The house being called to order, Mr. J. A. Kelting was appointed Chairman, and W. H. Robinson, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Armstrong, Resolved, That a Public Entertainment be gotten up for the Delegate and Officers of Utah.

On motion of Mr. M. L. Benson, Resolved, That the Entertainment be gotten up by subscription.

On motion of Mr. Benson, Resolved, that a Committee of Nine be appointed as a Committee of Arrangements; the following gentlemen were appointed, J. A. Kelting, J. E. Johnson, David Devol, Thomas L. Griffey, M. L. Benson, Wm. Martin, Thos. Grover and John W. Owens.

On motion, Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements appoint the time and place of giving the Entertainment.

On motion of M. L. Benson, Resolved, That a Special Invitation be given to the Kanesville Music.

On motion of J. E. Johnson, Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangements meet at Kelting's Store, to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock.

On motion of Thomas L. Griffey, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Frontier Guardian, or by handbills.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. A. KELTING, Chairman.

W. H. ROBINSON, Sec'y.

Emigrants and Citizens be Cautious! Our Town now begins to be thronged with strangers, and all parties would do well to be on the alert against the depredations of thieves. Last year some few came as far as this place, stole horses from the citizens and also money and horses from emigrants, and ran away back. There are always some abandoned characters that mix with the multitude for the sake of stealing. We do not know that any thefts have been committed particularly on a very large scale; yet, from the experience of last year, a word of caution now may be timely.

Teamsters, Attention.

On Tuesday, May 6th, those who have agreed to haul goods for Livingston & Kinkead, are requested to assemble at Council Point, and receive their goods and then go into camp, preparatory to an organization for crossing the river, and for proceeding on over the plains. After wagons have received their freight, they will not return home again, but go into camp, and remain there until they move off.

## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

### Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

**Our Agents Abroad**  
Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per cent, on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1851.

**Arrivals.**  
Doctor John M. Bernhisel, the agent from Utah, and General A. W. Babbitt, her delegate, arrived in this Town, a few days since from Washington City on their way to Salt Lake Valley. General Babbitt and Mr. Stephen B. Rose, the Indian Agent, came in company. Dr. Bernhisel came alone a few days earlier, and soon after him, came the Library which he was appointed to select: all in good order, safe and sound.

It will be remembered that General Babbitt told the good folks of this County last year that he could do nothing for Utah at Washington City unless we voted the Democratic Ticket, or remained neutral and not vote at all. But the people voted; yet not the Democratic Ticket; and consequently this notion of the people here put it out of the General's power to do any thing for Utah: But something has been done for Utah, notwithstanding the people voted for Miller, the Whig Candidate, and he was elected. To whom then shall we award the credit and honor of this good work, done for the Basin Territory? Not to General Babbitt, certainly, because he could do nothing: Well then, we ascribe the Honor to God—the liberality of Congress, and to the diligence and persevering industry of Doctor John M. Bernhisel, their unassuming, gentlemanly, and temperate Agent.

Let it not be forgotten, that General Babbitt, advised the people here last season to vote for the man whose name stands gloriously immortalized on the list of scamps on account of his identity with the stealing of our rights from the archives of the Temple of Freedom. Never forget the man who endorsed the felonious deed by advising you to vote for him who is believed to have been the guilty perpetrator. In his political crusades, Gen. B. became the willing tool of ambitious men with the understanding that he was to get his seat through the influence of those men who sent him upon this errand: But alas! they voted against the measure, as we hear, when it came to the touch stone.

It is argued by some that our attack upon the General has done injury, &c. Perhaps it has hurt the feelings of some who wish to screen him from a just rebuke for assaulting the arrangements of a people to whom he was not sent by any authority that we recognized—for stirring up strife and ill feelings where peace and good-will reigned.

The General has brought a press, and we hear, intends publishing a paper in the defence of his meddlesome course. If any honorable Democrat, Whig or Independent, should wish to start a press in this Town or County, we should bid him welcome: But when a man comes under the wing and protection of the Church to set up a press to justify and defend his seditious movements, he cannot expect to be held in fellowship, particularly when he is guilty of other immoralities sufficient to exclude him.

We have not left our post to run to Washington City to interfere with the business which he was sent there to do, though none the less conscious that the interests of Utah, required such or similar interference. But the General declares that the truth shall be published in Kanesville, once.

Well then, we conclude he makes no calculation to edit the paper himself. We would advise the people of Utah to send a delegate to Washington next time who can do something for them if we should happen to vote, in Pottawatomie, just as we please:—One who will scorn to impeach the dignity and honor of Congress by saying, they will do nothing for you, if a few back-woodsmen in Pottawatomie County do not vote to please a few demagogues like himself.

When a representative from Utah honors himself and his constituents, and conducts himself worthy of a great people, we will respect and love him; but when he forsakes his calling to go on an electioneering tour, and meddles where the institutions and usages, of a people, which he claims to revere, give him no right,—hypocritically taking the advantage of his religious professions to thwart the purposes and designs of his superiors we shall rebuke him; and thereby seek to shield an honorable and high-minded people from the disgrace and dishonor which our silence would seal upon us, by which we should tacitly acknowledge our fellowship for profligacy and libertinism; and if any weak members wince at it, let them console themselves with the fact that they have strength enough left to stand his profaning the name of the Most High!

We trust, therefore, that every Latter-day Saint throughout the Country, and every friend to the cause, will allow Mr. Babbitt to prosecute his seditious work without their countenance or aid in any form, until he gets the sanction of the Presidency in the Valley, to proceed on in his course and divide the child, to gratify a selfish and stubborn will, that refuses to yield to a wholesome chastisement for that which five thousand members of our Church in this section know him worthy to receive.

However plausible may be the General's statements about his press, it is clearly evident that he designs no good to this people or to the cause in which we are engaged, by putting it in operation in this section under existing circumstances. In proof of this statement, look at the spirits that favor his course.

If the General is only talking about setting his press in operation here, and does not intend doing so, but merely to frighten us into measures, he is much mistaken in his calculations,—besides proving that he prefers falsehood and misrepresentation to honest, unperished, and straight forward truth. The General may talk about advertising for one half what we do,—he may talk of publishing his paper at one half our rate, out of pure disinterested benevolence; we intend to keep steadily on our course, and shall entertain no fears as to the result.

Teamsters, Attention.

On Tuesday, May 6th, those who have agreed to haul goods for Livingston & Kinkead, are requested to assemble at Council Point, and receive their goods and then go into camp, preparatory to an organization for crossing the river, and for proceeding on over the plains. After wagons have received their freight, they will not return home again, but go into camp, and remain there until they move off.

ult. When we are conscious that we are right, we shall never say to our opponent, Oh, don't!

### A Bare-faced and Wicked Lie!

For which we shall hold the Editor of the St. Joseph Gazette responsible unless he publishes the name of his informant. "A gentleman from Kanesville." We challenge the Gazette to give us the name of said informant. His article concerning the discovery of a body, supposed to be that of Girty, is false in every allusion. The matter was never spoken of in any Council here that we have any knowledge of. No design with any one to keep the discovery a secret. Mr. Girty was not in Kanesville on the evening before he disappeared. Major Barrow, if in St. Joseph can contradict this statement; for he knows that he was at Trading Point, and at a late hour left to go home across the river.

It was reported that the remains of a body had been discovered near a Slough, some two miles from Kanesville. We went to the place, accompanied by Mr. J. B. Suitsman, Mr. A. C. Hodge & Son; and several other citizens. We dug out the remains, and were much at a loss to come to any conclusion about them. We gathered up some pieces of cloth—some hair, and some bones—brought them to our office, and exhibited them to Mr. Grove and to any citizen that wished to see them. We offered to give to Mr. Grove, who seemed to be Mr. Girty's friend, all the relics we had, if he thought they would lead to any discovery; but he declined taking them. We conversed with Bishop Lorenzo Johnson upon the subject, who resides near the place, and he informed us that he saw the Grave before he went out to meet us on the plains last fall, which was in October. We conversed also with Mr. Gardner who also lives near the place, and he said that a Squaw sickened, died and was buried there about a year ago. The remains of cloth which we gathered up about the Grave, indicated that it was a Squaw; and this is one reason why nothing more was particularly said about it. We still have the relics which Mr. Suitsman, myself and others collected.

We now ask the Gazette to give us the name of his informant from Kanesville, who was so ignorant as never to have heard of the discovery in its time; and still so knowing as to be able to declare that it was decided in Council to keep it secret. Give us the name of your Kanesville informant, and we will exonerate you.

**Singular Theft.**  
A few nights ago, Mrs. Powers of this place, lost eleven beautiful peach trees. The thief picked them out of the ground with a stick of wood. They were just about in bloom. Some person, not far away, has taken them; as no one would think to carry them any great distance. Will any one give information at this office if he can, who of his neighbors, or acquaintances, have lately set out young peach trees. None have been imported into the country that we know of. Let every person who despises a thief, watch for these trees, and notice who has planted any out this Spring. The person who stole them will not eat of their fruit; and unless he repent and restore, he will fall into a snare, and the fruits of his labor shall be blast and mildew, gall and bitterness; and nothing that he doeth shall prosper. Remember what we say, and consider well your condition.

**Snow Storm.**  
On Tuesday morning last, we were visited by the most powerful Snow Storm which continued during the early part of the day. The snow fell to the depth of some three inches, besides more than an inch again that melted. Rather severe on early gardens. It has continued cold and frosty since.

**High Council.**  
This body at its last session, separated Hon. A. W. Babbitt from the fellowship of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: not for any thing immoral or criminal done in Washington. The Council did not deal with him as the delegate from Utah. To the people of Utah who sent him to Washington, is he amenable for his conduct as a delegate from that New Territory. But it was for profligacy and intemperance in the streets of Kanesville; and for corrupting the morals of the people here by giving them liquor to beguile them from the path of duty and honor. Thus prostituting to the shrine of party zeal, his priestly powers, by which to operate upon the low and deranged passions of men; and for ministering by his priestly office, in things that are forbidden.

Mr. Babbitt did not appear on notice, but by a note denied the jurisdiction of the Council to try him for fellowship, considered the charges and proceedings malicious, and claimed not to know his accusers when the charges were made by the Council, and under their authority the notice was served.

Just as we were going to press, a friend said: "you are giving to Mr. Babbitt the title of General which does not belong to him." We ask pardon if it is so. We heard Mr. Rose the Indian Agent who came with him, give him that title; and as the delegation is direct from Headquarters of Political truth, style, fashion and honor, we cannot for one moment think that we have been misled in this matter to give Mr. Babbitt a title that does not belong to him. We cannot for a moment doubt that he has been Breveted for the wonders he has wrought in the land.

**Under Current.**  
A Public Supper is assayed to be given to the officers of Utah by the citizens of this place. That is very well. Honor to whom honor. But when a few factious are conscious that their Real Guest has rendered himself meritoriously unpopular,—so much so that they are constrained to pay their homage to him through other, and honorable names, it looks like being necessary before the fact of stealing a little honor. We don't like that white heap!

**Mr. O'Myster.**  
The failure of this gentleman to fulfil his contracts, in this section, at the time agreed upon, is subjecting a number of our citizens to inconvenience and damage, who may justly require, and legally obtain damages on account of disappointment occasioned by the non-fulfilment of his contracts.

**Dead Body Found.**  
A few days since, no little stir and excitement were made in our town upon the supposed discovery of the remains of Mr. Girty, who was missing at Trading Point, a few months ago. We visited the place, saw the remains, and from what we discovered of cloth and various remnants of clothing, and hair, we should judge to have been the remains of a squaw. We have satisfactory evidence that this body was discovered there before the party left last fall to go out to meet us on the Plains.

Bishop Lorenzo Johnson, told us that he saw the grave before that time. In justice to all concerned, or not concerned, we feel it our duty to make these statements.

**Consistency.**  
What sort of Church members must those be who take to a man a Public Dinner for his alleged virtues and merits, after the High Council of said Church have excommunicated him from their fellowship for vices and demerits which his warm supporters well know and understand; and which they are both afraid and ashamed to confess: "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

**California Emigrants.**  
The following persons have arrived at this point, and registered their names at this place previous to their departure over the Plains. All well.

From Michigan.—Orin Gray, Charles Chester, Edwin R. Burton, Ira T. Wright, A. R. Wisner, Gustavus Gunney and Lady, Ogden Gunney, G. A. C. Orton, L. F. Williams.

From Wisconsin.—Alfred Thurston, Jesse T. Pease, John A. Risdon.

From Iowa.—G. A. Cone.

From Illinois.—Charles H. Calmes.

From Indiana.—James K. Hurd, W. Augustus Fairfield.

From Pennsylvania.—Alonso Howard.

From the Millennial Star, March 15th.

Just in time for the present number of the Star, we are favored, by Elder Lorenzo Snow, with the following soul-stirring account of the work of the Lord in Italy, which will cause the heart-strings of every Saint to vibrate with celestial tones of praise and thanksgiving to Zion's God for his blessings to His people in Piedmont. "The veil over Italy has begun to burst."—The Alpine hills have begun to reverberate the tidings of salvation, the gift of the Holy Ghost, to those who have wandered long in darkness—and the sound of their congratulations, in the New Covenant of life, has reached our ears. They speak like Saints. Their bosoms already burn with love, and fellowship, towards their brethren in other lands. The aged that has almost numbered his threescore and ten, scarcely expecting to behold his brethren, generally, on earth, hopes to embrace them in the resurrection not far off; indeed, the spirit of the Gospel seems to pervade their minds richly, as their several salutations fully bespeak; which, also, witness the purity and faith of those who have sown this seed in their hearts.

Whenever we have meditated upon the subject of the Italian mission, it has been accompanied with the utmost assurance, that the word of the Lord must take a deep and powerful root in that land; that a host of the seed of promise are wandering there, till the light of Revelation shall shine upon them; and we are constrained to say, the day is near, when the Gospel tidings will roll among the people of those countries, with a rapidity, and power, fully equal to the most sanguine desires which its ministers date entertain.

We feel to salute our brethren of "Vallee de Luserne" in the Love, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit. Should our little Star reach them, they may be assured of the daily prayers of thousands in their behalf, that the goodness and mercy of our Heavenly Father may abound unto them, more and more, through our Lord Jesus Christ, and the manifestation of his Holy Spirit; that the light which has now dawned upon their path, may grow brighter and brighter, through obedience to the precious instructions which they will receive from Elder Woodard. The *rice-deguerre* by which he "got rid of the chaff" while the good grain remained," evinces his possession of "that wisdom which is from above, and which is profitable to direct." We hope, ere long, to get similar tidings from Elder Stenhouse in Switzerland.

TEA.  
The best of every thing is kept by our merchants in this town. Clerks and proprietors are courteous and obliging; and a little cash is always acceptable in their exchange for their commodities. But tea! The best that we have tasted, is kept by Joseph A. Kelting, at the Utah and California Depot. It is not only good; but better, and even best of any that we have sipped.

Joseph E. Joussox, at the "Emporium of the West," has just received a fresh supply of almost everything to eat, drink and wear; to cure diseases—colds, piles and rheumatism; besides cordials, highly spiced with the essence and Balsam of Life, served up with a suitable quantity of poetic effusions, dipped in the milk of human kindness; and dealt out according to order at all times, by day or by night.

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## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1851.

Reported for the Guardian.  
Complimentary Surplus.

In consideration of the efficient services rendered by Doctor John M. Bernhisel, in Washington City, during the years 1849 and 50, favorable to the establishment of a Territorial Government for Utah. A large portion of the citizens of this Town and County, turned out on Saturday evening, 19th ult., and gave a sumptuous Supper in honor of said Guest. Our high-minded Merchants were there to a man; also, Judge Sloan, and a number of the members of the Bar, in connection with many warm friends and acquaintances of the Doctor. The tables were spread at 7 o'clock, and at the head sat the worthy Guest, supported by Elder Hyde, on the right, and Hon. Henry W. Miller, on the left.

The following toasts were read after Supper by E. M. Greene, Toastmaster. They were the mingled and true sentiments of the citizens of this place towards Utah—her honorable and upright Agent, Dr. John M. Bernhisel.

Toast 1.—The People of Kanawville. Their hospitality this evening, manifests their appreciation of merit, their Motto, *Mex, and Magazines*.—[Veritas.]

Toast 2.—Utah, and Her Agent. Doctor John M. Bernhisel, single in aim for Freedom, loyal to his God, his country, and his constituents. Long may he live to grace the soil, and perpetuate the fame of FAIR UTAH. —[Gleaner.]

Toast 3.—Deseret. May she always set an example worthy of imitation by all her citizens in the Union. —[Veritas.]

Toast 4.—The Pioneers of the West. The saviors of the Constitution, the friends of Liberty and Union, foremost in war, foremost in peace, and last, but not least, in the annals of the Nation. —[Pioneer.]

Toast 5.—The Press. More wealth to the rich, the poor man's benefactor. To the learned a tutor, the oppressed's defender. The Herald of knowledge, and to Science the gate. The compass of Power, the Ruler of the State. —[Amicus.]

Toast 6.—Deseret, *adieu*. May she be like the cities of refuge, a place of safety for the honest and oppressed of all nations. —[Antonio.]

Toast 7.—The Land we live in.—[Judge.]

Toast 8.—The Great Basin. Like our wishes to-night, may it ever be filled with plenty; and like the present company, with many of cheerfulness and happiness, and a time of washing, may we all have a hand in it. —[Amicus.]

Toast 9.—The Merchants of Kanawville. Whose industry, enterprise, and business acumen, have made our Town the pride of Western Iowa. —[Veritas.]

Toast 10.—Doctor John M. Bernhisel. May his posterity be more numerous, and a well filled with knowledge as the Volumes of the Library he has been so indefatigable in selecting. —[Amicus.]

Toast 11.—Utah. —[Veritas.]

Toast 12.—Deseret. May she ever be a land of peace, and the seat of wisdom, and the seat of the Governor more potent, than King, Duke or Pope.

Toast 13.—United States. Our Country, Commerce and Policy. The wonder of Nations, the terror of kingdoms, and the platform of Liberty and Freedom. —[Orient.]

After Toast 1st, Mr. Bernhisel arose and read, giving a sketch and synopsis of his journey east, and his labors while in the Eastern States; and also his labors and efforts at Washington City, with great clarity and ease, manifesting a deep and strong mind, and a forethought seldom met.

He rehearsed with much exactness the proceedings of Congress of 1849, his course in getting up the Library for which he was Agent.

After dwelling upon these varied subjects, he took his seat amid shouts of applause, and the harmonious sounds vibrating from the band of music in attendance.

After the second toast was read, Mr. Hyde was called upon to speak, to which he replied in a very brief manner eulogizing on the high-mindedness, and persevering character of the Doctor; also, on the good, generous, and liberal feelings extended towards the people by the inhabitants of Kanawville.

Judge Sloan, and Hon. H. W. Miller followed, congratulating the Doctor on his arrival at this place, and for the privilege enjoyed on the present occasion of sitting at the table with him, and sharing of the bounty of the liberal and generous inhabitants of this Town and County. To enumerate all that was said, and the subjects treated upon, would be superfluous, as the whole company had something to say, and all spoke freely.

Mr. Carey stated: (a Citizen not a Mormon) that his friends tried to prevail upon him not to go to Kanawville, as the Mormons were in the habit of doing away with people who came among them, that were not of them, but to the contrary he said that he had been in Philadelphia and New York, at suppers and parties, and wherever he went he was better than he had in Kanawville, and especially on the present occasion, there is plenty to eat, and neatly served up, &c., and plenty of warm friends around, taking no cognizance of either party creed, and liberally extending the hand of fellowship, freedom, and friendship to each and every one.

Upon the broad basis of American Liberty, and constitutional policy.

During the evening, kind regards were repeatedly tendered to the efficient managers who got up the supper; and to their credit,

and the credit of the company we would say, that we never saw either at home or abroad, a more open, generous, and liberal expression, than that manifested by all on this occasion.

DANIEL MACKINTOSH.

## Fires at Savannah, Mo.

On Saturday morning the 19th inst., between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the store of Messrs. Clark & Howard, which destroyed the store and entire stock; Dr. McDonald's Drugstore and stock of Drugs and Medicines, and three or four adjoining buildings. Clark and Howard's stock was valued at between \$9,000 and \$10,000, and insured by the Columbus (Ohio) Insurance Company, St. Joseph Agency, for \$5,000. Dr. McDonald's loss in stock and building estimated at \$2,000—no insurance. The other buildings valued at \$10,000, no insurance. The Postoffice was kept in Dr. McDonald's store, the letters and papers for Savannah were saved, the mail bags and contents for the north and west and for the south and east were destroyed.

On Monday morning the 21st, about the same hour, fire was discovered in the building occupied by Messrs. C. N. Worthington & Co., which destroyed the store and an adjoining building. Worthington & Co.'s stock valued at between \$4,000 and \$5,000 was destroyed, except some \$500. They had insurance by the Columbus (Ohio) Insurance Company, St. Joseph Agency, for \$3,000. The buildings valued at about \$2,000—no insurance.

There can be no doubt but these fires were set by an incendiary.—St. Jo. Advertiser.

## News! News!!

The Miner's Express of last week contains the following, which is as base a slander on the Hon. D. F. Miller, as could well be penned:—

By a letter received from Washington City, we learn that the River and Harbor Bill which passed the Senate, and which contained appropriations for our Harbor, and for the improvement of the Rapids, was opposed by Hon. Dan. Miller, on account of the appropriation of \$20,000 for the Harbor at Dubuque. This is what our Whig friends have gained in the success of Dan. Miller.

The same letter informs us, that an item of nearly \$11,000 was included in the Civil Diplomatic Bill, which passed the Senate, for defraying the expenses of running the boundary line between Iowa and Missouri.

This item was objected to in the House of Representatives by Mr. Hall, of Missouri, and thereupon the House objected. A committee of conference was appointed, but for want of time it was lost. Had there been sufficient time left for consideration of the subject, the House would probably have agreed, though it is fair to presume that Dan. Miller would also have opposed that appropriation.

A more palatable misstatement could not be made. The River and Harbor Bill did not pass the Senate, in consequence of the hostility to it of Messrs. Cass, Dickinson, Douglas & Co. No man in Congress did more to promote the passage of this very bill than the Hon. D. F. Miller, who is accused by the correspondent of the Express of attempting to defeat. Oh, shame where is thy blush! —[Haw Eye.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM KENCELEUR and PETER LIVERMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. The business will, in future, be carried on at the same place, by William Kenceleur, who solicits a continuance of the patronage of the customers of the firm.

Freeport County, Iowa, April 8, 1851.—24

GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Cotton Yarn &c. Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &c., for sale cheap at the [see 11] EMporium STORE.

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

DRUG STORE. SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR. DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar." EMPORIUM STORE, KANSASVILLE, IOWA. J. E. JOHNSON.

KANSASVILLE, Dec. 11, 1850.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. J. MCGREGOR, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, No. 5 Vine St., between Second and Third.

St. Louis, Mo. N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewellery repaired and cleaned. St. Louis, Feb. 21, 1851.—6m

DIPTERRIAN LIKENESSES! HAVING employed an able artist in the above business, Gentlemen and Ladies can be so accommodated with beautiful FAC SIMILES OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room, nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURES."

KANSASVILLE, April 18, 1851.

LOTS! LOTS!! A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kansasville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON. Kansasville, April 18, 1851.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! NEW STORE. I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kansasville and surrounding country that I am now receiving and opening the largest and most complete assortment of LEATHER ever offered in this market, consisting in every thing necessary to cloth the

which I will sell cheaper than you could suppose. And further, I will pay cash for HIDES, TURS, and PELTRIES. Look well to your interest. Call and see my stock, one door South of Mr. Muller's Hotel.

Very respectfully, JOHN B. BROWN, Agent. Kansasville, Iowa, April 18th, 1851.—4t

## FARM FOR SALE.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer their farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kansasville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looking first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash. Kansasville, Nov. 27th, 1850.—4t

## SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER MCRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790. Kansasville, Dec. 11, 1850.—4t

## A. H. DEEVER,

BOTANIC PHYSICIAN, St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and general assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very best quality. Physicians and families can be supplied with the very best article at all times.

We do not will also visit patients any distance not exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of Professor A. Cortes, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to all those who may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic forms of disease are taken on the fair principle of "No Cure, No Pay."

St. Joseph, March 8, 1851.—4t

## BEDFORD &amp; CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE, Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp for the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to be very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or lower, than the lowest.

Respectfully, BEDFORD & CRAIGS. April 18, 1851.

Highly Important to California and Salt Lake Emigrants! WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD, Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes, and Nails, Or Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke-rings, and Staples, &c.

WISH to inform the public that they are prepared to manufacture any of the above articles to order, all of which will be warranted of the best quality; and at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from the country, directed in care of John T. Gaine, St. Louis Mo., will be promptly attended to. St. Louis, April 18, 1851.—3t

KANSASVILLE HOTEL. WILLIAM A. ODLE, Proprietor.

I WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Kansasville, and the public generally, that he has purchased the new buildings heretofore owned by Messrs. B. R. Pegram & Co., situated about half way between the Kane Post Office, and Mr. Hyde's Printing Office, on Main Street, and fitted them up, for a good, comfortable hotel, and boarding house for the accommodation of emigrants, travelers, or boarders in town. Mr. Odle intends to have no ardent spirits drunk on his premises—the use of which in many such places has been a source of serious annoyance to the orderly and temperate portion of society—neither will he accommodate any person that is constantly addicted to such habits. Clerks will find the Kansasville Hotel a good "RESTAURANT," as the proprietor intends that every thing in the eatable line will be served up "CLEAN" and plenty of it.

Kansasville Hotel, Solicits Kansasville Patronage. WM. A. ODLE.

N. B. Stabling, and feed for horses in readiness at all times.—3t

NEW STORE, AND NEW GOODS, In Fremont County, Iowa.

NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, recently from the city of New York, keep at Fremont, Mills and Potawatamie counties, that they are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting of every thing usually kept in stores in this country.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices as we have almost every thing needed by the EMIGRATING PUBLIC.

We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried Fruit, &c.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.—2m

LOCKS—3 day and 30 hour Brass Clocks, for sale at extremely low prices by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN. Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

DI. D. JAYNES FAMILY MEDICINES. A FULL supply of these popular Medicines, just received from Philadelphia and for sale by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, Agents. Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

HARD BREAD. THE undersigned would respectfully inform emigrants and the Public generally that he is prepared to furnish hard bread, pilot bread, crackers, &c., of a superior quality in quantities to suit purchasers at reasonable prices, whether his Bakery at Council Bluffs, or at Pegram & Co's Store and Buena Vista Hall, Kansasville.

JAMES C. MITCHELL. N. B. A choice article of old Otard Brandy and pure Port and Madeira wines suitable for the Plains and Medicinal purposes for sale at Buena Vista Hall Kansasville, Ia., 1851.—2t

CABINET SHOP. THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and having on hand good seasoned materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stairs, Bedsteads, &c., &c., constantly on hand. Just call and examine, and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON. Kansasville, April 18, 1851.

## To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY &amp; YOUNG.

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern market, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c. ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broad-cloths of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; ropes; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR, warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, and all who not wisely will do so for many reasons, would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons, procuring, outfit, will necessarily remain in our goods a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG. St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS! FAMILY FLOUR. OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or sack—warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph Mill can, if he will, sell flour cheaper than any other Mill in this place. Always come or send your orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good Flour, and you will get the OLD ST. JO. MILL, makes better flour than any other mill on the Missouri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the purchaser. Remember my Mill is the Old St. Joseph Mill, on the Old Street, about half way between the City Hotel and the Missouri river, and always proves to make the best of bread when well baked.

THOMAS WILDBAHL. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.—3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter! Great Cash and Produce Depot. MIDDLETON & RILEY, St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern market of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style. Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles. Brown and blackened cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain. Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR. St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store, H. Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business in the old stand, where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietor, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

The People know when Goods are Cheap and Qualite Superieure, Call and Examine!!!

THE subscriber has just opened a new STOCK OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite Mr. Hyde's old stand, building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheetings from one and a half to three quarters wide. Brown of the same dimensions and quality. Tickings, Drilling, Marlines' Stripes, Canton Flannel, Bleached Muslin, Flannels, of every color, Bonnettes, also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were brought by the subscriber in Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Market Street, "cash down," which is always a consideration by the buyer and seller. They were selected expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first quality;—part being lost on the Mustang when she sunk induces the proprietor to sell the remainder. So now for bargains. Come and see. Recollect, Hyde Street opposite the New Hall.

DAVID WILKIN. Kansasville, Iowa, January 6th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS. COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY. THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and has given a universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the superabundance of water in the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO. Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

## UTAH AND CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged the trade, viz:

DRY GOODS. Cloths, cassimeres, satinetts, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drillings, cambrings, Alpacaes, lustras, silks, calicoes, ginghams, cambric and awyes muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also:

GROCERIES, such as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hard-wares, hollow ware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business.

The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING. Kansasville, January 22, 1851.

SALT LAKE AND OREGON. S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter and Dealer in Hats and Caps, St. Joseph, Missouri.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is, hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter. St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—4m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY. At St. Joseph, Mo. Hard Bread and Butter Crackers. ROBERT LADD.

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whiskey, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon. Can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L., thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Jule street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oysters, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, cider, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous not mention, by ROBERT LADD. St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—6m

CITY BAKERY AND CONFECTIONARY. To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES AND BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills.

St. Joseph, Mo. BRYANT & DUNBELL. St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—6m

ST. JOSEPH EATING SALOON. THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets.

St. Joseph, Mo., where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton &c., with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer, Come and See.

W. M. HAWKINS, Jr. St. Joseph, Mo. March 7, 1851.—6m

M. & R. M. ROGERS, Main Street, Kansasville, Iowa. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment of goods as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

that they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE, Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns.

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kansasville, March 7, 1851.—4t

To Salt Lake Emigrants and Others. DOW, HOLT & CO., Manufacturers of all kinds of Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware, Dew's Mixer's Lamp, Warranted Air-Tight; Cooking Stoves kept constantly on hand.

Orders for Cylinders and Drums for factories, promptly attended to. Cooking and light traveling Stoves, also other out-fittings, adapted for the use of emigrants, to Oregon, California and Salt Lake, may be had at

No. 166, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets, Also on 7th St. between Wash and Curr. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1850.—6t

NEW ARRANGEMENT. W. B. FERGUSON, (Successor to Needham & Ferguson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage heretofore received while in connection with Mr. John Needham, takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the old stand of Needham & Ferguson, Sign of the Bee Hive and Deseret House, Where he is prepared to show a choice selection of goods at reduced prices, embracing Dry Goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, glassware, hats and caps, boots and shoes, &c., &c., in short all the varieties usually found in a country retail store.

W. B. FERG



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Woman's Power.

BY FRANK J. WALTERS.

Oh! tell me not that woman's weak,  
Inconstant, or unkind;  
Though flippant writers often speak  
As though some Nature's master streak  
Was moulding woman's mind.

Around the suffer's lowly bed,  
When pills the heart of men  
When science fails and hope is fled,  
And helpless lies the dying head,  
Oh! who is constant then?

Who watches, with a tireless eye,  
The faintly heaving breast?  
Who heaves round forever sigh,  
To catch the last expiring sigh,  
And soothe the pangs of death?

When disappointment sinks the soul,  
And round us troubles throng;  
When grief exerts its wild control,  
And sorrow's stormy billows roll,  
Then, then, Oh! who is strong?

Man sinks beneath misfortune's blow,  
And hope forsakes his breast;  
His strength is swallowed up in woe,  
When not by woman blest.

But she can cheer his drooping heart,  
And rouse his soul again,  
Can bid his cankering cares depart,  
And, by her smiling, artless art,  
Can soothe his keenest pain.

Is woman weak? Go ask the sword,  
The weapon of the brave,  
Whose loss, whose tone, whose lightest word,  
Though 'e'en but in a whisper heard,  
Commands it as her slave.

Go ask man's wild and restless heart,  
Who can its passions quell;  
Who can withdraw hate's venom'd dart,  
Bid malice and revenge depart,  
And virtue in it dwell.

If woman's weak, then what is strong?  
For all things bow to her:  
To her man's powers all belong,  
For her the hard attunes his song,  
Her truest worshiper.

Woman, a fearful power is thine,  
The mission to thee given,  
Requires a strength almost divine,  
A bosom that is virtue's shrine,  
A soul allied to heaven.

## MISCELLANY.

## THE PRESIDENCY.

We observe, in the leading Democratic journals, a suggestion of the importance of withholding expressions in favor of named candidates for the Presidency, by the public press or in public resolutions, until the National Democratic Convention. These expressions, they argue with much reason, are too often uttered by men who from selfish motives, desire to acquire prominence as the early friends of a candidate, regardless of the obstacles which are thus thrown in the way of party success, and of the jealousies and factious divisions which they excite in the ranks of a triumphant cause. It is well sometimes to learn from the tuition of our adversaries; and the suggestion to which we refer naturally lends to reflections as applicable to the Whig party as to the Opposition.

Early in 1839 a discussion had arisen in the Whig journals, as to the relative merits of three gentlemen who had been named by their friends as candidates for the Presidency. Into that discussion the Boston Atlas had entered with some zeal, until it was satisfied that the distraction it was exciting among our friends was likely to be fatal to the Whig cause. Thus persuaded, the Atlas receded from its position, proposed to terminate the contention, and suggested to its Whig friends everywhere the propriety of pursuing a similar course. "Let us postpone the discussion," said that leading and influential journal, "wait the decision of the National Convention, and sustain the nomination when made with whatever of zeal or ability we can bring to its aid. Discussion leads almost necessarily to retort and invective; and thus the wretched spectacle is presented of a great party suffering itself to be agitated and torn by intestine strifes, instead of directing its undivided and unbroken strength against the common enemy. So soon as the foe perceives that we are united, not to be again divided, his hands will be palsied, and we can go forth conquering and to conquer."

To this suggestion the Whig press in all quarters responded with patriotic alacrity. "We cordially respond," said the New York Courier and Enquirer, "to the sentiments thus reflectingly and patriotically expressed. They fully accord with the views we have uniformly taken of the subject, and will meet with universal favor in all ranks of the party. We have, ourselves, scrupulously abstained from the agitation of this exciting question, in the full conviction that every Whig press should hold itself in a position to render its most efficient support to the nominee of the Whig Convention—whether that nominee should be Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, or General Harrison. We are persuaded that the friends of each of the candidates, however urgently they may have desired a different course, will be ultimately convinced that we have maintained the position of all others best calculated to advance the interests of the great cause."

The policy here recommended was acquiesced in by the Whig party, and the result of the impending Presidential election demonstrated its wisdom, in the triumphant success of General Harrison.

In our judgment these sentiments are as wise and as applicable now as they were in 1839. It has been, therefore, with regret, that we have observed the premature introduction of the Presidential question into the newspapers. True it is that the journals run up their respective flags with the proviso that they hold their preferences in subordination to the decision of a National Convention—but even this saving clause cannot obviate the just objections to the expression of any preferences at this time. They are unpropitious to that spirit of harmony and conciliation which ought to prevail in the Whig ranks. They disturb the unity of sentiment and action which is the strength of a party and of a cause. They engender rivalry and contention, stimulate and keep

alive factions, and tend to prevent that ultimate heartiness and cordiality of co-operation which are the only guarantees of success. They embarrass Whig administration. They interfere with the legislation of Congress, and are fatal to measures of the greatest interest and importance to the country.

We think that with the exercise of ordinary prudence and patriotism the Whigs will be able to elect the candidate of their convention; but we think, also, that any attempt to forestall opinion and to create antecedent combinations will be fatal to the nominee and the Whig party. The administration is strong in the confidence of the country. It is strong in the Whig policy, which it has frankly proclaimed, and to which it has unflinchingly adhered. It is strong in the prudence, tranquility, dignity, and impartial justice with which it has executed the laws in all sections of the Republic. It is strong in the wise liberality of its foreign policy commending it to the sympathizing millions who have found a home in our land. It is strong in the divisions of the Opposition, and in that fanaticism of antagonist factions which drives good men everywhere to combine in the cause of the Constitution and the Union. This strength is not the strength of the President, or of any member of the Administration; it is the strength of the great Whig leaders, who have cordially adopted and generously sustained the policy which they have indicated in their state papers and official acts; it is the strength of the great Whig party, to whose service their lives have been devoted, and whose measures and policy they believe to be approved and cherished by a large majority of the American People.

Such being our view of the position and prospects of the Whig Administration and the Whig party, we cannot but regard it as the policy of good Whigs in all quarters to keep the party so united that it may be prepared to advance in an unbroken phalanx in the cause of the nominee of the Whig National Convention. This can only be accomplished by keeping personal preferences and prejudices in subordination to the great Whig cause. It can only be accomplished by substituting, to some extent, for the untrammelled, partisan, roving warfare which the Whigs have been accustomed to in opposition, the stern, steady, and organized movement which can alone insure the successful issue of a battle of Opinion. We do not, of course, claim even for a Whig Administration an unreflecting subservience; but we have a right, as Whigs, to claim for it from Whigs, such a generous and confiding acquiescence in its policy as will unite the party upon a common platform, and secure such reasonable concurrence as is indispensable to political success. There cannot be a party with an hundred heads. The Whigs cannot receive their direction from local cabals, and hope to triumph in a national conflict. "It is only by keeping my force entire," wrote Napoleon to the directory that would divide his army, "that I have been able to gain so many battles and to be now in Milan. You had better have one bad General than two good ones."

For our own part, we have no wish but for Whig success. We have no desire, directly or indirectly, to espouse the cause or to promote or discourage the views or aspirations of any candidate. We have no personal predilections or prejudices that we are not ready to sacrifice to the expressed will of a majority of the Whig party. We desire only to remain in a position, in common with our Whig brethren throughout the country, from which we shall be best able to work together to promote the advancement of that Presidential candidate whom the Whigs may select in National Convention. And we think that this end may be most surely attained by the practice of a little abstinence and self-denial in discussing the claims and merits of individuals. We can insure success only by postponing the Candidates to the cause.—[Republican.]

## Fidelity.

Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather round—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched will redouble its efforts; when the friend is sad or in trouble. Adversity tries true friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness, be sure you sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They only deny its worth and power who have never either loved a friend or labored to make him happy. The good and kind, the affectionate and virtuous, see and feel the heavenly principle—They would sacrifice wealth and happiness to promote the happiness of others, and in return they receive the reward of their love by sympathizing hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by distress and adversity.

The following is from the South Bend Register, by Schuyler Colfax, who was a member of our late convention, and is now spoken of as the Whig candidate for Congress in his district. We hope he will go to Congress as sure as Mary Ann's recipe will cure that eruptive plague.—[Terre Haute Express.]

## Cure for Erysipelas.

Mrs. Mary Ann Petit, of Penn Township, has furnished us the following recipe for Erysipelas, which, she assures us, she has never known to fail in any instance where it has been used in the early stages of the disease. Take a quantity of Sassafras bark from the root—boil it well—add weak lye—drain off the liquid—thicken it with wheat bran (or shorts, if bran cannot be had) making a poultice of it and apply to the parts affected, renewing it as often as it becomes dry. While using it, in the water that the patient may desire to drink, add a piece of saltpetre the size of a pea to a pint of water.

## Hints to Schoolmasters.

Under this head a correspondent of the Advertiser has the following remarks, which are well worthy of attention.

"Be not sarcastic. Some teachers have a natural tendency to say things which cut through a boy's heart like a knife. A scholar makes some mistake, instead of a simple reproof, comes a tone of ridicule. The boy feels wronged. One is stung into revengeful passion, another crushed with despair. I do not think a child should be mimicked, even for a drawing tone, without explaining before hand that it is not for ridicule, but to show in what the fault consists; while the scorching sarcasm which some teachers use, should be wholly abolished. It tends to call up bad passions, and engender bad feelings in the child's mind towards the teacher and all that he does."

"A teacher, in order that he may exert a moral and spiritual influence, should be familiar and gentle. There is, no doubt, a dignity that is essential in a school room, but it need not partake of arrogance. True dignity must always be attended with simplicity. Children are keen observers, and they either shrink from artificial austerity, or smile at it as absurd. A teacher who would walk about his school with a domineering manner, might talk about moral and spiritual truth until he was weary and do little good. To produce much good, a teacher must win the love and confidence of the children; and to do this, he should, in his manners, be natural and gentle."

"So with the tone of the voice. If a teacher is sharp and crabbed in his speech, if he calls out with dogmatical authority, he shuts up the very hearts of the scholars, and the spell is broken; they will not listen to the voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely."

"A subdued manner, and a low, kind tone, will work wonders. Some always speak in the imperative mood. 'Fifth boy, second division, bring your book this way.' Another says: 'Master A—, will you bring me your book?'

"Now both boys know they are to obey; but one does with some degree of scorn while the other does cheerfully. Who would not rather be asked than ordered?"

## MIND.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

Let others praise the hue  
That mantles on thy face,  
Thine eyes of heavenly blue,  
And mien of fruitless grace—  
Thee I cherish I freely own,  
But still a higher goal,  
'Twill last when beauty's flown—  
Thy matchless charm of mind.

The damp of years may quench  
The brightness of thine eye;  
Time's icy hand may blanch  
Thy cheek's vermilion dye;  
Thy form may lose its grace,  
Thy voice its sweet control;  
But naught can e'er efface  
The beauties of thy soul.

What! beauty but a flower  
That blooms in summer's ray;  
When poeas the watery shower,  
Its charms will fade away;  
The mind's a rich perfume,  
The winter cannot chill;  
The flower may lose its bloom,  
But fragrance lingers still.

Stars gem the vault of heaven,  
When day's last hues decline;  
As darker grows the even,  
With brighter rays they shine—  
Thus in the night of years,  
When youth's gay light appears  
Thou art e'er it shone before.

The leaves when autumn blusters,  
Forsake the tree and die,  
But falling show rich clusters,  
Of fruitage to the eye;  
Thus time, in flying, snatches  
Thy beauty, but displays  
One charm that all e'er catches—  
A soul that ne'er decays.

Influence of the Sun.  
The Sun's rays, says Herschel, are the ultimate source of almost every motion which takes place on the earth's surface. By their heat are produced all winds. By their vivifying action vegetables are elaborated from inorganic matter, and become in turn the food of animals and man, and the sources of those great deposits laid up for human use in the coal stratum. By them the waters of the sea are made to circulate in vapors through the air, and irrigate the land, producing springs and rivers; and by them are produced all disturbances of the chemical equilibrium of the elements of nature, which by a series of compositions and decompositions, give rise to new products and originate a transfer of materials.

## HALIFAX, March 23.

The official letters from the Nova Scotia Railway delegates have not yet been made public, but the Halifax Star, says: "We have, on the most reliable authority, the gratifying news that the whole affair of the railroad has been settled by the mission of the Hon. Mr. How. The whole amount necessary to build the road to Montreal and Quebec has been obtained at 3 1/2 per cent. The local Provincial Governments have power to connect with any branch of the railroad to American territory."

## The Printer.

Many men who have acquired great fame and celebrity in the world, began their career as printers. Sir William Blackstone, the learned commentator on Laws, was a printer by trade. King George III learned the art, and frequently set type after he ascended the throne of England. We scarcely need mention Franklin, for it is well known to all who are familiar with his name, that he was a printer. Alexander Campbell, the greatest Theologian that ever lived, is a printer. Gentlemen of the "Craft," these are gratifying facts; but let us not be content that they may alone be held up to the credit of the profession—let us honor ourselves, and do all we can to keep up, and elevate still higher, the character of our beautiful art.

## A Cooler on Love.

"You have stolen my soul, divine one!" exclaimed Mr. Stickle to Miss Sensible.  
"Pardon me," responded the lady, "I am not in the habit of picking up little things."

## Westward the Mechanical Empire Marches.

## DUSTIN AMY.

Dealer in Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, and Manufacturer of every description of Cooking Utensils, &c.  
Kanesville, Iowa.

PURPOSES to leave this spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and having on hand a large stock of COOKING STOVES, and Cooking Utensils of every description, he takes this method of apprising his friends, customers, and public generally to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to be undersold by none, in this section of country.

Emigrants for the Valley, or elsewhere, may have stoves, with, or without Cooking Utensils, as he intends to take a large stock of the material with him, to manufacture such articles there, and fit up stoves, according to order, and in a workmanlike manner, in connection with any other article in his line of business. Job work done according to order, on the lowest possible terms. Look out for the BIG COFFEE POT.

On Hyde Street, Opposite the Printing Office.  
N. B. Mr. Amy's Sheet Iron Stoves is of his own manufacture; fitted up so as to cook for eight persons, and require but very little fuel. He would recommend them above all others for the route over the plains, or even for families after they arrive at their destination. These stoves have the necessary supply of cooking utensils attached; you may have your coffee warmed—you meat roasted, and your bread baked at the same time, with a few chips, if you have no other fuel on hand,—they are neat, light, would take up but very little room, and warranted to last five years.  
Kanesville, March 21, 1851.

## FORWARDING AND COMMISSION.

## WM. H. GOOCH &amp; BRO.

Kanesville, Iowa.

WM. H. GOOCH & BRO. have entered into the above business, and are prepared to forward goods East or West. Also, to sell all kinds of merchandise, produce, wares, &c., as we have a large building, centrally situated in this city, where things of almost every kind meet with a ready sale. They will contract for forwarding any amount of freight from this place to Salt Lake on the most reasonable terms.

## STORAGE.

We have a Large Warehouse, where we will store all kinds of goods at fair rates. A liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Goods designed for us should be marked "W. H. Gooch & Bro., Kanesville, Iowa."

REFERENCES—C. Voorhis & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Brown & Miller, J. E. Johnson, Peckham & Co., and P. Murray, Kanesville, Iowa. Alex. Robbins, H. L. Southworth, St. Louis, Mo. F. Merryweather, Cincinnati, Ohio. Silas P. Barnes, Boston, Mass. J. C. Little, Peterboro' N. H. Williams & Blair, Salt Lake City Kanesville, Jan. 28, 1851.

## A SORLEY.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,  
Embracing every variety of  
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE,  
CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS  
AND CLOTHING, &c. &c.

Also a lot of  
Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves.  
With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.  
St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

## LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.  
LORENZO BABCOCK.  
Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

## LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.  
CLARK STILLMAN.  
McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day purchased the Grist Mill and Saw Mill, formerly owned by Jerome M. Beaton, and intend to put the same in complete repair, and will endeavor to accommodate customers as well as at any other establishment of the kind in this country.  
A. K. WILLIAMS.  
B. K. BULLOCK.  
Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

## \$10 REWARD.

STRAYED from Alfred's Camp, June 24, 1849, one BROWN MARE, about 14 hands high, blind in the left eye—no trace of same being had, until early in the Spring of 1850, when she was found with a young colt, and left on the waters of the Nishnabotna, being too poor to travel, no knowledge of the same reaching the subscriber, till late in the fall following—since which (report says), she has been seen by a party of hunters. Any person producing said mare and colt shall receive the above reward or half for the mare or any information given whereby they may be obtained shall be liberally rewarded.  
S. M. HOUGH.  
Allreds Camp, April 4, 1851.—3\*

## ROPE!! ROPE!! ROPE!!!

THE undersigned, resident at Council Point, four miles below Kanesville, keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, ROPES OF VARIOUS SIZES, and is also prepared to execute orders upon the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. Emigrants, and others will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Encourage Home, and Home Manufacture.  
ORRIN D. FARLIN.  
Council Point, April 29, 1851.—3\*

## SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Crosby—a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.  
He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.  
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

## A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season. Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them.  
JONATHAN BROWNING.  
Big Bend, on Musquitto, April 3, 1851.—4\*

## LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

## AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.  
Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

## C. VOORHIS.

A LAPACCAS, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS AND Prints, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DRESS SILKS, and SILK PLAIDS at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
PRINTS—And endless variety of styles and patterns, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
SHAWLS—A splendid assortment of Cloth, Plaid and embroidered, for sale by VOORHIS.  
HATS AND CAPS—New Styles, just opened by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BOOTS AND SHOES—Good lot, at low prices by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
GROCERIES—Tea Coffee and Sugar, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
CANDLES—Sperm, Star, and Tallow, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
SALARATUS—a prime article for sale by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
COLORED CARPET CHAIN—for sale at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
LEATHER—A fine lot of Eastern tanned, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BAGGING—Heavy Duck for sacks, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
MEDICINES—Grassburg's, for sale at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE—at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
GUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coat and Blankets, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BROADCLOTHS, Sattinets and Cassimeres at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white and fancy colored, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
FLANNELS—Red, Orange, Green and Saltbury, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.  
DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at [nov 13] VOORHIS.

## GREAT ATTRACTION, AT THE

## UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!  
RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors. The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
"We have 'the men,' to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold. Look out for 'THE UNION STORE,' Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's Music Hall.  
Kanesville, Nov. 13th, 1850. RIDDLE & CO.

## Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

## FOR CASH.

WE have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed. Give us a Call.  
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850. RIDDLE & CO.

## ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

## Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.  
J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand, EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "Cigar" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandise needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides, honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandise.  
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## WANTED BY

## DONNELL, STUTSMAN &amp; CO.

100 Green Hides;  
2000 Dry  
3000 Coon Skins.  
2000 Wolf do  
4000 Deer do  
5000 lbs Beeswax;  
3000 bushels Corn;  
For which the highest price will be given.  
Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

## THE

## BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of

## SUMMER AND FALL GOODS.

BROADCLOTHS—Cashmeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades, JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic.

TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, linen.

GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.

ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real mohair

MERINOS—French and English Goods.

HATS—Lephorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.

BONNETS—Lephorn, Straw, muslin and fancy

MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.

GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored

cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.

LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored

motocoe.

HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools

great variety.

IRON—Sled, Hollowware and brass kettles.

FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings

and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy

raid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.

CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.

VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.

THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool

knives.

BUTTONS—Innumerable, silk mould and metal

SHAWLS—New, Laces, artificials and ribbons

GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco

spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, rice, barley,

crackers, soap and candles.

BROWN & MILLER.

N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.

BROWN & MILLER.

Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-ware, and Brownware, of every variety and pattern, for sale at reduced prices at the

dec 1 EMPORIUM STORE



# The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1851.

VOLUME III.---NUMBER 8.

## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.

### TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00. Single numbers, 5 cents. No subscription taken for less than one year. No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

### Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our favorable standard. For one square (10 lines or less), one insertion, \$1.00. For each additional insertion, 50 cents. For one square, one month, \$3.00. For one square, three months, \$7.50. For one square, six months, \$12.00. For one square, one year, \$20.00. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$15.00. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$10.00. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$5.00. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$2.50. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$1.25. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.3125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.15625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.078125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.0390625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.01953125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.009765625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.0048828125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.00244140625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.001220703125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.0006103515625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.00030517578125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.000152587890625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.0000762939453125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.00003814697265625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.000019073486328125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.0000095367431640625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.00000476837158203125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.000002384185791015625. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.0000011920928955078125. For one square, one year, 10 lines or less, \$0.00000059604644775390625. 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## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1851.

## Fearful Ravages of an Earthquake.

A paragraph recently appeared in our columns announcing shocks of earthquakes throughout the Western World, Hindostan, &c. Fuller accounts disclose a frightful degree of havoc resulting from the phenomena.

Letters from Rhodes, of the 8th ult., furnish details of the great earthquake which took place on the 24th of Feb. Rhodes has suffered considerably; the fortifications were completely destroyed, and several have completely disappeared. At Marmorie 500 houses were laid prostrate. At Macrie all the stone buildings have been knocked down. The hills have met and swallowed up the village of Melaskip; and at Egendjik a mountain was removed into port. The casualties are estimated at 1000 souls. It is stated that earthquakes took place at Satala and Tarsus. A letter from Rhodes, in the Venice Gazette, states the terrible effects of an earthquake were not limited to that island alone, but were felt on the Asiatic continent opposite. "The towns of Makri, Livissos, Dovers, Sene, Carasola, and fifteen villages along that coast, (says the correspondent) are now heaps of ruins; not a house has been left standing; from 500 to 600 persons have fallen victims to the scourge; the summit of the mountain of Izmir has given way. Olive plantations to an immense extent have been utterly destroyed. Springs of potable water have been dried up, and boiling sulphurous springs have appeared in several places. The soil around Makri has cracked in every direction, and the ravines exhaled fumes of bituminous vapor. The European colonists of Makri have taken refuge on board the Austrian ship Isidoro. The inhabitants of the coast and islands are in a state of despondency, as the shocks continue daily, and the few houses left standing are in a tottering condition." From India we learn that the earthquake have been felt extensively over Punjab, or the northwest provinces, on the 17th and 21st of Jan., and on the 4th, 6th and 11th of Feb. No injury of any note has been occasioned by them. Letters which have been received from Marathia and Gwalatope, of the 31st ult., report that rather a sharp shock of an earthquake had been felt on the 22d of Feb., at St. Pierre, and Port de France, Marathia, but it did no damage worth speaking of. Letters from Mexico, of the 14th ult., state that at Queretaro on the 28th of Jan., there was an earthquake. At the same moment there appeared in the heavens a most luminous meteor, which passed from east to west, accompanied by a terrific thunder.

Arrival of the Asia. Philadelphia, April 23d. The Asia left Liverpool on the 12th, at four o'clock, p.m., and reached her dock at eleven this morning, making the trip in ten days and nineteen hours. The market for provisions was dull, and sales of small lots met a decline. Tobacco was more active; wool dull and with a light stock; corn market dull. In Manchester purchases are made very sparingly, and those only for the supply of the immediate wants of the trade, but as the market is very bare of yarns, there is no great pressure in spinners of manufactures.

## Additional News Per Asia.

Philadelphia, April 23.

## Switzerland.

Advices from Geneva state that the Governor of the Canton has refused to expel from its territory the one hundred and seventy-five French refugees, as was ordered by the French Government; in what way this refusal will be received by the government of Louis Napoleon, remains yet a mystery.

## Spain.

The Spanish Cortes has been dissolved by the Queen.

On the 7th April, the Madrid Gazette published a decree, giving the Portfolio of the Home Department to Mr. Beltran Delas, in addition to his own of Foreign Affairs--Martella, Minister of Home Affairs, has been transferred to the Department of Public Works.

## Prussia.

Advices have been received from Berlin to the 6th inst. Letters to the London Times contain no news respecting the progress of the German question.

## Austria.

We have advices from Vienna to the 7th instant. The Austrian Government has imposed an income tax in the Lombardy Venetian Provinces.

## Turkey.

The last accounts state that a corps of 20,000 insurgents from the Ukraine are advancing upon Nary, for the purpose of effecting a junction with the rebels at Pader. Their Pacha is concentrating his forces at Baskaka.

## Another World's Fair.

The Paris correspondent of the Journal of Commerce mentions that the King of Belgium has issued a decree for a universal exhibition, at Brussels, of objects of art and works of living artists, on the 15th of next August. It is meant to attract a part of the crowd that is expected to flock to the Belgian Capital. The French journals also urge that a Grand exhibition should be undertaken, for July, in Paris. The London World's Fair is limited to four months.

## The Cuban Invasion Again.

There is no longer reason to doubt that a second expedition is on foot for the invasion of Cuba. We do not doubt that the President will take the most efficient steps to suppress this second attempt to disturb the tranquility of a neighboring power, with which we are at peace. The past conduct of the Administration affords the strongest guaranty that the utmost good faith towards Spain will be observed by our government; and that all needful precautions will be taken to disperse the misguided persons, who seem obstinately intent upon revolutionizing Cuba at the eminent risk of running their own neck into a halter. After the disastrous result of the last expedition and the desperate chances of success in the present one, it would seem that none but fools or lunatics could be so deluded as to venture their lives upon so hazardous an enterprise. But they go into the business with their eyes open, and will have no cause of complaint at any disastrous result which may ensue.

If they render themselves amenable to the laws of this country by so wilful and flagrant an act, we trust and we do not doubt that they will be visited with the severest penalty which attaches to the offence; and if, perchance, they should escape the vigilance of our own government, and should afterwards fall into the hands of the Captain General of Cuba, they must content themselves with such tender mercies as he may see fit to extend to them. Our government, we are satisfied, will not, and ought not, to interfere in their behalf. Men who wilfully and deliberately place themselves in the attitude of robbers and pirates, have no right to expect the interposition of the government to shield them from the fate which they so wantonly provoke. It is time that we should evince to the world, by some decisive act, that our neutrality obligations will be rigidly and faithfully observed, be the consequences what they may to the deluded men who seek to violate them. President Fillmore is not the man to shrink from the responsibility of his position in such an emergency.

## Italy.

## Laport from the Papal States.

The Pope and Cardinals have fallen into the depth of despair (says the Rome correspondent of the London Times, under date of the 14th ult.) since the French steamer of yesterday distributed the fatal news of the restoration of the Russell Cabinet. I am told that the Pope fell like a thunderbolt on the Vatican, and that, for a long time, the Holy Father and the Camarilla refused to credit the bad news. It was only when their own despatches arrived that they admitted the melancholy truth, and now, unable to make head against it, they look to the Protectionists, to the Irish members, to free trade, to anything and everything, as a means of again throwing the country into confusion, and expelling the whig cabinet. Cardinal Wiseman and his advisers, who had lately regained the position that had lost on the majority in favor of bringing in the bill, being made known here, have again fallen into disrepute, and the Vatican is more irritated than ever at their indiscretion; even the Supreme Pontiff feels that the Archbishop of Westminster had miscalculated the force of his adversaries, and his Grace, who was looked upon as inspired, because all his letters asserted that the Ministry was struck to the ground, is now regarded as a feeble man, misled by his own vanity, and who knew not how to estimate the weight or extent of public opinion at home.

## New York, April 24th.

The steamer Ohio, Capt. Schenick, from Chagres via New Orleans and Havana arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning with 200 passengers and \$600,000 in gold dust, and \$200,000 in specie on freight. The Ohio crossed the bar at the Baliza at 4 o'clock on the 16th, and arrived at Havana at 4 o'clock on the 18th, and sailed again the next day. Lieut. Hunter, U. S. Army, came passenger from Havana on the Ohio. The steamer Georgia, for Chagres, left Havana the same day as the Ohio. Great excitement and much consternation prevailed in Havana, caused by the current rumor of another invasion of the Island of Cuba; so confidently was such an event anticipated that during the week before the Ohio sailed, the troops were ordered to sleep on their Arms to be ready at a moment's warning.

## BARK-FACED.—The new fashioned bonnets.

It is said that the roof of the Crystal Palace proves to be leaky in several places and that it is doubtful whether the building can be made perfectly water-tight. Should this fear prove true, the Great Exhibition will come out badly.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NEW GOODS.

## THE MAMMOTH

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville and the public generally, that they have just received in addition to their former stock an extensive variety of SPRING, SUMMER and OUTFITTING goods, which are now offered for sale as cheap as the cheapest. For particulars—see advertisement in next number. C. VOORHIS & CO.

Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

## STAGE HOUSE.

## AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

BEING the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

## BUFFALO ROBES for sale.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN &amp; CO.

mfr 3m

## LOTS! LOTS!!

A few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanesville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

## P. N. M. M. T. S. P.

## C. R. CLARK.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Kanesville, that he has taken a room in Prest. ORSON HYDE'S NEW HALL, where he is prepared to guarantee, in 12 Easy Lessons,

(yet strictly attended,) a style of writing prepossessing in appearance, rapid in execution, perfect in detail, and in the varied styles in which he imparts it, is to GENTLEMEN unsurpassed for the Counting Room, being a style, bold, free, and business like, and to LADIES is unequalled for the Book, or the Epistolary Correspondence; being delicate, graceful, fashionable and neat.

The attainment of a good business hand should be to every man an object of paramount consideration. And no young lady should write such a cramped, vulgar scrawl as would detract from, or shame her communicating with absent friends.

Come all you who would fine penman be, Come learn the system of Mr. C. Who in Twelve Lessons despatched, To learn to write most splendidly.

Hours of Instruction—from 5 to 7, p. m. Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

T. E. TOUTLE, M. TOUTLE.

W. M. G. FARLEIGH, D. W. TOUTLE.

## SIGN OF THE

## ELEPHANT.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

THIS subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

## SPRING GOODS.

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at St. Louis prices, adding only the expenses of transportation.

We particularly invite California, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs. TOUTLES' & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—4t

## THE

## ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THIS subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to the friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

## SPRING GOODS.

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors, together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

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Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs. TOUTLES' & JACKSON.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

## E. J. HARPER,

## WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowles, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot guns and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

All N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

## NEW STORE.

## SIGN OF THE

## STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

On Hyde St., opposite the Printing Office.

THE subscribers have now opened a large assortment of Goods suitable for the Plains—Shoes, Hats, Ribbons, Knives, Powder, Caps and Pistol. Also dried apples and peaches, teas, and wine. Also a large quantity of water-proof clothing, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Accordeons, Violins and other articles to numerous to mention, to be had at the above place, at New York prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ABRAHAM &amp; GOODHEIM.

Kanesville, May 2, 1851.

## ENTRANCE NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber a two year old steer—light brindle color—white in the face, white on the back, and tail part white—both ears are disfigured. The owner will please call on me at my residence, prove property, pay charges, and take him away as soon as possible. BENJAMIN BULLOCK.

Bullock's Grove, Iowa, May 2, 1851.—2s

## LEATHER! LEATHER!!

## NEW STORE.

I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Kanesville and surrounding country that I am now receiving and opening the largest and most complete assortment of LEATHER ever offered in this market, consisting in every thing necessary to clothe the

which I will sell cheaper than you would suppose. And further, I will pay cash for HIDES, FURS, and PELTRES. Look well to your interest. Call and see my stock, one door South of Mr. Millgate Hotel.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BROWN, Agent.

Kanesville, Iowa, April 18th, 1851.—4t

## GROCERIES, Nails and Glass, Count Yarn

Boots and Shoes, Liquors, &amp;c. for sale cheap.

(see 11) EMPORIUM STORE.

## A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

## FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Embracing every variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

Also a lot of Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves.

With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

## LOST LAND WARRANT.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

## LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

CLARK STILLMAN.

April 8th, McKissick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

## ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

## Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine

## this side of Salt Lake.

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

## EMPORIUM STORE.

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "Cigar" of peace while telling a hear or battle story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandise needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandise.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## Day is Breaking. Hoo Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTION-ARY AND EATING SALOON, are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Cakes, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Coniads, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountain a Call."

J. E. JOHNSON.

dec 11

## GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kanesville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

J. AND GOOD WORK.

Kanesville, Jan. 22, 1851.

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SEXTON, W. T. DUVAL.

## DONNELL, SEXTON &amp; DUVAL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

References—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H. Stone, W. L. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851.—4m

## ROPES! ROPES!! ROPES!!!

THE undersigned, resident at Council Point, four miles below Kanesville, keeps constantly on hand, and for sale, ROPES OF VARIOUS SIZES, and is also prepared to execute orders upon the shortest notice, and at greatly reduced prices. Emigrants, and others will find it to their advantage to call upon the subscriber and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Encourage Home, and Home Manufacture.

ORRIN D. FARLEN.

Council Point, April 29, 1851.—3t

## SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Aiken county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good food as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Clossy—a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He fathers himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comfort and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good food for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

## A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistol can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight miles South of Kanesville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office—there you can see them.

JONATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquillo, April 3, 1851.—4t

## \$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from Bullock's Grove, eight miles South of Kanesville, about a month ago, a Light Sorrel Mare, four years old, with a white star in her face, and some white on one of her hind feet. When she left she had a piece of rope round her neck, and was last seen at Silver Creek. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber's residence, or give information that will lead to her recovery shall receive the above reward.

JOHN WATTS.

Bullock's Grove, May 2, 1851.—3t

## DRUG STORE.

## SIGN OF

## THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANESVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS,

## AT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

## A

## Where may be found a general assortment of Dry Goods and

Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Books, Stationery, &amp;c., selected with great care from the best eastern stocks.

Kanesville, Nov. 13, 1850.

## C. VOORHIS.

MOLASSES—Sugar House and Golden Syrup at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

MEDICINES—Grainburg's, for sale at VOORHIS.

GROUND PEPPER AND ALLSPICE at VOORHIS.

NAILS AND GLASS—For sale low by VOORHIS.

CUM ELASTIC CLOTH—Gum Elastic Coats VOORHIS.

BLANKETS—For overcoats, blue, white, and fancy colored, at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

SADDLE BLANKETS—for sale low by VOORHIS.

BONNET RIBBONS—Best assortment ever brought to this market, at VOORHIS.

BLANKETS—Red, Orange, Green and Salubury, at (nov 13) VOORHIS.

DOMESTIC—Brown and Bleached, at VOORHIS.

DRILLS—Brown, Bleached and Blue, at VOORHIS.

FOR SALE BY DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

1213 pairs Boots and shoes, of all sizes and qualities

2000 lbs. Sole Leather;

6 doz Calf Skins;



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Old Adam.

BY WILLIAM CLAYTON.

Old Adam was a gentleman, a farmer too by trade,  
He was not ashamed to plough, to handle pick and spade;  
But picks and spades there were none then, he had  
Them all to form.  
And yet he was a gentleman, the first that e'er was  
born.  
Old Adam was a gentleman, the first of Olden  
time.  
Now was he not a tailor too, he sewed fig leaves to-  
gether,  
And made himself a garment neat, to screen him  
from the weather.  
He did not tell the kind of thread he used on that  
occasion,  
Nor yet the needles, whether made by him or an-  
other nation.  
Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.  
And was he not a blacksmith too, he must have  
used a knife,  
Because he offered sacrifice, and that by taking life.  
A mason too, he surely was; an altar did he make;  
And yet he was a gentleman, as good as ever spake,  
Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.  
Now Adam, he was wealthy too, the whole earth  
was his farm.  
He owned the gold, the pearls, and stock, which  
lived and did no harm;  
But yet he had no serving men, to kick and cuff  
and scold;  
Nor did he buy or hire men, to go and dig for gold.  
Yet Adam was a gentleman, &c.  
He never fought on slavery with any other nation,  
Nor did he squander time away by law and litigation;  
He had no slave to black his boots, nor nigger to  
attend him;  
With his hands he did his chores, yet none would  
dare offend him.  
Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.  
Oh, rich men! loafers puffing with pride, who scorn  
your hands to stain,  
A pattern by Old Adam take, to labor don't dis-  
dain;  
Go till the earth, and bear a share of honest labor's  
toil.  
'Tis a gentlemanly trade, my friends, to till and  
tend the soil.  
Old Adam was a gentleman, &c.  
And when this earth is once restored to full prime-  
val bliss,  
The sons of Adam then will tend no other earth  
but this;  
Rich blessings will their labors crown, and joys in-  
cumberless store,  
And Adam be the head of all, to govern evermore.  
His subjects will be gentlemen, of pure Millennial  
times.

## MISCELLANY.

## Importance of Agriculture.

Agriculture has been aptly styled the  
"nursing mother of arts." It is the basis,  
the soul of our national prosperity. Com-  
merce and manufactures conduce, in a great  
measure, to wealth; but the cultivation of the  
soil ever has been, and ever will continue to  
be, the fountain head of the streams of a coun-  
try's resources.  
There can be no strength in the State, and  
no moral health among the people, when the  
illage of the land is neglected. We can date  
the decay of power and virtue of many na-  
tions from the decline of their agricultural in-  
dustry. In Rome, for instance, when the  
wise policy of fostering agriculture was per-  
sued, a healthy influence pervaded the whole  
State. Then the laws were impartially ad-  
ministered, and justice done to all. Then  
labor was accounted honorable, and states-  
men, and generals, and philosophers cultivat-  
ed their farms with their own hands. It was  
then that from among the tillers of the soil  
arose a Regulus, a Cincinnatus, and an invin-  
cible soldier. It was then that the "seven  
hilled city" breathed defiance to her enemies,  
and caused nation after nation to yield to the  
resistless power of her legions, until the ro-  
man eagle waved the known world. But  
when the largeness of corn were bestowed up-  
on an idle populace, when agriculture was  
neglected, and war laid waste the fertile fields  
of Italy, the Roman virtue and Roman vigor  
fled. Soon intrigue, vice and venality took  
firm hold in the State, until finally the "pale  
mother of empires" was abandoned to her  
enemies, and the palaces of the Caesars echoed  
the tread of the victorious barbarian. His-  
tory abounds in examples illustrative of the  
important fact, that the enduring greatness of  
a nation is mainly founded upon its agricul-  
ture, and rulers would do well to increase the  
prosperity of those who swing the scythe  
and hold the plough.  
That country which does not possess within  
itself the means of subsistence for its own in-  
habitants, is, if we may trust the voice of ex-  
perience, destined to sink to early ruin. Na-  
tional power based upon commerce alone, unsup-  
ported by a flourishing industry, which minis-  
ters to human wants and gratifications, must  
fall to the ground. Merely commercial States  
dependent upon contingencies for their very  
life blood, and imbued with that spirit of specu-  
lation which tends to enervate the body and  
corrupt the mind, contain within their own  
bosoms the seeds of dissolution. Phœnicia,  
Carthage, Genoa, Venice and Holland, of the  
sixteenth centuries, all bear witness of this  
fact. There is much truth in these verses of  
Goldsmith:  
"Trade's proud empire hastes to swift decay,  
As ocean sweeps the labored mole away;  
While the self-dependent power can time defy,  
As rocks resist the billows and the sky."  
To her unsurpassed agriculture, England  
is most indebted for her support in the midst  
of those tremendous pressures which have  
so often threatened to crush her. It is the  
unparalleled cultivation of the soil that has en-  
abled the British people, placed upon a rock-  
fortified island, to excel the world in every  
branch, to maintain an unrivaled navy, and plant  
their power in every quarter of the globe.  
Firm are the foundations of the strength of  
that nation, which, in time of peace, is nour-  
ished by the resources of its own industry  
and in war can rely upon the strong arms and  
undaunted hearts of its yeomanry, to sustain  
its rights in the din of strife or in the roar of  
battle!  
Upon agriculture, in addition to the neces-  
saries and common comforts of life, depends  
the success of every other employment. It is  
agriculture that builds up our crowded cities,  
covers our fields with yellow grain, and dif-  
fuses life and vigor through the land. It is  
agriculture that supports our gigantic manu-

factories, ringing from the basement to the  
attic with the music of free labor, and causes  
our ten thousand ships to dance upon every  
rolling billow, and spread their sails to every  
propitious gale. Says Lord Erskine, in his  
political romance called *Armata*: "You  
might as well hope to see the human body  
in motion when pulsary had reach the heart,  
or a tree flourish after its roots were decay-  
ed, as expect to see manufactures of arts, or  
industry of any description, progressive,  
when agriculture has declined." Paralyze  
it, and you weaken the impulse of enter-  
prise, stiffen the fingers of machinery, and  
clip the wings of commerce. Destroy it,  
and you bury in the common grave, national  
power and individual prosperity.

A Row among the Stars--Probable Secession  
of several Planets from the solar  
System.

There is a great cause for alarm--  
Calcyont intelligence from one of the As-  
teroids announces that there is strong proba-  
bility of a dissolution of the solar system.  
Mars is arming, Jupiter has ordered a new  
set of thunderbolts, Saturn has challenged  
Mercury to enter the ring with him, and there  
is a grand muss generally. The main cause  
of the rumpus seems to be the addition of a  
new star to the planetary union, being the  
ninth added during the last five years! With-  
in less than ten years, thirteen young planets  
have been annexed to the primaries, and the  
former are now actually in a majority. Of  
course, the whole congregation of orbs is on  
the eve of a crisis, and in the midst of a re-  
volution. The principal difficulty seems to be  
this, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and the Earth,  
all have satellites or slaves, whose duty it is  
to manufacture moonlight for their masters;  
while Mercury, Venus, Mars and Neptune,  
the other four primary planets, repudiate this  
species of involuntary servitude as a burning  
shame, and do their own lamp-lighting. So  
long as the slaveholding and non-slavehold-  
ing planets were equally matched--four and  
four--no great harm could come of their dis-  
putes on this important question, especially as  
the fundamental law by which they revolve  
forbids them to interfere with each other's  
private affairs; but when the new planets or  
asteroids began to come in, there was the  
devil to pay. The old satellite owners per-  
ceived that they were about to be awfully  
outnumbered, and wanted to have a law en-  
acted that no orb without satellites should be  
admitted into the system. Thereupon the  
four non-satellite-holding planets, and the  
young "uns that had just joined, made com-  
mon cause, and proposed to abolish satellites  
altogether! Here was the dice to pry again.  
The sun as the central power of the system,  
was appealed to, but declined to interfere;  
and the result is that the offended parties  
threaten to retire from their orbits as they  
maintain they have a perfect right to do be-  
ing independent sovereigns, revolving up-  
on their own individual axes.

What will be the issue it is impossible to  
say; but a postscript to our latest despatch  
from Jupiter the largest satellite holder in the  
stellar confederacy, intimates that the plan-  
ets, large and small, have agreed to be gov-  
erned in their decision by the denouncement  
of a similar quarrel, on a small scale, now go-  
ing on in this hemisphere.

Should disruption be the end of the affair,  
we intend to take up our abode on Parthen-  
ope, one of the youngest of the new stellar  
states, and pleasantly situated, as we learn  
from Mr. Gasparis, who has been there by  
telescope, between Mars and Jupiter. --  
[Noah's Times.

## The Silent Lovers.

An eminent clergyman one evening be-  
came the subject of conversation, and a won-  
der was expressed that he had never married.  
"That wonder," said Miss Porter, "was one  
expressed to the reverend gentleman himself,  
in my hearing, and he told a story in answer,  
which I will tell you, and perhaps, slight as  
it may seem, it is the history of other hearts  
as sensitive and delicate as his own.  
"Soon after his ordination, he preached every  
Sabbath for a clergyman in a small village  
not twenty miles from London. Among his  
auditors, from Sunday to Sunday, he observ-  
ed a young lady, who occupied a certain seat,  
and whose close attention began insensibly to  
grow to him an object of thought and plea-  
sure. She left the church as soon as service  
was over, and it so chanced that he went for  
a year without knowing her name; but his  
sermon was never written without, may a  
thought how she would approve it, nor preach  
with satisfaction unless he read approbation  
in her face.  
"Gradually he came to think of her at other  
times than when writing sermons, and to see  
her on other days than Sundays; but the  
weeks stepped on, and he fancied that she  
grew paler and thinner, he never brought him-  
self to the resolution either to ask her name or  
to speak to her. By these silent steps, how-  
ever, love had worked into his heart, and he  
made up his mind to seek her acquaintance  
and marry her, if possible, when one day he  
was sent for to minister at a funeral.  
"The face of the corpse was the same that  
had looked up at him Sunday after Sunday,  
till he had learned to make it a part of his re-  
ligion and his life. He was unable to perform  
the service, and another clergyman officiated;  
and, after she was buried, her father took him  
aside, and begged his pardon for giving him  
pain, he could not resist the impulse to tell  
him that his daughter had mentioned his  
name with her last breath, and he was afraid  
that a concealed affection for him had hurried  
her to the grave. "Since that," said the clergy-  
man in question, "my heart has been dead  
within me, and I look forward to the time  
when I shall speak to her in heaven."

## A Strong Man.

A correspondent of the *Florence (Ala.)*  
*Gazette*, is rather strong in his expressions  
of disapprobation of those who are in favor  
of a dissolution of the Union. He says:  
"A man of that character could not get a  
meal's victuals or a bed to sleep on at my  
house. My dogs should not bark at him.  
It was to catch a buzzard eating the carcass  
of a disunionist, I would shoot it. They  
are the last of all creation; fit for nothing  
but to be winked at by negroes, kicked at  
by males, gored by bulls, and butted by  
rams."

factories, ringing from the basement to the  
attic with the music of free labor, and causes  
our ten thousand ships to dance upon every  
rolling billow, and spread their sails to every  
propitious gale. Says Lord Erskine, in his  
political romance called *Armata*: "You  
might as well hope to see the human body  
in motion when pulsary had reach the heart,  
or a tree flourish after its roots were decay-  
ed, as expect to see manufactures of arts, or  
industry of any description, progressive,  
when agriculture has declined." Paralyze  
it, and you weaken the impulse of enter-  
prise, stiffen the fingers of machinery, and  
clip the wings of commerce. Destroy it,  
and you bury in the common grave, national  
power and individual prosperity.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
**HARMON CUTLER & SONS**, now offer  
their farm for sale, situated four miles east of  
Kaneville, there is 500 acres inclosed in three  
fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which  
improved, with 25 acres of wheat, now on the  
ground, sowed during the last week in August, and  
first week in September, and now looks first rate  
A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a  
pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new  
rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings,  
which we will sell together, cheap for cash.  
Kaneville, Nov. 27th, 1850--14

## SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

**ALEXANDER MCRAE**, would respectfully  
inform all persons interested, that he is pre-  
pared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers'  
Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back  
Pay, Travelling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims  
of Soldier's rising or accruing to them for services  
rendered during the late War with Mexico, during  
the last year of the Great Rebellion, and during all  
the Indian wars since the year 1810.  
Kaneville, Dec. 11, 1850--14

A. H. DEEVER,  
BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.

**KEEPS** constantly on hand a large and general  
assortment of Botanic Medicine, of the very  
best quality; physicians and families can be sup-  
plied with the very best article at all times.  
Dr. D. will also visit patients any distance not  
exceeding 100 miles. Being a graduate of the best  
Medical College, of Ohio, and a student of the  
University of the City of Paris, he is well qual-  
ified to give general satisfaction to all those who  
may be desirous of his assistance. Chronic dis-  
eases are taken on the fair principle of "No  
Cure, No Pay."  
St. Joseph, March 8, 1851--14

## BEDFORD &amp; CRAIGS.

**St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.**  
Wholesale and retail dealers in  
**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS**  
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,  
Hardware and Cutlery,  
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,  
Groceries, &c.

**ALSO**--At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the  
receiving, holding and forwarding of Hemp in the  
best order and on as low terms as any house in the  
country, and will be pleased to receive the orders  
of our friends, and those who may be disposed to  
favor us with their commission and forwarding in  
general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our  
sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for  
their very liberal favors and exertions in our be-  
half, and hope they will always find us worthy of  
their confidence and a continuance of those favors  
to very essential to the well being of our or any  
other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is  
not surpassed by any house in the country, and re-  
spectfully invite your examination of the same be-  
fore you purchase, hereby assuring you we can  
and will sell you as low, or lower, than the lowest.  
Respectfully,  
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

Highly Important to California and  
Salt Lake Emigrants!

**WILLIAM & JOSEPH WESTWOOD**,  
Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue  
and Wash Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes, and  
Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Tole-  
rings, and Staples, &c.**

WISH to inform the public that they  
are prepared to manufacture any of the  
above articles to order, all of which  
will be of the best quality; and at such  
prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.  
Orders for work from the country, directed in  
care of John T. Caine, St. Louis Mo., will be  
promptly attended to.  
St. Louis, April 18, 1851--51

## KANEVILLE HOTEL.

**WILLIAM A. ODLE**, Proprietor.  
WOULD respectfully inform the citi-  
zens of Kaneville, and the public generally  
that he has purchased the new buildings  
heretofore owned by Messrs. B. R. Peggam & Co.,  
situated about half way between the Kane Post Of-  
fice, and the Hotel, on Main Street, and fitted them up, for a good, comfortable  
hotel, and boarding house for the accommodation of  
emigrants, travelers, or boarders in town. Mr. O.  
intends to have no ardent spirits drunk on his premises,  
--the use of which in many such places has  
been a source of serious annoyance to the orderly  
and temperate portion of society--neither will he  
accommodate any person that is constantly addicted  
to solid habit. Clerks will find the Kaneville Hotel  
a good "RESTAURANT" as the proprietor  
intends that every thing in the eatable line will be  
served up "CLEAN" and plenty of it.  
Kaneville Hotel, Solicits Kaneville Pat-  
ronage.

**WM. A. ODLE**  
N. B. Stabling, and feed for horses in readiness  
at all times.--31

NEW STORE,  
AND  
NEW GOODS.

In Fremont County, Iowa.

**NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN**,  
respectfully announce to the people of Fre-  
mont, Mills and Pottawatomie counties, that they  
are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting  
of every thing usually kept in stores in this coun-  
try.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will  
find it to their interest to examine our goods and  
prices, and to take advantage of the opportunity  
of **EMIGRATING PUBLIC**.  
We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried  
Fruit, &c.  
Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.--2m

**CLOCKS**--8 day and 30 hour Brass Clocks, for  
sale at a very low price.  
**NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN**,  
Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

**DR. D. JAYNES FAMILY MEDICINES**,  
A FULL supply of these popular Medicines,  
just received from Philadelphia and for sale by  
**NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN**, Agents,  
Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

## CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed  
a good and experienced workman, and  
not having on hand good seasoned mate-  
rials, will be able to furnish for any kind of  
furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms.  
A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks,  
&c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine,  
and encourage domestic manufacture.  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kaneville, April 18, 1851.

## BAGGERRIAN LIKENESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above  
business, Gentlemen and Ladies can be ac-  
commodated with beautiful  
**FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL**,  
put in gilt and embossed cases, most any size,  
quality or pattern, at the new room, nearly oppo-  
site G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a  
large stock in a few days. Call and see the  
"PICTURES."  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kaneville, April 18, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake  
Emigrants and the Trading Com-  
munity generally.

## PERRY &amp; YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are  
now receiving at their old stand on MAIN  
STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern  
markets, the largest stock of dry goods, gro-  
ceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to  
the West. Comprising French and English broad-  
cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres;  
suits; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and  
shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and  
shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; span cot-  
ton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.  
We will have on hand in a few days a large and  
well assorted stock of

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long  
experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the  
emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of  
DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR.

Warranted to keep in any climate.  
All persons who make this place their starting  
point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many  
reasons), would find it much to their own interest  
to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we  
feel confident that they can find goods in our stock  
better suited to their wants and at lower prices than  
in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all per-  
sons procuring outfits will necessarily remain in  
own a few days, we invite them to call and look at  
our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them  
and they will have the opportunity of judging  
for themselves. **PERRY & YOUNG**,  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1851.

ST. JOSEPH MILLS!  
FAMILY FLOUR

OF the best quality always to be had at the OLD  
ST. JOSEPH MILLS, by the barrel or  
sack--warranted to be No. 1. The Old St. Joseph  
Mill can, if it will, sell flour cheaper than any other  
Mill in this place. Always come or send your  
orders to the Old St. Joseph Mill, if you wish good  
flour, and sent up to the mill of the MILL. It  
is believed by many that the Old St. J. O. MILLS  
makes better flour than any other mill on the Mis-  
souri river.

Samples of my flour can always be seen by the  
purchaser. Remember my Mill is the  
Old St. Joseph Mill, on June Street,  
about half-way between the City Hotel and the  
Missouri river, and always proves to make the best  
bread when well baked.

**THOMAS WILDBRAIN**,  
St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851--3m

Another chance for the Gold Hunter!  
Great Cash and Produce Depot.

**MIDDLETON & RILEY**,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern  
cities the largest and most complete assort-  
ment of California Spring and Summer goods ever  
brought to the upper country, to which we invite  
the attention of our old friends and public gen-  
erally. Such as  
Ladies dress goods and fancy finery of every variety  
and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy--latest styles  
Brown and bleached cotton goods--all sorts.  
Cottons, striped, plaid and plain.  
Hats and caps, of every description--stylish.  
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.  
School books and paper--general assortment.  
Queensware--extra assortment.

Hardware,  
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.  
Salt, Kansas, C. A. and table.

Ready made clothing--the latest style.  
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in  
the country. So, come to the place straight, and  
tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you  
should get the gold in big clunks.

Having large Warehouse on the river, we will  
attend to receiving and forwarding on the most fa-  
vorable terms.  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.

MAMMOTH  
BLUE MORTAR

**St. Joseph, Missouri.**

**H. H. HAYCRAFT**, having purchased the in-  
terest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Dr. & Co.  
Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continues the  
Drug business at the old stand where he will be  
much pleased to see all the former customers of the  
house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he  
will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be  
sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as  
represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he  
can afford to sell very low, and he invites the at-  
tention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S  
and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARGARILLA.  
Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors,  
and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices,  
thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in  
transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Lignum is al-  
so offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale  
rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mor-  
tar" on the West side of Main street.

**H. H. HAYCRAFT**,  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

The People know when Goods are  
Cheap and Quality Superiour,

Call and Examine!!!

**FERRY** subscriber has just opened a new STOCK  
OF DRY GOODS, on Hyde street, opposite  
Mr. Hyde's New Hall, now building.

The stock consists of Bleached Sheetting from one  
and a half to two and three quarters wide--Brown  
of the same dimensions and quality. Ticking,  
Drilling, Mariner's Stripe, Canton Flannel, Bleach-  
ed, also a fine lot of fast colored prints of the newest  
style, and good supply of hosiery. One thousand  
yards of Jeans of a good quality, with a variety of  
other articles too numerous to mention.

These goods were bought by the subscriber in  
Philadelphia, from two of the best houses on Mar-  
ket Street, "cash down," which is always a consid-  
eration for the buyer and seller. They were select-  
ed expressly for Salt Lake market, and of the first  
quality--part being lot of property has been lost to  
this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emi-  
gration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.  
Proof--The first overland emigrants that arrived  
at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-  
five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest  
route. Proof--Not a single case of Cholera has oc-  
curred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the  
south side, this dreadful disease has spread gloom  
and desolation beyond the worst newspaper ac-  
counts that have been published. Some six hun-  
dred according to the best information we can ob-  
tain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused  
by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer  
you to the best and most correct maps, and to a di-  
rectory which will be published soon.

**WHEELING, CLARK & CO.**  
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

## THE GOLD REGIONS.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.**  
THIS FERRY has now been in  
successful operation for two years,  
and has given a universal satisfaction to the  
emigrants and traveling public in general. It is  
the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof--  
No dollar's worth of property has been lost to  
this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emi-  
gration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.  
Proof--The first overland emigrants that arrived  
at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-  
five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest  
route. Proof--Not a single case of Cholera has oc-  
curred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the  
south side, this dreadful disease has spread gloom  
and desolation beyond the worst newspaper ac-  
counts that have been published. Some six hun-  
dred according to the best information we can ob-  
tain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused  
by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer  
you to the best and most correct maps, and to a di-  
rectory which will be published soon.

**WHEELING, CLARK & CO.**  
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

UTAH  
AND  
CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old  
stand "THE ENSIGN OF THE WEST" to  
his present location, respectfully informs his cus-  
tomers and the public generally, that he is pre-  
pared to furnish them with the following described  
goods, which he is determined to sell on as favor-  
able terms as any other person engaged in the trade,  
viz:--  
DRY GOODS.

Cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, flannels, jeans, ker-  
seys, tweeds, muslins, drillings, cambrics, &c.  
Alpacas, lustrs, silks, calicoes, ginghams, cambric  
and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that  
can please the taste and fancy of customers, togeth-  
er with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies  
Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

## GROCERIES.

such as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hard-  
ware, hollowware, iron, glass, nails, and every kind  
of goods generally found in his line of business.

The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call  
as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable  
terms as any in the trade. He will also take in ex-  
change for goods, Furs of any and every descrip-  
tion, at the highest market price.

**J. A. KELTING**,  
Kaneville, January 22, 1851.

## SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

**S. LOCKWOOD**,  
Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,

**KEEPS** constantly on hand a large  
assortment of hats and caps of his own  
manufacture, which cannot be surpassed  
for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or  
durability. Panama, single and double brim Legh-  
orn and straw hats of every description; fancy  
hats and caps for children, &c., all of which he  
will sell as low as the same can be had in any of  
the western cities. If you want a hat, that is neat,  
and not the shadow of a fault, go to LOCKWOOD'S  
HAT STORE, and you get one at a reason-  
able price and no where else.

**S. LOCKWOOD**, Hatter,  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851--1m

## ST. JOSEPH BAKERY.

**At St. Joseph, Mo.**  
**Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.**

**ROBERT LADD**,  
HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCER-  
IES that he will sell at all times cheap for

cash--such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts,  
oil, pickles, and sauces. Also good whiskey, brandy,  
wine, and the very best of Bourbon, can be had  
at the above establishment at all times. Robert  
Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and  
coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict  
attention to business, to merit a share of public pa-  
tronage from the surrounding country. R. L.  
thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time,  
that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building  
is one store from the Bridge on June Street, St. Jo-  
seph, and the nearest DOCK STORE to the land-  
ing.

**N. B.** can be had at the store, hard bread,  
butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons,  
fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco,  
coffee, sugar, elder, catsup, pickles, oysters, sar-  
dines, and many other notions, to numerous too  
mention, by **ROBERT LADD**,  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851--6m

CITY BAKERY  
and  
CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above  
business, and will keep constantly on hand  
HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES,  
CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes  
by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal  
share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on  
Main Street, nearly opposite the Logg's Mills  
St. Joseph, Mo.

**BRYANT & DUNBELL**,  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851--6m

ST. JOSEPH







erally of short duration, and ends speedily in health or death. The families of the Elders who are on foreign missions are in usual health at this time.

The Saints in their gathering should never forget to gather and bring all choice seeds, for here is the place for them to grow and be useful; a large quantity of orange, orange, and other seeds suitable for hedges, through which wire may be passed to make fence, are much needed at this time. Bring all the 14th and shingle nails you can, also glass, wire No. 9, raw cotton, cotton yarn, machinery, and domestics.

Amid all the revolutions that are taking place among the nations, the elders will ever pursue an undeviating course in being subject to the Government wherever they may be, and sustain the same by all their precepts to the Saints, having nothing to do with political questions which engender strife, remembering that the weapons of their warfare are not carnal but spiritual, and that the gospel which they preach is not of man but from heaven; and if they persecute you beyond measure in one city, country, or kingdom, leave the testimony which Jesus has given for a witness unto your Father in Heaven, that you are free from their blood, and flee to other cities, countries, or kingdoms where they will receive you and believe your testimony.

During the early part of the last session of the General Assembly of Deseret, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was incorporated into a body politic, in accordance with the general principles of incorporation, given by christian governments to religious societies, with power to choose a trustee in trust and assistant trustees to hold the property, and manage the financial affairs of the Church for its benefit and convenience; and during the present general conference President Brigham Young was unanimously and legally elected trustee in trust of the Church, and Edward Hunter assistant trustee, and Presiding Bishop.

Should the way open for any of the scattering Saints (except such as we have before counselled to tarry where they are,) to ship direct to San Diego, in California, they will do so, and from thence they can work their passage to the settlement about to be formed by Mrs. Lyman and Rich in that vicinity, and from thence to this place.

May grace, mercy, peace, and prosperity be multiplied unto all the Saints, in the name of Jesus: Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
HEBER C. KIMBALL,  
WILLARD RICHARDS,  
G. S. L. City, Deseret, April 27, 1851.

For the World's Fair.

No less than eleven fine steamers will leave this country for England during the month of May, with living cargoes for the great exhibition. The programme is as follows:—

Steamer.	For.	From.
May 6th, Humboldt, Southampton, New York.		
" 7th, Asia, Liverpool, "		
" 7th, Lafayette, " Philadelpia.		
" 10th, Pacific, " New York.		
" 14th, Niagara, " Boston.		
" 15th, City of Glasgow, " Philadelphia.		
" 15th, Herman, Southampton, New York.		
" 21st, Europa, Liverpool, "		
" 25th, Arctic, " Boston.		
" 28th, Cambria, " "		
" 31st, Franklin, Southampton, New York.		

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, IOWA,  
May 8th, 1851.

MR. OLSON HYDE:

DEAR SIR:—I this day received two numbers of the Frontier Guardian, in which I find an article headed, (Information Wanted,) and which appears to be Editorial, in which you say; Dr. Luke Johnson, assistant Marshal to take the Census of Pottawamie County, made his returns in due time to Hon. Stephen B. Shelledy, but has received no official acknowledgment of the same, from the chief Marshal; neither has he received any portion of his pay for his services, though he has written to the Marshal upon the subject to our knowledge long enough to have received a reply. He is in need of his pay after having rendered the services, and if there is any defect in the performance of the duty assigned him, as a reason for this silence and neglect to forward him his pay, he considers it his due to have been apprised of it before this time. Have the mails been robbed, or has the Marshal neglected to write him and forward him the pay as requested? Information on this subject is what the Deputy Marshal wants, and having failed to get any through private correspondence, he seeks a more public way of obtaining the desired information.

Now sir, as you have taken it on yourself as the Editor of a Public Journal, (through sheer ignorance I hope and not through malice,) to cast a public censure on me, both as an officer, and a gentleman. I hope you will not refuse to give the following brief explanation as wide a circulation as your gratuitous charge has had.

On the 26th of December I received the Census returns from Luke Johnson, late in the evening. On the 27th I compared the two sets and found them to agree, and on the same day I mailed one set to Washington, and the other set to Iowa City. I also on the same day forwarded to the Superintendent of Census at Washington, a certificate certifying that the work was done to my satisfaction, and that the assistant was entitled to receive for his services, four hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-four cents.

On the same day I mailed to Mr. Johnson a note, of which the following is a copy:

DEAR SIR:—Your returns have been received, and compared, and found to be satisfactory, and a certificate to that effect forwarded to the department at Washington with the amount of your compensation, which is, four hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-four cents.

You say in your article in the Guardian, that Mr. Johnson has written to the Marshal long enough ago to have received a reply. This is saying in a very public manner what you did not know to be true, and what in fact is not true. When the letter of which you speak came to the possession of my family, I was in the north part of the State, on official business, and did not receive the letter till my return home, which was about five weeks. I supposed by that time that Mr. Johnson would

have received his pay, from Washington, and therefore did not reply to his immediately; I wrote to Mr. Johnson in two or three days that I had received notice of the receipt of his work at Washington, and that in due time he would receive a draft from Washington, for one half the amount, and the balance at some future time, and I referred him to the 21st Section of the Act of the 23d May last, a copy of which was furnished him with his Instructions. This letter was mailed at Toots Point, Iowa.

If you will examine the 21st Section of the Act above referred to, you will find that by the publication of the article of censure in your paper, you and Mr. Johnson have both betrayed an ignorance that ought to make you very cautious for the future how you publicly censure any person, and particularly one who has manifested nothing but feelings of confidence and respect for you. You were consulted by me with reference to the appointment of a Deputy for your County, and the person appointed, that you recommended, and I think it both ungrateful and ungentlemanly to publish such censure unless you knew that I was censurable. I presume that Mr. Johnson will be satisfied that he has neither been treated with silence or neglect when he sees that his work was examined and certified to by the Department the day after it was received by me.

I have a full record of all my proceedings in this matter and cannot be mistaken in dates, or details, which are open to the inspection of all persons. I think that both yourself and Mr. Johnson will find that it would have been better to have sought a little longer by private correspondence for the desired information, instead of this more public manner. I hope you will both be satisfied that there has been no neglect on my part toward Mr. Johnson, and that if he has not received his pay the blame if any rests not with me, and I hope for the future that you will be well satisfied of my delicacy or neglect or dishonesty, before you send out my name in the columns of your paper, coupled with such insinuations, and especially that you will post yourself up well in the law and my duties under it, before you read me lectures for the non-performance of those duties under the law.

By the 21st Section of the Act above referred to you will see that Mr. Johnson must look to the Secretary of the Interior for his pay and not to me, and if you are Mr. Johnson's Guardian, you now have a chance to strike at higher game. I have no doubt but that the Department at Washington are as expeditious as the nature of the service will permit, and that in due time the Assistants will all receive their pay.

I think that as a matter of justice you will not refuse to publish the foregoing, so that the injustice which your publication has done me, (unintentional I hope,) may in some measure be removed, having done this I will therewith be content; otherwise I shall resort to some other source in order to make the defence as public as the charge. If you publish this, send me a copy of your paper to Toots Point, Jasper County, Iowa.

Respectfully Yours,  
Obedient Servant,  
STEPHEN B. SHELLEDY,  
U. S. Marshal, for Dt. of Iowa.

We publish the foregoing letter according to request, and feel not wholly unlike him who sought to be spoken to by the King. He tried in divers ways to arrest the attention of his Majesty, but in vain; until at length, as a desperate effort, he placed himself directly in the path of the King and thereby obtained the desired honor: His Majesty spoke to him; and what did he say? In an angry mood, he told him to get out of his road. To be noticed with a rod, is sometimes less annoying than not to be noticed at all.

We confess that we were consulted in relation to the appointment of a Deputy Marshal. Our opinion as to the proper person was honored; and we think that the Chief Marshal will do us the justice to say, from the appearance and style of the returns, that the confidence extended to us was not ill-directed; and while we confess gratitude for the confidence reposed in us, we are considered entitled to none for procuring a faithful and efficient Assistant or Deputy.

It was not through malice that we published the article. It was through a desire to know if the returns had been received; and if so, whether they were accepted and satisfactory. Touching the source from where the pay was to come, we confess our ignorance. We are not Dr. Johnson's Guardian, neither are we indebted to him for our ignorance upon this subject. We knew that he had diligently watched the arrival of the mails for a long time, and received no word about the returns. The letter referred to, as having been received by the Marshal's family in his absence to the North on official business, was penned in our office; and if our memory serve, that letter stated that no word or intelligence had been received from the Census returns from this County since they were sent off by the Mail. This letter was not noticed by the Marshal until the article appeared in the Guardian. We cannot hold Mr. Shelledy responsible for the failure of the Mail in the transmission of intelligence. He says he notified Dr. Johnson upon the receipt of the returns. We believe him! Dr. Johnson received no such notice; and Mr. Shelledy ought not to hold us responsible if the Mail fails to do its duty.

What would any man think, who felt a little pride in executing his trust diligently and faithfully, and who could neither get the approval or disapproval of his Superior, of the manner in which his task was performed? He would feel a painful anxiety about it. The Deputy made his returns from here in the early part of December last, and the very first intimation officially received from the Marshal is contained in the foregoing letter, after a lapse of between five and six months; and that only called out by an article in the public paper, which was responded to direct, and without delay or misgiving.

We heard a few statements from Dr. Johnson respecting the condition of his affairs; but never examined the law: It was only a hasty common-sense conclusion that we drew,—that is, that he was entitled to some information about the returns before that late period. As to the source of the compensation, we confess our ignorance; and while we regret our want of information upon any useful subject, we can but congratulate ourselves, to some extent, upon the virtue of our ignorance. It has secured to the Deputy Marshal a knowledge

of the facts that his returns have been received and were satisfactory, and that his compensation is, four hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-four cents. Information which his wisdom and patience failed to obtain. We strike at no higher game than that on the track of which we have run for a short distance; and we were a little inclined to follow it until it "talked Turkey." We have no fault to find now. Let the mails be the scape-goat.

I hereby certify that this letter from Hon. Stephen B. Shelledy, contained in this paper, is the first line of word I have received from him since I mailed the Census returns of this County, on or about the 16th of December last. It being just five months from the date of their being mailed at this place.

LUKE JOHNSON,  
Assistant Marshal.  
Kaneville, May 30th, 1851.

## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

### Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian the must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

37 Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1851.

### See the General Epistle on first Page.

This document, emanating from the heads of the Church, or first Presidency, in the City and Valley of the Great Salt Lake, is worthy to be read by all classes,—high and low, rich and poor, saint and sinner, Jew and Gentile. The candor, plainness, simplicity and elegance of its style and sentiment, must commend it to every man's conscience, as proceeding from no corrupt or unfeeling source. The Guardian will send it from the Frontier, Eastward across the Atlantic. The Star will cause it to shine over England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, while the scattered Apostles on Europe's shores will translate and publish it in all those countries, and cause it to be sent to the Islands of the Eastern Seas,—to the East and West Indies,—to the South Sea and Pacific Isles; and finally, to all the world. Editors in the United States, friendly to the prosperity of the western Valleys, we think will be inclined to give it a place in their columns.

The feelings of the people of Utah in relation to the late acts of Congress, and the appointments of the Executive are clearly manifested in the warmest terms of approval and satisfaction. No people can ever be destroyed who sustain a Prophet of God; and the Union can hardly perish while a Prophet-land is cherished and sustained by the satellites that compose her system. Nevertheless, let the Elders abroad in the United States and Canada urge the gathering of the Saints westward,—while the emigration from England will be stayed until further orders.

Arise ye Saints of Latter Day,  
And gird the Gospel Armor on;  
Do not forget to watch and pray,  
While you are gathering into one.

### Gamblers.

We received from St. Joseph, Mo., by the last mail, a communication warning the people of Kaneville against two noted gamblers, whose character and conduct in that city had rendered them fit subjects to leave.

The name of one is Rollins, the other Miller. The latter is said to have been deceived by Rollins, to aid him in his burglary, thimble, and black-leg transactions. It is said by our informants, that Rollins had been driven away by the citizens of St. Joseph, two or three times, previous to his last exit from that place, on account of his thimbling and black-leg depredations upon a few of the unwary citizens of that place. We must acknowledge, that we are not in favor of driving people, or compelling them to leave our town, if they behave themselves in a manner becoming gentlemen, and good citizens; but at the same time, let burglars, thieves, black-legs and thimblers, beware, for we can assure them that every eye will be directed to see, and every ear open to hear, where such characters may be found; and in conjunction, the officers of the county are on the alert, ready to jump upon all such, like "ducks" upon so many June "bugs." If we are correctly informed, one of these base characters was detected the other day, in the act of pocketing a V, but measures were immediately taken to recover the sum, which proved effectual, and which no doubt astonished our "New Comers."

The citizens of this place should guard against all such specimens of depravity, weakness and folly, and let them gloriously alone, to eat each other up, like so many Kilkenny cats, then their friends and patrons may pocket the leavings.

And if the officers of the County do not put the Vagrant Law in force against such loathsome and miserable specimens of human depravity, we will vote to have them cashiered.

### Mails.

Our mails from the East and South, are on the delinquent list. The eastern mail by way of Fort Des Moines, which was due last Saturday, has not arrived; neither heard from up to date. The southern mail, due at this place last Friday noon, was brought in by Mr. Jackson on Saturday evening, and he states that Greg Kreek was so very high, that the driver had to raft the mail bags across.

The mail due on Monday evening from the South has not yet made its appearance.

From the unusual quantity of rain which has fallen within the last ten days the streams around us have overflowed their banks, sweeping before them bridges, and damaging the roads in such a manner, as to render traveling at present utterly impossible. Here we are by ourselves, securely hemmed in on every side by the loss of bridges, and the damage done to the roads; without mails to give us the news, or any to tell us what our neighbours are doing outside.

### Hon. A. W. Babbitt and Company.

The latest intelligence received from the above named Company, consisting of about one hundred and fifty wagons, is, that they were at or near the Elk Horn River, on a small island completely surrounded by water, with little or no chance to go or return, and the water still rising by the recent heavy rains. It was thought by the parties who brought the information that they were rather in a perilous situation. Several of their wagons were up to the axle-tree in water, and their teams and stock with little or no food were seriously exposed, unless timely assistance interposed to rescue them from the jaws of Death. Hon. B. D. Harris, from Vermont, Secretary for the Territory of Utah, lady and family are there; also Dr. John M. Bernhisel, Judge Snow, lady and family, and Messrs. Day & Rose, Indian Agents for said Territory, are among the number comprising this company, and must feel not a little embarrassed in their present situation, not being accustomed to the hair-breadth escapes,—the multiplied inconveniences and vexations, incidental to a life across the plains at this season of the year. We feel sorry for their wives and little ones, and also for themselves, and would be glad to have the opportunity of rendering them assistance or relief in their present perplexing condition; but it being the very time that every nerve, bone and sinew of our body are called into action, and all the forces that we can muster beside, to get matters regulated here, and the emigration to the Valley off in time. We have not a leisure moment to spare.

But in conclusion we feel to note one remarkable item in our office, in presence of Messrs. Rose & Harris, just previous to their leaving. It was on the occasion of some Indians being rather unceremoniously whipped out of town.—That men possessing certain feelings and principles would not prosper in their journey over the plains—that their way would be hedged up, &c. We only regret that the scripture declaration touching this matter has not been fulfilled. "Whether there be tongues they shall cease, whether their be prophecies they shall fail, &c." Gladly would we be called a false Prophet in some things, if that fact could contribute to the comfort and speed of the officers of Utah on their journey to their Official Stations.

### Notice.

The press of business, and the importance of doing all things in order, will compel us to close our office at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the day previous to the publication of this paper. Proof and correction, making up the home and foreign mails in order, without confusion or mistake, compel us to adopt this course.

### New Firm.

Our friend and fellow townsman, Mr. S. W. Williams, who has gained, by his gentlemanly conduct, the confidence and good-will of the people, as clerk in the house of Daniel, Statman & Co., is now opening an extensive Drug Store on Hyde Street, a little South of Joseph A. Kelling's establishment, in company with Dr. McMahon, under the firm of McMahon & Williams. They have a choice lot of medicines, paints, oils, &c.; and from the acquaintance we have with these gentlemen, we are confident they will be a valuable accession to this new country. They have our good wishes for their success. They will probably tell their own story in the next Guardian. In the mean time, call and look at their fine and useful articles. Perfumery and lots of other nice things.

### Communications.

We have received a very well written article from Fremont, upon the influence of a name, signed (L.) It will be attended to in our next. Also a communication from "Equities." This will not long be omitted. The Valley news is now at hand, and we must send that out at all hazards.

### Court in Fremont.

Last week was Court Week in Fremont. There was not much business done, for the same reason that there was not much done here. There was not much to do. With the exception of some little informality respecting certificates of the election of officers; and more particularly respecting the election of "Prosecuting Attorney;"—Some little warth of feeling was manifested about the decision of the court touching these things. With this exception, all things went off quietly and peaceably, and there was no trouble in this—albeit from a misunderstanding and in the end, everything was satisfactory so far as we have learned. We cannot impeach Mr. Rector's conscientiousness in expressing his fears; but it has turned out as we anticipated at the Convention: His fears were ill-founded. We believed there was too much good sense in the people of Fremont to allow any such proceedings as that gentlemen seemed to anticipate and predict. It has turned out as we expected and verily believed; and it only proves that Mr. R. was mistaken, a thing that the best of men are subject to.

### Died.

In this Town of Billions Fever and inflammation of the heart, on the 18th inst., W. M. LeCOMPTÉ Esq., a worthy young gentleman, who had just established himself in this place, as an Attorney and Counselor at Law. His modest and unassuming manner, strict attention to his own business, harmless, mild and temperate in character and deportment, secured to him the good-will of all who made his acquaintance during the short time he was permitted to live in our midst. He bade fair for usefulness as a Citizen and Attorney. We called to see him during his illness, when a little out of his head. He called for his Father and his Mother to come to him: But he is gone! and though none of his relatives were present to sympathize with him in his last hours, he had many friends here who sympathized with him, and who sorely regret his being thus cut down in early life.

### Dubuque Herald.

The Fourth number of this paper is before us. It is edited by Messrs. Holt & Mahoney, of Dubuque. The character of the paper is neutral in politics, and devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Science, Literature, &c. From the notoriety gained by these two gentlemen, while associated with the Miner's Express, we cannot doubt for a moment, that their high-minded views and talent will be copiously diffused through the columns of the Herald, to all who may feel willing to honor them with their patronage. The sheet presents a neat and clean appearance; ably edited; and the mechanical part remarkably well executed. We wish them much success in the enterprise.

### From St. Joseph, Missouri.

Leonard Smith and Lady, and Company, passed through Kaneville, on Thursday, May 15th, on their road to Salt Lake. All well.

Also Mr. Horace M. Frink, from Missouri.

### Arrivals.

The steamer Statesman, from St. Louis, thirteen days out, arrived at Kaneville Landing, on Tuesday the 29th inst., having on board a company of Saints, under the care of Elder Alexander Robbins, late President of the St. Louis Conference. Among the number of passengers were President Orson Pratt from the British Isles, his lady and family, en route for the Valley, in good health and spirits; Silas P. Barnes Esq., from Boston, lady and family, Elder James McGaw, one of our missionaries from Texas, and our celebrated French missionary, William Howell, and family. The latter is the gentleman who was so very successful in making converts crossing the Atlantic on board the ship Olympus, while on their way from Liverpool to New Orleans. We are informed that there were only fifty-two passengers on board the Olympus, who did not belong to the Church, with the exception of the Captain and Crew, and out of that number fifty were baptised into the Church before they arrived at New Orleans, and no less singular is a circumstance that occurred on the Statesman after her arrival here: her cooks and deck hands left her, preferring rather to be teamsters across the plains for the Mormons, and have their society in fair Utah, than remain any longer as cooks and deck hands on the muddy waters of the Missouri. We wish those Pio-cers much success, and all good and honest people, whose confidence and esteem may have been gained by a walk and conversation becoming the Gospel of Christ.

The Robert Campbell arrived on Wednesday the 21st, at the same place with a large company of Saints from England, Scotland, &c., under the watchcare and direction of Elder George D. Watt, our able Photographic Writer, and Lecturer. A goodly number of both companies are destined for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake this season, and the balance will remain in this, and surrounding counties of Western Iowa for the time being, to raise wheat, corn, potatoes, &c. Samuel Bird, assisted by Thomas Wilson and John Hawkins, brought a company of thirty-six persons from Cleveland, Ohio; eight of whom remained in St. Louis, being unable to proceed any further on their journey for the want of means. All the Saints who have got this far on their journey, seem to be anxious to get to the end of it; but the weather being so very unfavorable for the last ten days, they are compelled to lie on their oars a short time much against their will; but they believe that all will work together for good to those who love God, and are the called according to his purpose; therefore they endure adverse circumstances the more patiently, because they know they shall reap the benefit if they faint not.

### Monies Received Since May 16, 1851.

Wm. Barton,	\$0 65	Anos Musser,	1 00
Abraham Howard,	1 00	Warner Austin,	1 00
Benj. McGinnis,	75	C. C. Crump,	1 50
Henry Jackson,	1 00	Silas P. Barnes,	2 00
John Needham,	1 00	Isiah W. Taylor,	3 00
Joseph Skene,	35	James Henderson,	1 00
B. Y. Shelly,	1 00	Miss R. Farley,	1 00
Franklin Allen,	1 00	Reason Brand,	1 00
Benjamin Harley,	1 00	M. R. Burgess,	1 00
Edwin Harley,	1 00	Simoon Stanley,	60
Martin Littlewood,	30	Alvin Nichols,	1 00
Henry Booth,	35	Richard Thorne,	1 00
Estor Innes,	1 00	James Fall,	1 00
Veron Hildes,	1 00	Silas Wilcox,	1 00
C. Chamberlid,	1 00	David Adams,	1 00
J. L. Fay,	1 00	William Seatham,	1 00
Asal Thorne,	1 00	Orlin P. Calvin,	1 00
S. J. Comfort,	1 00	T. J. McCullough,	1 00
James Woodward,	1 00	J. G. Crapo,	1 00
S. J. Comfort,	1 00	C. R. Clark,	2 00
G. A. Perry,	2 00	Shannon Kennedy,	75
David Stiles,	1 00	B. B. Richmond,	1 25
Hamor C. Hoyt,	1 00	John Hudman,	1 00
Charles Price,	1 00	Abraham's & Goodrich,	75
M. W. Greene,	4 00	William Brown,	1 00
William Milgate,	1 00	William Coats,	85
J. E. Wilson,	1 00	Sheppard Glazier,	50
Stephen T. Carey,	1 00	John Hawkins,	50
James Law,	1 00	W. G. Russell,	1 00
A. Uard,	1 00	A. A. Morris,	1 00
Charles Byron,	31	E. Reed,	1 00
James McGaw,	1 00	Eliskim Davis,	1 00
J. W. Calaway,	1 00	Robert Campbell,	1 40
Wm. Mcody,	85	Cyrus Sack,	1 25
Apelton Gay,	1 00	Walker Lewis,	1 00
James Lawson,	1 00	George Shipley,	1 00
Wm. Rankin,	1 00	Norah Lewis,	1 00
Mr. Decker,	1 00	Sidney West,	1 00
Bingham Bement,	1 00	B. Ferguson,	1 00
James Hibbard,	1 00		

### MARRIED.

In this town on Sunday 11th inst., by Elder J. W. Cummings, SAMUEL PATTERSON to Miss ELIZABETH RANDALL, both of Kaneville.

In this town on Sunday 18th inst., by Elder J. W. Cummings, HENRY CARLILE to Miss ELIZABETH BROWN, both of Kaneville. This couple are the daughters for which the Printers return them their cordial thanks, and wish them—

Many years of life together,  
Kindly felt towards each other;  
And when their earthly course is run,  
They wish them still, "New Love Begins."

In this town, by the Editor, on Friday evening last, Mr. JOHN Q. WILLIAMS to Miss ABIGAIL OMAN, both of this County, and on their way to the West.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday, April 6th, 1851, by Elder James Simkins, Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD MORT, to Miss ELIZABETH GRAYSON, both of St. Louis.

Factors shown, are long remembered,  
By the "Star," who print the news.

### New Advertisements.

#### SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THERE will be sold at the County Seat of Fremont County, State of Iowa, a large number of town lots on the

30th day of June, 1851.

We deem it proper to say that Fremont is the southwest County in the State of Iowa, bordering upon the Missouri river. The county seat has been recently located, by Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, within one mile of the centre of said county, upon the Stage route from St. Joseph to Kaneville, 12 miles east of Fort Kearney, upon an elevated ridge between the Missouri and Niobrara rivers, surrounded by a country unsurpassed in fertility of soil, or beauty of scenery, with agricultural, mechanical and commercial advantages surpassed by none, and equalled by few new counties. At the organization of the county in August, 1849, it contained 400 inhabitants, which has now arisen to 1500.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale. THOMAS M. GORDON, County

A. M. C. DAVIS, Commissioners

Fremont County, May 30, 1851.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD!!

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Weston, Mo. JOHN B. HOLMS left his house in August last, without paying his board, taking with him a few articles of clothing that did not belong to him. He also borrowed \$50 in money, under false pretences, which he never paid. He played several other swindling games too tedious to mention. Holmes is an elderly, small, round shouldered man, rather slow spoken. I will give the above reward, without paying his board, or I will ward for his delivery to me at Weston, or I will pay a liberal compensation for information as to his present location. F. J. MARSHALL, Kaneville, May 30, 1851—11

### STRAYED.

A brindle cow, bordering on a red, she has eight years old. Whoever will return said cow to me at my residence in Kaneville, or give information of her whereabouts so that she can be found shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN GOOCH, Jr. Kaneville, May 30, 1851.

### WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT given to a good Dignitary Artist. Kaneville, May 30, 1851—11

### ATTENTION COMPANY!!

I AM prepared to pay something to the soldiers of the Mormon Battalion, for their claim against the Government for travel and subsistence from California. J. E. JOHNSON Kaneville, May 30







## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Liking and Disliking.

BY CHAS. SWAIN.

Ye who know the reason, tell me,  
How it is that instinct still  
Prompts the heart to like—or not like—  
At its own capricious will!  
Tell me by what hidden magic  
Our impressions first are led  
Into likings—or dislikings—  
Oft before a word is said?

Why should smiles sometimes repel us;  
Bright eyes turn our feelings cold?  
What is that which comes to tell us  
All that glitters is not gold?  
Oh, no feature, plain or striking,  
But a power we cannot shun,  
Prompts our liking, or disliking,  
Ere acquaintance hath begun!

It is instinct—or some spirit  
Which prompts us and controls  
Every impulse we inherit  
By some sympathy of souls?  
Is it instinct? Is it nature?  
Or some freak or fault of chance,  
Which our liking or disliking,  
Limits to a single glance?

Like presentiment of danger,  
Though the sky no shadow flings;  
Or that inner sense, still stranger,  
Of unseen—unutter'd things?  
Is it—oh, can no one tell me—  
No one show sufficient cause  
Why our likings—and dislikings—  
Have their own instinctive laws?

## MISCELLANY.

## Falling in Love.

BY NED ALHRO.

Well, here I am like a bank panic. This is me clean up to the handle, and chuck up to the brim. How'd do! As for myself I'm like Atherton's boy, when he slipped into the bar'l o' soft soap—slink as a bear's ribs. Now it's morn' wonderful to observe the doin's o' human nature. I've played haw with a trip hammer, an' seen a hen hawk whet his bill against a pile o' clam shells. But when it comes to this ere love business, I swan to man it gits me awful. Now if a feller happens to ring in with a leetle chick-a-dee-dee he's got to either come to the pint, or pack up his duds an' strike out for parts unknown. I went to see a little critter of a gal onst, Betsy Davis, and—oh Je ru sa lem, she was a scrouger. Talk 'bout Moses in the bull-rushes, jeh! if a feller'd see that gal onst he'd melt shure. She could give sich patent looks, and kinder snicker so allfiredly it would take a pretty strong constitutioned feller to stand it. Now, I member onst I went to see that gal' one night, when the old folks was gone to camp meetin', an' the young uns had gone to roost up in the cock loft. When I got there, I hitched the nag to the fence elevated my standin' collar to look kinder scrunchy, an' then I spurs in as spunky as a bee hive an' twice as natural. Betsy—bless her leetle shadder, was mixing up buckwheat cakes for mornin'. Jest as quick as she seen me she color'd up as red as a biled beet. I commenced shakin' like a bob tailed hen with the palsy, an' kinder backed out; 'cause if she'd gin another sich look, I'd been a gone goshin. I'd got so far, an' I just concluded I'd buck up or swing for't. So I took a cheer an' set down 'bout a rod from Bets an' she squatted bout a rod from me, on a milk pigin, she commenced a snickerin' an' I commenced lookin' kinder most awful bilious. Oh thudder an' lightnin'! how I did feel, I was the darndest predicament. Jest as I see a goin' to say sunthin' she bust out a jigglin'. Je-whittaker-whew! I say, I was excited so I jest give her a smack s-o-o-p as meek and lowly as a male kitten! double distilled essence o' hoarhound! 'twas sweeter'n cider out'n the bung o' a bar'l O Jupiter H Cod-fish! if a feller could eat such things with a spoon! I was fallin' in love by the paillful, I could n't stan' it—so I picked up my hat and skated. Betsy was too big a pile o' mus'melons for the present generation, but there's Beck Wilson, she's most as tantalizin' as she is. Little like Hewitt courted that gal, but it ellers made him kinder sickly. He had to drop off, 'cause he said he'd be in love to the eyebrows if he hung to it. An' there's Phebe Macumber's the bare-footed one—Sufferony, she's considerable, but she piles on the love so almighty thick. Law Zi! when she gets agoin' she's a perfect israel an' a whole team. She an' one o' Peterkin's boys went to a dance, an' when they got there she stuck fast in the door, she could n't budge an inch, so the fellers went to kissin'. One feller kissed her sixty-nine times, an' 'cause he would n't do it some more she had lip enough to cut a pair of boot legs off. The feller had to navigate, 'cause he said he could n't do it any more, her breath tasted jest like onions. The great fool o' it to piled another dozen, it would n't hurt him a mite. Now there's Nancy-Hewitt-like's sister, a feller could kiss her from now till the day o' Pentecost, but she'd never git sufficient. That's the identical gal that licked a nunny goat to death in a few rounds, an' she can snake a bar'l o' cider a rod jest as easy. Her old man had a couple o' almighty cross bone hunters, an' when a feller'd show himself 'bout them latitudes he'd git himself nipped the cussedest.

One dandyfied lookin' kinder of a sucker, a regular puslanimonious bob-tailed pimp o' misery, went to saying sunthin' to Nance 'bout nuptial affairs. It riz Nance rite up to the hub, and she stict! the dogs on him sled crooks an' sweet briars, I never see a feller shoot so, since I trapped the fide o' this continental arth. Nance huv a gridon at him when he's leavin'. It struck him plum, an' he bounced 10 foot every pop. The way he lifted his walkin' beams an' paddled was some to a trip hammer. An' now in conclusion, I'd advise fellers not to get any further in the eyebrows, 'cause if they do they've got to hitch on or make themselves acquainted with the hemp cravat business, an' that's worse'n the yaller janders, 'specially if he's got a sore throat. An' as for the gals, you feller tanzilizin' chicks' yer, I hope to be teetotally used up if I can think o' anything good enough to say.

Williamsburgh, L. I., 1850

## Mind Against Mind.

There is a strong disposition in men of opposite minds to dispise each other. A grave man cannot conceive what is the use of wit in society; a person who takes a strong, common sense view of the subject, is for pushing out by the head and shoulders, an ingenious theorist who catches at the slightest and faintest analogies; and another man who scents the ridiculous from afar, will hold no commerce with him who tests exquisitely the fine feeling of the heart, and is alive to nothing else; whereas, talents is talent, and mind is mind, in all its branches. Wit gives to life one of its best flavors; common sense leads to immediate action, and gives society its daily motion; large and comprehensive views of its annual rotation; ridicule chastises folly and impudence, and keeps men in their proper sphere; subtlety seizes hold of the fine threads of truth; analogy darts away to the most sublime discoveries; feeling paints all the exquisite passions of man's soul, and rewards him by a thousand inward visitations for the sorrows that come from without. God made it all. It is all good! We must despise no sort of talent; they all have their separate duties and uses; all the happiness of man for their object; they all improve, exalt, and gladden life.

SIDNEY SMITH.

## Eloquence of a Thunderer.

One Paul Denton, a Methodist preacher in Texas, advertised a barbecue, with better liquor than usually furnished. When people were assembled, a desperado in the crowd cried out, "Mr. Paul Denton, your reverence has lied. You promised us not only a good barbecue, but better liquor. Where is the liquor?" "There!" answered the missionary, in tones of thunder, and (says a Yankee contemporary) pointed his motionless finger at the matchless double spring, gushing up in two strong columns, with a sound like a shout of joy from the bosom of the earth. "There!" he repeated, with a look terrible as the lightning, (while his enemy actually trembled on his feet), "there is the liquor which God the Eternal, brews for all his children!" Not in the shimmering still, over smoky fires, choked with poisonous gasses, and surrounded with the stench of sickening odors and rank corruptions, doth your Father in heaven prepare this precious essence of life, the pure cold water; but in the green glade and grassy dell where the red deer wanders, and the child loves to play—there God brews it; and down, low down in the deepest valleys, where the fountains murmur and the rills sing, and high upon the tall mountain tops, where the naked granite glisters like gold in the sun, where the storm cloud broods and the thunder storms crash, and away, far out on the wide, wild sea, where the hurricane howls music, and the big waves roar the chorus, sweeping the march of God—there he brews it, that beverage of life—healthful water.

And every where it is a thing of beauty; gleaming in the dew-drop singing in the summer rain; shining in the ice gem, till the trees all seem turned to living jewels; spreading a golden veil over the setting sun, or a white gauze around the midnight moon; sporting in the cataract; sleeping in the glacier; dancing in the hail showers; folding its bright snow curtains softly about the wintry world; and weaving the many-colored iris, that seraph's zone of the sky—whose warp is the rain-drop of earth, whose woof is the sun beam of heaven—all checked over with the celestial flowers, by the mystic hand of refraction. Still always it is beautiful—that blessed life water! No poison bubbles on its brink; its foam brings no madness or murder; no blood stains its liquid glass; pale widows and starving orphans weep no burning tears in its depths; no drunkard's shrieking ghost from the grave curses it in words of eternal despair! Speak out my friends! would you exchange it for the demons drink alcohol! A shout like the roar of a tempest answered—"No!"

## Growlers.

There is a class of men in every community who go about with vinegar faces, growling because some body feels above them; or because they are not appreciated as they should be, and who have a constant quarrel with their destiny. These men usually have made a very grave mistake in the estimate of their abilities, or are mitigated asses. In either case they are unfortunate. Wherever this fault-finding with one's condition or position occurs there is always a want of self-respect. If people despise you, do not tell of it all over town, if you are smart show it. Do something and keep doing. If you are a right down clever fellow wash the wormwood off your face, and show your good will by your deeds. Then, if people feel above you go straight off and feel above them. If they turn up their noses because you are a mechanic or a farmer or a shop boy turn up yours a notch higher. If they swell when they pass you in the street swell yourself and if this does not fetch them, conclude very good naturedly that they are unworthy of your acquaintance, and pity them for missing such a capital chance to get into good society.

Society never estimates a man at what he imagines himself to be. He must show himself to be possessed of self-respect, independence, energy to will and to do, and a good sound heart. These qualities and possessions will "put him through."

Who blames a man for feeling above those who are mean enough to go round like babies telling how people abuse them and whining because society will not take them by the collar and drag them into decency.—[Capital Reporter.

Three students at college met an aged countryman, and wishing to have a little sport with him, thus accosted him. The first said—"Good morning father Abraham," the second, "Good morning, father Isaac," and the third, "Good morning father Jacob," the old gentleman replied, "I am neither Abraham, Isaac, nor Jacob; but I am Saul the son of Kish, who went to seek his father's asses, and lo! I have found three of them."

Why is a young lady like an Ixtrozo Printer?

Because she is very careful in JUSTIFYING her FORN.

## Dubuque, Fort Des Moines, and Council Bluffs.

The eastern, and western termini of the great Iowa Railroad are indicated by these points not only by public opinion, but by the topography of the country through which a central road hence westward must pass.

In view of this fact, it becomes a matter of some consequence to the people of Fort des Moines and Council Bluffs vicinities to shape their future action so as to facilitate this result desirable alike to them and to Dubuque. They should not only keep themselves well informed of what is being done here to effect this object, but they should also co-operate, if not peculiarly at least in sentiment and desire, with whatever has a tendency to unite them to the east through Dubuque.

When the Dubuque and Keokuk railroad North reaches Cedar Rapids, the people westward should be ready to carry it forward on the way towards its final destination on the shores of the pacific. Every exertion short of doing violence to one's self, should be devoted to this object, for without this, its successful accomplishment will be too long deferred.

Some may say that the country westward will not support a railroad. We reply, make the road and it will support the country. It will be like giving a soul to a new body, without which it was a mere corpse—a nothing in existence—but with which it becomes a being conscious of life. So will it be with our western prairies, when the shrill whistle of the locomotive signals the coming of the masses of human beings continually moving westward in search of freer homes.

Without human appendages the most beautiful is but a blank in existence. Its foliage has no beauty unless gazed upon by a human eye, its herbage but little taste except for human palates. For man were they specially formed. He alone can enjoy their beauty and their use, and he above all others should possess them.

Every thing that facilitates this beneficent design should be undertaken by the race and carried into effect, and nothing seems to be more certain of accomplishing this design than the construction of a means of ingress and egress by which mankind can enter upon their great inheritance from the Father, and send back into the world behind them the fruits of their industry.

For this we want a railroad through our State to Council Bluffs on the Missouri. It is the duty of the present age to accomplish this result it will be for those who appear upon the stage of life farther west to carry it on to its final and fixed destination.—[Dubuque Herald.

## Live for Something.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live—pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blessed by them, none could point to them as the justment of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled, and so they perished, their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, Oh man immortal! Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact year by year, and you never will be forgotten. No, your name—your deeds—will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, and the stars on the brow of the evening. Good deeds will shine as brightly on the earth as the stars of heaven.—[Dr. Chalmers.

## What We Call Duties.

Every man ought to pay his debts—if he can.

Every man ought to help his neighbor—if he can.

Every young man and woman ought to get married—if they can.

Every representative in Congress, and the legislature ought to inform their constituents what they are doing—if they can.

Every man should do his work to please his customers—if he can.

Every wife should sometimes hold her tongue—if she can.

Every lawyer should tell the truth—if he can.

Every preacher of the gospel should be a Christian—if he can.

And finally every reader should add to the above something good—if he can.

## More Manuscripts Discovered.

We learn from a Constantinople letter of the 15th ult., in the Risorgimento of Turin, that public attention has been greatly excited there, by the discovery of an immense treasure of Greek manuscripts, of the highest antiquity, found by a learned Greek of the name of Zimondines, in a cave situated at the foot of Mount Athos. According to this account, the importance of this discovery is incalculable, since it brings to light a vast quantity of celebrated works quoted by various ancient writers, and hitherto deemed entirely lost. They furnish, as may be imagined, an extensive list of proper names, calculated to throw great light upon many obscure periods of history. Among these precious volumes, which are composed of very thin membranes, (the nature of which is not stated,) filled with microscopic characters, some are calculated to give a complete interpretation of hieroglyphic writing, the fortunate discoverer having already successfully applied them to the interpretation of the inscriptions engraved on the obelisk of the Hippodrome at Constantinople.

For the Frontier Guardian.

## Rebus.

BY A. H. B.

My first, is an element  
Eternally the same;  
Four letters placed correctly,  
Will solve you its name.  
My Second's a dim miniature,  
Of greatness absolute;  
Filling beings endless chain,  
From a God to a Brute!  
My whole when combined,  
To my first, is a power;  
Its influence to o'erthrow.  
An answer wanted?

## T. E. TOOTLE, &amp; M. TOOTLE.

SW. G. FARLEIGH, & W. W. TOOTLE.  
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS, most of which have been ordered from first hands, manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities, now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at St. Louis prices, adding only the expenses of transportation.

We particularly invite California, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & FARLEIGH.

St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—4t

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

KANSASVILLE, IOWA.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS, most of which have been ordered from first hands, manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

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All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Furs.

TOOTLES' & JACKSON.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

E. J. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie-knives; and pocket knives; steel bowls; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles; with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

By N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

NEW STORE.

SIGN OF THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

On Hyde St., opposite the Printing Office.

THE subscribers have now opened a large assortment of Goods suitable for the Plains—Consisting of Clothing of every description, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Rifles, Knives, Powder, Caps and Pins. Also dried apples and peaches, tea and wine. Also a large quantity of waterproof Clothing, Ladies Boots and Shoes, Accordeons, Violins and other articles to numerous to mention, to be had at the above place, at New York prices.

Ladies and Gentlemen give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

ABRAHAM & GOODHEIM.

Kansville, May 2, 1851.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!

NEW STORE.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Kansasville and surrounding country that I am now receiving and opening the largest and most complete assortment of LEATHER ever offered in this market, consisting in every thing necessary to cloth the

which I will sell cheaper than you would suppose. And further I will pay cash for HIDES, FURS, and PELTRIES. Look well to your interest! Call and see my stock, one door South of Mr. Milgates Hotel.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. BROWN, Agent.

Kansville, Iowa, April 18th, 1851.—4t

STAGE HOUSE,

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor;

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and has received a universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Plate, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published and sent to

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.

Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

## A. SORLEY,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Embracing every variety of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CROCKERY, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c.

ALSO A LOT OF Premium and Hot Air Cooking Stoves, With all the necessary fixings and pipe, which will be sold low for Cash, or exchanged for Produce on the No Credit principle.

St. Joseph Jan 22, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK.

Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant No. 67,767, issued in the name of CLARK STILLMAN, on or about the 29th day of January, 1850.

CLARK STILLMAN.

McKiesick's Grove, Iowa, March 26th, 1851.

ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,

EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "Cigar" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandise needed in this country always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides, honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandise.

Kansville, Dec. 11, 1850.

Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakery has been erected of extended dimensions attached and just completed. Large Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods North of the Printing Office.

In Kansville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kansville, Jan. 22, 1851.

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SEXTON, W. T. DUVALL.

DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVALL,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the Levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

Reverence—Orson Hyde, Kansville. R. H. Stone, T. H. Lawkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851—4m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as in other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Cloby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal. Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all 'emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kansville,—also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season. Remember the Guardian office,—there you can see them.

JOHNATHAN BROWNING.

Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—4f

\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED from Bullock's Grove, eight miles South of Kansville, about a month ago, a Light SORREL MARE, four years old, with a white star in her face, and some white on one of her hind feet. When she left she had a piece of rope round her neck, and was last seen at Silver Creek. Whoever will bring said mare to the subscriber's residence, or give information that will lead to her recovery shall receive the above reward.

JOHN WATTS.

Bullock's Grove, May 2, 1851.—3t

DRUG STORE.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Pencils, Instruments, Patent Medicines and every thing generally kept at Drug Stores. Also supplies for emigrants.

"Sign of the Golden Mortar."

EMPORIUM STORE, KANSVILLE, IOWA.

J. E. JOHNSON.







## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian the must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, at ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1851.

## Warning.

As this is probably the last article that we may write previous to our departure for the City of the Great Salt Lake, the spirit by which we are actuated, leads us to give the Saints a little caution.

On Friday night, May 30th, we dreamed a singular dream. A manuscript book was presented to us, about the size of common letter paper. It contained about three quires. It was legibly written, and purported to be a translation from that portion of the sealed plates found by Joseph Smith, which he was forbidden to disturb. We read it, page by page, in the vision of the night. It contained nothing very exceptional. Nay; much of it was excellent teaching; but it was also shown us that it was a cunning trick of Satan's Ministers to cause the Saints to let go the "Iron Rod," or true Priesthood of the Holy One. We spoke of it to several of our friends, and told them that we felt confident such a deception would soon be detected from some quarter; and on Tuesday, June 3d, we delivered quite a lecture in our "Sanctum" in relation to it, and spoke warningly, and with some emphasis.

We told the listeners that if such a thing did not soon make its appearance, they might say that no confidence could with safety, be placed in our impressions. At about nine o'clock p. m., of the same day, our Mail matter was brought into the Office, when Lo! and Behold! a proclamation from Gladden Bishop, of Kirtland, Ohio, was laid upon our table, announcing that he had obtained the said records, and many more also. His proclamation breathes the same spirit that we noticed in the Manuscript Book that we saw and read in our sleep. It contains many good things,—sympathies with the Saints—takes their part, &c. But says: you must follow me, (Gladden.) Now before we can do all that he requires of us as an Editor, &c. We must first see the fruits of his alliance with Queen Victoria, according to his previous declarations.

The Saints should watch and pray that they may not become the subjects of deception and imposture; and those who retain the spirit of the Lord, we are confident, never will. Pray also, that speedy Judgment from Heaven may come on all those who give false revelations to deceive and beguile. Attend to your own business and duties—to your prayers and blessings in their season—to your labors temporal and spiritual while it is called to-day—to your fastings before you are compelled—to your alms while you have something to bestow; and help no man to make a calf for you to worship while your Moses is gone to the mountains to see his Moses.

Friend Gladden has had too many false revelations in by-gone times to be successful in his claims to greatness now. The Saints know him too well and his sickening and foolish pretensions, to listen for a moment, to his vanity, wickedness, and folly. They will not take with him, neither will the consequences and curses be answered upon the head of any, but his own. Look at him, all who will; and behold an example! The Lord will make him a sign and a warning to all who may claim to have sacred things, and have them not, but do lie. When a man's abominations, falsehoods, deceptions and intrigues, stamp him with infamy, and render him a just outcast from the pale of all good society; and he attempts to re-instate himself by claiming great power and authority, by sympathizing with the Saints in their troubles, by declaring that he possesses many sacred and valuable things, will find himself sadly mistaken, and his words will recoil upon his own head. One strong evidence of the truth of Mormonism is, the great exertions that are made by men and devils, through every stratagem, craft, device and oppression to overthrow it. But it moves on, and will continue to do so until all its enemies are confounded and put to shame.

Now, therefore, in addition to the above, we feel it our duty, before leaving, to say one thing more. There are those who come to this place, both Male and Female, some who are Mormons and some who are not, who adulterers and adulteresses. They come for the purposes of practicing their licentiousness and abominations. Their conduct coming up the rivers, reflects no honor upon them. They come with their offerings to the Church, and they offer ought but their own disgrace and dishonor. Now therefore, witness ye heavens, and give ear Oh Earth! for the Lord God Almighty will lay his hand heavily and speedily upon all such. Their names shall rot, and their memory perish; and this shall be the lot and portion of any and all who harbor such characters knowingly. We make no distinction of name, sex or party, Jew or Gentile, it is all the same. They shall be cursed when they lie down and when they rise up when they go out and when they come in. We may be censured by some who wish to do evil; but we are prepared for the consequences, let them be what they may. A late and revised edition of these characters has made its appearance! but it is read, and understood. No guilty person in this respect can get from under the consequences unless he or she run at least one hundred miles away from any location of the Saints, and remain that distance away.

To the Saints who are established here, and who wish to do right, free yourselves from all such trash that floats on the swelling current of emigration, and lodges on the banks—by trees, and in oaks. Kick and roll it off again, and let it pass away, lest it produce an unhealthy state of things among you.

## Saint Joseph Gazette.

It will be recollected by our readers that we called upon the Editor of the above Journal through the Guardian a short time ago, to give us the name of his informant about the "Agreement in Council" to keep secret the discovery of a dead body found near the Slough some two miles from this Town. The article published in the Gazette, in its tendency and bearing, was unqualifyingly false; and yet its Editor, it appears, has not the generosity, honor, or manhood to contradict it, neither to give us the name of his informant. The number that should have contained the contradiction of the article, was silent, with the exception of a [?] drawn with the pen just before our address. We have never formed a personal acquaintance with that gentleman; but have been told that he stood high in society. It may be so. We do not wish to censure when censure is not due; and it is our wish to keep on friendly terms with our brethren of the press, when we can do it without too great a sacrifice. But from the refusal of the Editor to give us the name of his "Kaneville Informant," we are forced to the conclusion that he either manufactured the falsehood himself, or that he wishes to shield some particular friend who may be engaged in coining falsehoods and slander to grace the columns of his sheet. Be it so. Touching this affair, we have an unsullied conscience, and likewise have some little idea of what belongs to good and gentlemanly usage. [The Gazette, we believe, has a liberal circulation, and is highly esteemed by many; but until he gives us the author of those falsehoods and slander about the discovery of the dead body, we have no further use for that Journal, being satisfied that its Editor is willing that his neighbor should waver under unmerited slander, and abusive insinuations.]

## From the Plains.

Our latest accounts from the Elk Horn River are rather more favorable than those contained in our last. Hon. A. W. Babbitt and company had left the place where they were surrounded by water on the Island, but met with some loss. Mr. Babbitt had the greater part of his paper damaged, by water getting into his wagon beds. Our readers will recollect that this is the paper he brought to Kaneville, to start in opposition to us, to vindicate his character; which he considered was in no small degree tarnished.

The last accounts received from Mr. B. and company say, that they were at, or near the Loupe Fork of the Platte prosecuting their journey as well as they could. Upon the authority of an Oregon Emigrant, who returned to this place a few days since, we here say; that three emigrants were drowned at, or near the Elk Horn, while attempting to cross some sloughs; also one was struck dead by lightning, but the names of those drowned, and the latter, we have not yet learned.

The Church emigration from this place this season, has got along remarkably well, circumstances considered. We have not heard of any accidents or losses, sustained by any of them; upon the whole, we have every reason to believe that the adverse circumstances they have been placed in at first, will only render them more submissive, and more patient the rest of the journey.

## Emigration.

We notice in our exchanges, statements respecting the Oregon emigration this season, which we consider our duty to qualify; because we are on the Frontier, and know the facts relative to this matter. Some of the papers have copiously diffused through their columns, that the Oregon emigration would be but small this year; but we can assure all such, that their statements are not altogether correct. We have had our eye on all these matters, knowing that the facts would be of interest to the public at a future period; therefore we now give them.

The Oregon emigration by this place has been considerable, and they have taken with them the elements of prosperity, and a sure passport to success; their deportment while passing through here, has been orderly and circumspect,—their appearance healthy and indicating the inculcation of frugal and industrious habits, while their manner seemed to be prepossessing and free; they had their families with them. Their wagons and teams were in excellent condition for the plains, and their stock of cows, sheep, &c., looked remarkably well.

We are glad to see people like these, pioneering their way to a new country, for they are certain to make the Wilderness bud, and blossom as the rose, and the solitary place glad. They carry with them a good and savory influence, which cannot fail to benefit society there, and add considerably to Uncle Sam's revenue also; what is more cheering than to see a class of healthy and robust men, women and children, leaving the halls of refinement, luxury and ease, in exchange for a life of industry and improvement? We leave the public to answer. The very bone and sinew of society, and national prosperity, are dependent upon its agricultural and commercial resources, and enterprise; therefore, the tillers of the soil are at the foundation of national glory, and should be esteemed as the noblemen of the land; we wish them much success. "Westward the Star of Empire sends its way." The Eastern hemisphere is getting dark and cloudy, and the political atmosphere South is charged with explosive matter, and is felt by a goodly number of the citizens there; and under a consciousness of doing better West, they are leaving their friends and acquaintances,—the field of political warfare and strife, in pursuit of a more agreeable element, and peaceable homes, on the quiet shores of the Pacific. In consequence of the recent heavy rains, the smaller streams, sloughs and rivers, have been unusually high; and the progress of emigration considerably retarded thereby; but now, the weather is clear and cool, grass good—reads improving every day, and every prospect bids fair for emigrants to proceed on their journey without any further trouble or delay.

The Annual Conference of the Church at Salt Lake.

Our readers will find in our Columns, this issue, a skeleton of the minutes of the Annual Conference at Salt Lake.

The brevity of this document, is owing to one of the clerks having been sick, and not able to furnish a more full detail of the proceedings of that body.

The speeches made, or any other doctrinal matter advanced, will appear in the paper as soon as we receive the April number of the Deseret News.

## Emigrants.

Nathan Davis and family, from Ohio, J. F. Pierce, from Illinois; and Frederick Kesler and family, from Missouri, arrived at this place en route across the plains.

## An Editor's Commandments.

1. Thou shalt consider thyself on holy ground, when you enter the SACRUM, and act in good faith and propriety as you ought to do, in all good society while you remain there; and not as if you had tumbled down from some into a grog shop, or ten pin alley, caring but little for consequences.

2. Thou shalt trouble him as little as possible, especially if he is writing an article for the paper, or perusing his exchanges after the arrival of the Mail, for he labors hard for the good of his Country.

3. Thou shalt not read the Manuscripts that may lay on his table, for they are sacred to him, and ought not to be handled by you for they are the public's treasure, and not one man's property; therefore he that transgresses this commandment will not be guiltless.

4. Thou shalt not enter the Compositor's room nor trouble him; for it is his business to set up type, and superintend that department; and the talking part he leaves the paper to do; therefore you are not wanted there. It means you!

5. Thou shalt transact all business pertaining to the Office, in the editor's room; except the *Bridal Cake*, that you may dispose of to the Printer, for it is his portion, and he (the Printer) will not hold thee guiltless if thou forgettest him.

6. Thou shalt neither touch, handle or read, the exchanges without permission, for they are sent to the Office for the editor's benefit; and he is not over anxious to obtain the news prior to the regular issue, lest he send thee empty away, and thou be esteemed a *Literary Pauper*.

7. Thou shalt pay him for his paper,—if in business advertise all the time, and encourage all you can, for he labors hard day and night, to keep the lamp of *Intelligence* trimmed and burning.

8. Thou shalt not speak evil of him, for he is the servant of the people for good—the *Guardian* of his Country, and the *Citadel* of Freedom.

9. Thou shalt not trouble him on Sunday, for he is a Christian, and loves to cherish and enforce christian virtues—he hates to be disturbed on that day.

10. Thou shalt keep all these commandments and do them, and every other good one, that may come under your notice; for in so doing you light shall break forth as morning, and the brightness of your intelligence and prosperity as noon-day;—your neighbors shall love and respect you, and all good people applaud you, but beware of *loafers*; they are drones in the hive of industry and improvement. Turn them out!

11. Thou shalt mind thine own business, and we will Ours.

## Salt Lake Mail.

The above mail via Independence Mo., came to this place on Monday evening the 3d inst. A goodly number of letters came with it; the greater part of which is for citizens residing in this County. Those of our friends who have been expecting letters from their friends in the Valley, would do well to call at the Post Office, (not this Office,) and get them. Some have mistaken idea where the Post Office is kept, and by whom; we have been frequently harassed with people calling at this Office for letters, believing, that we attended to that business, therefore let this notice suffice forever upon this subject, that we do not. The Post Office is kept by Mr. Thomas Durick, at the west end of Main Street, on the left hand side as you go to Council Point, and any letters to be mailed for the Valley, or elsewhere if dropped in there, will be carefully attended to, and forwarded to their proper places of destination.

## Setting Type in G. S. L. City.

Doctor Willard Richards, Editor of the Deseret News, says in one of his leaders, that it costs him one dollar and twenty cents a thousand to get type set in that remote region. We can easily account for this high tariff imposed by Mr. T. perhaps his broad and lodging amounts in proportion to his liberal income.

## To our Agents, and Others in this County.

As the emigration from this County will soon be over for this season, we deem it advisable that the vacancies occasion by those who may have left for the Valley be filled immediately. Therefore let each Township, or Branch of the Church, call a meeting, and elect by the vote of said meeting, a good man to receive and distribute the *Guardian* in their location; unless the last Agent resigned in favor of some good man, in such cases no meeting should be called, but he should be looked to as the acting Agent, and distributor of the paper. Let all the agents who are thus elected, send their names, and their places of residence to this Office, the first opportunity, so that we may give them their proper places in the columns of the paper, and erase the names of those who have removed.

## Wanted Immediately

A few hundred bushels of corn wanted for the *Guardian*, and also upon debts due this Office, if delivered soon.

Those who know themselves indebted to the Office, are requested to adjust the same with as little delay as consistent. If this is not attended to, the delinquent may rest assured of one thing;—We will not sue him if he never pays us. So now bring us your corn and money, and pay up the old score without further cost.

## Appointments in G. S. L. City.

The 11th of January number, of the Deseret News says:

On Thursday a petition was received by the General Assembly, numerous signed by the citizens of the City, praying for the adoption of the accompanying Bill, into "an ordinance to incorporate Great Salt Lake City," which passed on the third reading, and the City is now incorporated.

The following officers have been appointed according to ordinance:

MAYOR.—Jedediah M. Grant.  
ALDERMEN.—Nathaniel H. Felt, William Snow, Jesse P. Harman and Nathaniel V. Jones.

COUNCILLORS.—Vincent Streetly, Benjamin L. Clapp, Zera Pulsipher, Wm. G. Perkins, Lewis Robinson, Harrison Burgess, Petter Clinton, John L. Dunyon and Samuel Richards.

We are personally acquainted with most of the above named gentlemen,—more especially with Mr. Grant and Mr. Felt, and know them to be high-minded and honorable men,—we think they cannot fail to prove faithful stewards to the citizens of Great Salt Lake City. Elder Felt presided over a Branch of the Church in St. Louis some time since: He left last season for the Valley, in company with some of his friends; now, he is Alderman in G. S. L. City. Success to him, he has seen many days of trouble, perplexity and care, but after that, cometh the reward.

## Gospel and Law.

The following from the Deseret News, reflects a great deal of credit on the magistrate; would, if a similar course would not have equally as good effect on the Saints in Pottawattamie County; we think it would not hurt any body to try. Magistrates and people, would do well to read the article, and if they like it, they may practice it also.

We find no fault with the Law, neither its being faithfully executed to the letter upon transgressors; but if you can do without it, and be at peace with one another, the Gospel is decidedly preferable; because it whispers throughout all its mandates the voice of peace and reconciliation.

## Going to Law.

We are credibly informed that a recently appointed magistrate, in one of our northern counties was applied to by a brother, to issue process for the commencement of a suit at law, against a brother. The magistrate inquired of the applicant if he had letter from his Bishop stating the fact that he had taken the Gospel steps towards his brother, in relation to the case in question, and that the brother had refused all satisfaction; and consequently, had been severed from the Church? The applicant said he had taken no such course, and had no such letter. Then, said the magistrate, I can issue no such process in your behalf: go and deal with your brother as a brother, according to the Gospel, and if refuses satisfaction, and the Bishop shall certify to me that he is no longer a brother, it will be time enough for me to let loose the law upon him. A truly commendable decision, and worthy of all acceptance and action, by all magistrates in Deseret; for a professed Saint, who cannot be governed by the Law of the Gospel, is not fit to be called a Saint, and the sooner he is out of the fellowship of Saints the better; then the Law, which is made for the lawless and disobedient, has claim on him as its own, and can lawfully enforce obedience to its requirements.

## Godey's Lady's Book.

We have just received the June number of this most excellent and truly interesting periodical. It is edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale and L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Penn., at the low rate of three dollars per annum, in advance.

The engravings are chaste and appropriate,—the poetical part sublime and harmonious; while the entire work presents an appearance, seldom equaled by any writer of the present age. This magazine should be in the hands of every fair one who feels anxious to attain the heights of fashion and refinement.

## Perpetual Fund.

The agents have still a few yoke of cattle on hand, and those who are expecting to be helped by this institution, must make application forthwith at this office. We can wait no longer. Here, after, first come, first served if worthy to be served at all.

## The Last Company.

We are frequently asked when the last Company will leave for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. It would almost appear that some men consider it a virtue to hang on, and linger here until the very last moment. Now then, we tell it plainly; those who are not ready to leave during the coming week, cannot leave with our faith; and any wagon that crosses the River after the 20th inst., crosses at their own risk and upon their own responsibility. Our faith and counsel for emigrants to leave, extend to no period beyond the 20th inst. Such as have not crossed over the River by that time, better not cross at all this year.

Emigrants should keep a strong guard on the Plains against Indian depredations. We hear they are very bad.

## Arrival of the Africa.

The Cunard steamer Africa arrived at her dock at 9 o'clock this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 10th at 4 p. m. Her dates are three days later from London and the Continent, and four days later from Liverpool.

## England.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gazley has brought forward his motion for the repeal of malt act; he said the effect of the act was to increase the price of Beer to poor men, who had to pay five hundred per cent. upon Beer, and it had the effect of diminishing the consumption. The House divided, when the vote for the motion stood 122, against it 239; majority against the motion 136.

Mr. Hughes moved for a select committee to enquire whether the mode of assessing and levying the income tax, might not be made equitable. A discussion then took place, and the motion was agreed to.

## France.

The statement made by Lacuse, on the authority of Mr. Gerardin, of a plan for revolutionizing England and France, has created some excitement. It is stated that in March 28, 1848, Gen. Changarnier proposed to Ledru Rollin, then minister of the Interior, that if 10,000 men were granted him, he would land in England and proclaim a Republic. Gerardin persists in his assertion and says, that the General sent a written proposition to Ledru Rollin to that effect. Gerardin positively says that he has the same in his possession; the charge has not been yet denied. Petitions in favor of an alteration of the Constitution, and a prolongation of the President's powers are becoming general.

## Portugal.

The Duke of Soldana has been named President of the Council of Ministers of the Queen.

## Spain.

We learn from Madrid that the government on the 1st inst., despatched a courier to Lisbon with new instructions to the Spanish Minister, in relation to the Soldana insurrection.

One of the Madrid papers announces that the Count Thomas has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Austrian Government.

## Italy.

Great agitation prevails in the Roman States, and throughout the whole of Italy. The Government is expected to be removed to Genoa.

The Marquis de Agelo, President of the Council left Turin for Genoa, to calm the Democrats, if possible. Piedmont and England are against the commercial league of the Italian States.

## To Our Readers.

We received by the last Mail from Salt Lake, several numbers of the Deseret News, that contain several useful and instructive speeches, delivered by President Young and others, on particular occasions. For want of room they are crowded out of this number; but will appear in future in our columns from time to time, as we have opportunity.

THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Postmaster General has accepted Messrs. Toppin, Carpenter, Casaler & Co., of Philadelphia, as contractors for all the new postage stamps under the law which will go into effect on the 1st July next. Those for the twelve-cent are similar to the ten-cent stamps, with the full face of Washington thereon. The three-cent stamp represents the bust of Washington in profile, as it would appear upon a medal. The one-cent stamp is a finely executed bust of Franklin, in profile. These will be found very convenient to pay the postage on newspapers, or to make small change. Probably fifty millions of stamps will be required within a year.

## A Rich Item.

The Ladies will please read the following from the Deseret News.

We have heard suggested the propriety of having a Ladies Lyceum instituted for the diffusion of knowledge in domestic economy, and we highly approve the suggestion. If there is a Lady in Deseret, who knows no better than to immerse, or pour water on genteel table knives, handled with wood of any kind, or horn, that Lady ought to attend such Lyceum.

A widow lady gave an ex-editor a sound thrashing in Broadway, New York, in the presence of thousands of spectators.

## Monies Received Since May 30, 1851.

Joseph Hill,	\$1 00	Justus Ames,	2 00
L. R. Chaffin,	1 00	J. L. Sharp,	1 00
David Wilding,	60	E. F. Vignier,	2 00
Archibald Bryant,	1 00	Wm. L. Tracy,	1 00
Moses Davis,	1 00	David Turner,	1 00
Albert Brown,	1 00	Wm. C. Reamer,	1 00
James Proctor,	1 00	Isaac Baizenbark,	1 00
F. J. Marshall,	1 00	Benj. Gardner,	50
John Haslam,	60	George P. Stiles,	1 00
John Crombie,	1 00	Jeremiah Brower,	5 00
Elizabeth Douglas,	1 00	Wm. Capener,	1 00
Sarah J. Davis,	1 00	George Robinson,	30
Nancy Cartwright,	65	Eliza Wilson,	1 00
James Edmunds,	1 00	Malcolm Hall,	1 00
John D. Elliott,	1 00	Crandall Dunn,	1 00
John Myers,	1 00	Solomon Freeman,	1 00
John Webster,	1 00	David Jenkins,	1 00
Rachel Jackson,	1 00	John Riggs,	70
Wm. Walker,	1 00	Wm. Morgan,	1 00
John Roese,	1 00	W. Howell,	60
Joshua Grant,	1 00	John Cummings,	40
Charles Nowlin,	1 50	Elder King Jr.,	1 00
Thomas Ashton,	25	Elmer Reed,	1 00
Thomas Sims,	1 00	John M. Thompson,	1 15
Andrew Renshaw,	1 00	W. W. Raymond,	1 00
A. F. Stewart,	1 00	Joseph Gilbert,	1 00
Stas P. Barnes Esq.,	1 00	J. Addison,	4 00
Joseph Mechem,	1 00	Jacob Anderson,	1 00

## MARRIED.

At Kaneville, on Tuesday the 3d inst., by Elder T. D. Brown, Mr. JOHN WEBSTER to Miss MARY SCOTT, both of this town.

The Printer returns his thanks for the cake and wine, and wish this couple many happy days together, in the capacity of Husband and Wife.

At St. Louis, Mo., May 11th, 1851, by Elder James Simkins, Mr. SAMUEL SEWKES to Miss SOPHIA LEWIS, both of that City.

The Printers received a handsome round sum, from the above couple, for which they return them their cordial thanks, and say:

We love to see! and hear!! and tell!!!  
Of single persons doing Well;  
From Well to Better may they rise,  
And Hymen's laws immortalize.

Immortalizing is the theme?  
Of all who love the road to fame;  
This path pursue, and onward enjoy,  
The fruits of love without alloy.

## DIED.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the 24th of March, 1850; WILLIAM FORD, in the sixtieth year of his age, formerly of Hartford, Connecticut; leaving a wife and six children to mourn his loss. He died in full belief of the doctrines of Latter-day Saints. His loss leaves a blank hard to be filled in the place where he died. Peace to his ashes.

At Cooley's Mill, in this County, in January 1850; JOHN GOULD Jr., son of John and Abby Gould, aged 15 months and 10 days.

At the same place and County, MAGOR G. GOULD, Feb. 9th 1850, son of the aforesaid, aged 14 years.

At the same place and County, May 9th, 1851; JOHN GOULD Sen., aged 43 years.

We have this hope within our breast,  
That they have gone to take their rest;  
And if we faithful do remain,  
We all shall meet with them again.

## New Advertisements.

JOHNSON'S  
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND  
BONESET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country, and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kaneville, June 13, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BAL-SAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kaneville.

Sign of the Golden Mortar.  
Kaneville, June 13, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods West of the Printing Office.  
In Kaneville, Iowa,

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds.  
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,  
AND GOOD WORK.

Kaneville, Jan. 22, 1851.

CLOCKS—8 day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS, for sale at extremely low prices by  
NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS, & BOURN.  
Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.

## We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan.

CITY DRUG STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGGISTS,  
Hyde Street, Kaneville, Iowa.

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE,

adjoining J. A.



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1851.

Minutes of the General Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, held at Great Salt Lake City, State of Deseret, April 6th and 7th, 1851.

The Conference was adjourned on the 6th April, to Monday the 7th, without doing any business, in consequence of the heavy rains and the roof of the Bowersy leaking, so as to make it uncomfortable for the people.

MONDAY, April 7, 10 A. M.

Present of the First Presidency: Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards; President Young was at home very sick.

Patriarchs, John Smith, Isaac Morley, E. T. Benson.

Presidency of Seventies, Joseph Young, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Jedediah M. Grant.

Presidency of the Stake, Daniel Spencer, David Fulmer, Willard Snow.

High Priests Quorum, John Young, Reynolds Cahoon.

The High Council of the Stake.

Clerks of Conference, Thomas Bullock, William Clayton.

The Conference was called to order, when singing by the Choir, Prayer by Elder John Young, and singing.

President Kimball opened the Conference by explaining the duties of the Saints, &c.

On motion Brigham Young was sustained as the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; and also Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards, as his Counselors.

On motion Orson Hyde and P. P. Pratt, were sustained as belonging to the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles; also Orson Pratt, Willard Woodruff, John Taylor, George A. Smith, Amasa Lyman, Ezra T. Benson, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Snow, Erastus Snow, and Franklin D. Richards, were severally sustained as members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.

On motion Thomas Bateman was cut off from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; he having put forth papers claiming to be Elijah the Prophet, and having commenced shouting to disturb the meeting.

On motion John Smith was sustained as Patriarch over the Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. Saint.

On motion Willard Richards was sustained as Historian of the Church, and General Church Recorder.

Daniel Spencer was sustained as President of the Stake in this Valley, and David Fulmer and Willard Snow as his Counselors.

Henry G. Sherwood was sustained as President, and Eleazer Miller, John Kempton, Herman Hyde, Lewis Abbott, William W. Major, Levi Jackson, Elisha H. Groves, Ira Eldredge, John Vance, Edwin D. Woolley and John Parry, as members of the High Council.

John Young was sustained as President of the High Priests' Quorum, also Reynolds Cahoon and George B. Wallace, as his Counselors.

Joseph Young was sustained as President of all the Quorums of Seventies, and Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zera Pulsipher, Albert P. Rockwood, Benjamin L. Clapp and Jedediah M. Grant, as his Counselors.

On motion Edward Hunter was voted to fill the place of Newel K. Whitney, deceased, as the Presiding Bishop of the Church of Jesus Christ of L. D. Saints.

John Nebeker was sustained as President of the Elders Quorum, and James H. Smith and Aaron Seavia, his Counselors.

Joseph Harker was sustained as President of the Priests Quorum.

McGee Harris was sustained as President of the Teachers Quorum, also John Vance and Reuben Perkins, his Counselors.

The Presidency of the Deacons Quorum having been ordained into the Seventies, no action was taken on that Quorum for the present.

Some of the Bishops having removed to the South, it was necessary to fill those vacancies, when

Nathaniel V. Jones was voted to be the Bishop in the fifteenth Ward.

Abraham Hoggland, fourteenth Ward.

Reuben Miller, Mill Creek Ward.

Abraham O. Smoot, Big Cottonwood Ward.

Ezekiel Lee, Holladay's Settlement.

Peter McCue, first Ward.

Joseph C. Kingsberry, second Ward.

On motion Brigham Young was voted to be the Trustee in trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in all the world; and Edward Hunter to be an Assistant to him.

The next question is, "shall we build another Temple unto the Lord our God? Loud shouts of acclamation.

On motion that there be a Committee of One to build a Temple, and take the oversight of the Public Works; Daniel H. Wells was voted that Committee.

A new song for the 6th of April was next read by W. W. Phelps, and afterwards sung by the Choir.

Benediction by Jedediah M. Grant.

After an intermission of one hour

The Conference was convened on the South side of the Bowersy, as that was impossible to contain the people. In the forenoon there was a crowd at each of the doors and windows, who could not be accommodated inside.

Opened with singing. Prayer by Ezra T. Benson, and singing.

Pres. H. C. Kimball called the vast assemblage to order, requesting them to be as still as possible, when he brought up the case of the Poor Saints abroad, and the Emigrating Fund.

When on motion Pres. Brigham Young was sustained as President of the Perpetual Emigrating Company, and Heber C. Kimball, Willard Richards, Willard Woodruff, Orson Hyde, George A. Smith, Ezra T. Benson, Jedediah M. Grant, Daniel H. Wells, Willard Snow, Edward Hunter, Daniel Spencer, Thomas Bullock, John Brown,

William Crosby, Amasa Lyman, Charles C. Rich, Lorenzo Young, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt and Franklin D. Richards, were sustained as his assistants.

A company was called for, to go and strengthen the settlement in Iron County, when thirty seven names were handed in to go with the messenger.

After sermons from E. T. Benson, and H. C. Kimball.

The Conference was dismissed with benediction by President Willard Richards.

THOMAS BULLOCK, Clerk.

DAYTON, FREMONT CO., IOWA.

May 31st, 1851.

ELDER HYDE.—At the present time the attention of many persons are directed to the West, as a far home for themselves and families, anxious to be of service to all such, and to disseminate information generally.

I hope you will give the following a place in your widely circulating paper.

Fremont County is the south west County in Iowa, upon the Missouri River, fifty miles below the Council Bluffs, about twenty-four miles square, bounded on the South by the State of Missouri, West by the Missouri River, with the Nichabotna, a small river passing through from the north east to the South part of the County, affording abundance of water-power; either upon the main streams or its tributaries. The whole County abounding with the finest springs, very well proportioned with timber and prairie, except a small portion upon the eastern border, where the prairie predominates. As a grazing country it cannot be surpassed in the same latitude; combining equal if not superior agricultural, commercial and mechanical advantages. In fertility of soil, or beauty of scenery can be nowhere surpassed; increasing in population with a rapidity know to few other places. Labor of every kind well rewarded, especially mechanics; the demand greatly overrunning the supply. About three years since the County was organized with a population of about four hundred, which has since risen to fifteen hundred or two thousand.

The seat of Justice has recently been located at this place upon the main thoroughfare to Kanawha, at the centre of the County, twelve miles east of old Fort Kearney, Nebraska Territory, upon the dividing ridge between the Missouri and Nichabotna rivers, in a beautiful Baran adjacent to timber, and supplied with excellent spring water.

The first sale of lots will take place the 30th of June next, the proceeds to be applied to the erection of public buildings.

Persons seeking locations as farmers, mechanics or merchants, will do well to examine this section of country before they purchase elsewhere.

AN EMIGRANT.

Progress of Mormonism.

We were favored yesterday with the perusal of a letter dated London, April—, from Mr. John Taylor, one of the Twelve Apostles of the Mormon faith, now on a mission to France from the Salt Lake. The letter is one of enquiry, and is one of great interest to the public, as exhibiting the energy and enterprise of our Mormon fellow-citizens, and foreshadows in no small degree, the important position which the people of the Salt Lake valley, will, at some not distant day, hold on this continent.

Mr. Taylor states that two large establishments are fitting out in London for the Salt Lake valley. One comes out for the purpose of manufacturing broad and other cloths, vestings, merinos, alpaca, and other fabric, of that description, together with shawls, blankets, flannels, &c. The other establishment spoken of, comes out for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from the beet root, on the same principle as in France. These will require a great deal of machinery, which it is contemplated to bring out together with men to work it, the object being to manufacture every thing required in the valley, so as not to be necessitated to purchase it elsewhere.

Mr. Taylor after a short detail of this, enters upon enquiries as to the prices of sheet iron and copper in St. Louis, Pittsburg and Cincinnati markets, and mentions very particularly the want of a steam boiler made out of one-half inch iron, thirty feet in length by four feet in diameter, of which he asks the probable price. He signifies it to be the intention of the party emigrating to take out sheep to the valley, of a superior breed, and enquires if it would be likely to procure here, from one thousand to two thousand merino, or south-downs, and one hundred and fifty yoke of cattle of good stock. To all these questions it was Mr. Taylor's wish to obtain an early answer, and as there may be persons in our city who may be interested in the sale of such, we would advise prompt communication with Elder Wrigley, at 206 Market street.—[Organ and Reveille, May 20th, 1851.

Opening of the Crystal Palace.

The Liverpool Journal gives the following account of the Exhibition:

The great Exhibition in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, was opened with much ceremony, by the Queen in State. Thirty thousand persons were present, and notwithstanding the immense multitude, the ceremonies went off without accident or mishap. Up to the previous evening the Crystal Palace was a scene of busy life, but the immense mass of contributions was finally arranged, the rubbish wholly cleared away, and the building presented a most magnificent appearance.

The doors were opened at an early hour. The multitude of exhibitors and ticket holders began to pour in, and quietly and without confusion took the place assigned to them. By half past eleven o'clock the multitude was admitted, and then the doors were closed to visitors until after the visit of the Queen.

The Royal commissioners assembled then in front of the platform in the transept, which had been erected for the Queen. At twelve o'clock a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of Her Majesty, who entered by the north entrance, attended by the Royal family, the Prince of Prussia, and other guests from foreign courts. As she entered,

an immense choir, occupying the north gallery of the transept, sang God save the Queen, in which many of the spectators joined. Sir George Smart superintended this part of the musical services.

The formal ceremonies and delivery of speeches, took place as announced, and a prayer was then pronounced by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Hallelujah chorus of Handel's Messiah was then performed, under the direction of Sir Henry Bishop.

The Royal procession then moved round the building, Mr. Paxton, the architect, taking the lead. As the Queen passed, the multitude rose and received her with cheers. The eight organs in the building successively struck up with fine music as her Majesty passed them. After returning to the platform, the Queen announced the exhibition opened, which was communicated to the public by a flourish of trumpets and a National salute from guns at such a distance as not to endanger the glass house. The Queen and suite then departed, and the doors were again opened.

Outside the Crystal Palace the crowd was immense and the lines of carriages unprecedented. They were kept in good order by the police.

WASHINGTON, May 15.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PATENT OFFICE, &c. Four assistant examiners, at a salary of \$1,500 each, have been appointed in the Patent Office, by the Secretary of the Interior. Their names are F. Southgate Smith, of Ohio; Wm. C. Lavignon, Kentucky; Timothy Fitch, New York; H. Baldwin, Tennessee. Mr. Jobb, Census Clerk, has been reinstated.

BOSTON, May 15.

SUPPORTING THE LAWS.—The May term of the United States Circuit Court commenced to-day. Judge Woodbury, in his charge to the grand jury, urged the necessity of enforcing the constitution and laws at every hazard, and of suppressing mob violence by any means, even by that of calling out the military.

In the St. Louis Hospital there are nearly a hundred patients, but no cholera.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SUMMER

BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hyde Street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall. Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanawha, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, of the latest cut and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier.

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers; And all you gents, who love nice uppers; Your children too, shall find their fit. All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

WM. HOWELL, Wishes to inform the inhabitants of Kanawha and its vicinity, that he has just arrived from England, with an assortment of goods, which he intends disposing of at wholesale or retail; at his residence, at the corner of GREEN STREET & MECHANIC STREET.

DRAPERY. Consists of Cloths, Waistcoats, Prints, Coburg Cloths, Plaids for dresses, ready made clothes, &c.

HABERDASERY. Threads, Needles, tapes, buttons, Ribbons, Hooks and eyes, small tooth combs, gimp, pocket looking glasses, spectacles, silk huckaback, shawls, &c.

IRONMONGERY. Knives and forks, pocket knives, penknives, razors, scissors, fire irons, pistols, fine table cutlery, fishing hooks, &c.

STATIONERY. Writing paper, a fine assortment of pens, drawing pencils, sealing wax, wafers, an assortment of hanging papers for rooms, crockery ware, china, &c. A fine assortment of joiners moulding planes, double block tin, &c., &c.

A LIBRARY OF USEFUL BOOKS FOR CIRCULATION.

W. HOWELL, having a circulating library of about two hundred Volumes, wishes to inform the public in Town and Country, that he will receive subscribers names for the loan of the Volumes at their own residences, on the following terms.

One dollar quarterly subscription, and one dollar deposit as security for the return of the Volumes in good condition. The Volumes to be returned weekly, or daily. A list of the books can be seen at his residence; a list also will be published in the next Guardian. Beside useful books on all subjects, he has twenty Volumes of that excellent work, "Penny Encyclopedia."

W. HOWELL, P. S. Also about two hundred French Engravings for sale.

Kanawha, May 30th, 1851.—tf.

NEW STORE, AND

NEW GOODS,

In Fremont County, Iowa.

NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN respectfully announce to the people of Fremont, Mills and Pottawatomie counties, that they are in receipt of about 50 tons of goods, consisting of every thing usually kept in stores in this country.

Salt Lake, Oregon and California emigrants will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices as we have almost every thing needed by the EMIGRATING PUBLIC.

We have Flour, Hard Bread, Crackers, Dried Fruit, &c.

Fremont County, Iowa, April 18, 1851.—2m

DR. D. JAYNES FAMILY MEDICINES.

A FULL supply of the popular Family Medicines, just received from Philadelphia and for sale by NUCKOLLS, BORCHERS & BOURN, Agents.

Farm for sale.

HARMON CUTLER & SONS, now offer for sale a fine farm for sale, situated four miles east of Kanawha, there is 500 acres enclosed in three fields, adjoining each other, 300 acres of which is improved, with 95 acres of wheat now on the ground, sowed during the last week in August, and first week in September, and now looks first rate. A handsome grove of timber in one field, and a pasture containing 75 acres, recently fenced with new rails. Four Cabins with other out buildings, which we will sell together, cheap for cash.

Kanawha, Nov. 27th, 1850.—tf

GEORGE P. STILES, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,

Kanawha, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanawha, Jan. 8, 1851.

## ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right; into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun, ever before exhibited in Kanawha, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soups, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cord, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles), every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

CROCKERY—300 sett Teas 250 sett Plates; 30 doz dishes, 18 doz pitchers, 35 doz bowls, tumblers and glass dishes, and every possible variety of wares, yellow and brown wares, &c. And finally nearly every rare curious and nice article, that can be purchased in market. Just call and treat yourself to a fine hat and a parcel for the Lady.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanawha, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, inks, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Prescribed fruit, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanawha, May 30, 1851.

ATTENTION COMPANY!!

I AM prepared to pay something to the soldier of the Mormon Battalion, for their claim against Government for travel and subsistence from California.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanawha, May 30, 1851.—2t.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THERE will be sold at the County Seat of Fremont County, State of Iowa, a large number of town lots on the

30th day of June, 1851.

We deem it proper to say that Fremont is the south-west County in the State of Iowa, bordering upon the Missouri river. The county seat has been recently located by Commissioners, appointed for that purpose, within one mile of the centre of said county, upon the Stage route from St. Joseph to Kanawha, 12 miles east of old Fort Kearney, upon an elevated ridge between the Missouri and Nichabotna rivers, surrounded by a country unsurpassed in fertility of soil, or beauty of scenery, with agricultural, mechanical, and commercial advantages, surpassed by none, and equalled by few new counties. At the organization of the county in August, 1849, it contained 400 inhabitants, which has now risen to 1,500.

Terms liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS M. GORDON, County A. M. C. DAVIS, Commissioners.

Fremont County, May 30, 1851.

Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakerhouse and Oven, of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

STAGE HOUSE, AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor; Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

LOST LAND WARRANTS.

THIS is to notify all whom it may concern, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant, No. 67,764, issued in the name of LORENZO BABCOCK, on or about the 29th day of Jan., 1850.

LORENZO BABCOCK, Savannah, Andrew Co., Mo., March 17th, 1851.

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SEXTON, W. T. DUVAL, DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVAL, St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.

We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE in the Love and Commerce streets, and for sale by kind of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the same.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanawha, Mo. H. Stone; T. H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851. 4m

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Crosby—has a good lively Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistol can be had at the Guardian office, or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of Kanawha, also revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourself, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season. Remember the Guardian office—there you can see them.

Remember the Guardian office—there you can see them.

Big Bend, on Mesquite, April 3, 1851.—tf

## THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

Our Motto is, Small Profits—Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

Messrs. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS, which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest.

Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks; to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Heads; Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks; Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses; Sattinets, Sugar and Parsnips Rings; Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salazines; Mollasses, Curry Combs and Alpaca; Gingham, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords; Boots and Shoes, Gimples and Starch; Candles, Prints and Hard Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters; Champagne, Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Mashed, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drills; Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers; Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handkerchiefs; Leather, Fans and Rope; School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins; Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles; Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil; Lined Oil, Cutlery and Pickles; Leaf Sugar, White Heads and Horse Cards; Castle Soap, Dolans and Vinegar; Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Lard; Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt; Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware; Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants; Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret; Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws; Braces and Bits, Turpentine and Combs; Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

RAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For sale by C. VOORHIS &



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

## THE SISTER'S LAMENT.

Why leave us now, my brother dear,  
And journey far away?  
O why, in grief, should sorrow's tear  
Flow down the long, long day?  
Will thou not miss thy mother's care,  
Thy father's friendly hand?  
Must strangers thy sweet counsel share,  
In that lone, distant land?  
Shall we ne'er sit and hear thy voice,  
Nor see thy face again?  
How can you, to depart, rejoice,  
And brave the swelling main?  
O, hear the whistlings, how they blow!  
Wild roar the surges, too!  
O brother, brother, do not go;  
O, heed my voice, will you?  
Already, years that last have been lost  
To thine own kindred dear,  
And will you now again be tossed,  
With none thine heart to cheer?  
O, will you cherish this still more  
Than e'er we yet have done;  
We'll comfort thee each lonely hour,  
If thou'll remain at home.  
Then leave us not, our brother dear,  
To journey far away;  
O, shouldst thou sorrow's bitter tear  
Flow down the long, long day?

## BROTHER'S REPLY.

Sister, dear sister, do not mourn,  
That I must hence remove;  
For, sure, again I'll soon return,  
To greet the ones I love.  
Why should thy tears in sorrow flow,  
When we are going to part?  
Know'st thou not why these things are so?  
Then, oh! why grieve thine heart?  
Could I say No, when God commands,  
"Come out of her, my son?"  
Methinks, dear sister, kindred bands  
Should not be mentioned then.  
Do not I love my friends, my home?  
Alas, what know'st I do;  
And would I wildly from them roam,  
For wealth, and honors, too?  
God knows my heart—I would not go,  
O'er hills and plains to stray,  
For all the gems of ocean, say,  
For all of California.  
But when God speaks, shall I not hear,  
And answer, "Here I am?"  
Yes, though all earth and hell appear  
Against me, lo, I come.  
I'm ready, Lord, to offer up  
Whatever I have on earth—  
Yes, by thy grace, to drink the cup—  
If thou'lt decree, of death.  
Why should I count my life so dear,  
When thou hast died for me?  
Shall I the King of Terrors fear,  
Who, soon, O'ercome shall be?  
O, dearest sister, did you know  
The joys that these await,  
Who're willing to be treated, now,  
With scorn, for Jesus' sake,  
Then wouldst not think my lot so hard,  
Nor grieve so much for me;  
For God, the Lords right hand will guard,  
His staff my comfort be.  
CLEVELAND, April, 1851. JAMES MCKNIGHT.

## MISCELLANY.

## A Few Words About House-Keeping.

ADDRESS TO LITTLE GIRLS.

The other day, not having anything in particular to do, I went, without ceremony, to dine at the house of Mrs. B. an intimate friend of mine, and who I knew was always prepared for company.  
I found that Mrs. B. had gone into the country to pass the day, but her daughter Ann, a little girl of eleven years, told me that she was left in charge of the house, and begged me to stay and dine with her. I said that I feared so young a house-keeper might be incommoded by having an unexpected guest. But Ann assured me that she had often been thus left, and that she already had for a guest an aunt who had arrived that morning, to spend some weeks with my friend. I therefore resolved to stay, and judge of my little hostess's abilities as a house-keeper.  
I attended closely to Anna's mode of proceeding, and was charmed to see with what grace, what activity and intelligence this little girl took her mother's place. She saw to everything without appearing to be flustered or anxious; told her wishes to the domestics with a manner at once so kind and so dignified, that young as she was, they seemed to take pleasure in obeying her.  
The dinner was in excellent order, and as far as I could judge, every thing went on as well as if the mistress of the house had been at home. I went away charmed at this sight, which gave rise, in my mind, to the reflections which I wish to suggest to those of my readers who, from their sex and age, are liable to be called upon, as Anna was, to superintend the household, and perhaps entertain unexpected guests.  
This art of conducting the household and keeping all things in order, which belongs particularly to woman, and which should be learned young, is what is meant by the phrase *domestic economy*. It has for its end to procure the greatest amount of comfort at the least expense of money and labor. To attain this, three qualities are requisite above all others; namely, industry, order, and regularity. It is also necessary to be acquainted with a thousand little details, which experience will teach better than all the books in the world. I know no more interesting sight than a young girl following the example of her mother, helping her, and working with her for the prosperity of the house, and by early accustoming herself to the cares of a family, preparing to become, in her turn, a useful woman and a good mother. These honorable occupations should form part of a good education, and a taste for them, shows a sensible mind, and an estimable character.  
There was once a time when even queens and empresses occupied themselves with spinning and weaving; and Homer, the greatest poet of antiquity, who has in verse portrayed the manners of ancient Greece, speaks of princesses as taking care of their own clothes.  
Among the countries of Europe, Germany may be selected as offering, in its domestic

manners, the most good examples; for, even in the highest families, the females are expected to be good house-keepers, and careful overseers, however rich they may be and however many domestics they may be able to keep.

In our own country, I have been sorry to see that an absurd idea has been very common, that those who are able to hire work done, are for that reason not to be expected to know anything about household labor, or to take any share in it. This theory is not only very absurd but mischievous; for when the mistress of a family does not think it necessary to at least oversee every thing that is done in the household will be sure to want the air of comfort and cheerfulness which is so important a part of domestic life. In short, this house-keeping is a high accomplishment, and, like all other accomplishments, is much more easily learned in youth than at a later age.

There is nobody who does not love to see a young girl intelligent and industrious, attentive to all that is important for her to learn, and yet with the modesty that is proper to her years. When I see such an one, I say to myself:

Here is a young girl who will some day or other become an excellent woman, who will be a good mother, and educate her children to be like herself, who will make her household a happy one, and, without depriving herself of any thing necessary, will be able by her good management to carry comfort and happiness to those who are suffering.

Is not this last thought, my children, a happy one, is it not what you all would wish to do! I hope so; for to do good shows a benevolent mind, and a heart grateful to the Creator for the benefits he unceasingly bestows upon us.

Think of all this, little girls, and remember that no one is too young to learn and to be useful; and that dusting the parlor, and setting up the chairs, is one branch, though a humble one, of the great art of

## A HOUSE-KEEPER.

## Fallacies of the Ladies.

By a gentleman who unfortunately knows them only too well.

That they are our equals.  
That dinner can be delayed, and that our watches are always wrong.  
That we can wait with the patience of Job whilst they are putting on their bonnets. (Job's wife never had a bonnet.)  
That we can always own a new hat.  
That they can do everything so much better than we can—from doctoring the baby up to making a speech.

That they are angels, (pretty angels they are, indeed.)  
That nothing is ever dear, provided their minds are made up on having it.  
That we can't tell their age, and when they refuse to tell their age, we imagine them younger than they really are.

That their relations are the best people in the world, and that we are delighted with having two or three of them in the house the year round.  
That being caressed for half an hour, and then asked for money, is agreeable.  
That it is necessary for them to practice music only whilst we are in the house.

That it is necessary for us to suffocate under a tight cravat, or conceal ourselves behind a shirt collar, because it is the fashion.  
That every Sunday morning we can find all our shirts without buttons, and not swear a little.

That when we are low-spirited and taciturn, a fit of hysterics on their part will produce an agreeable reaction on ours.  
That we have not the most remote idea what sum will meet necessary household expenditures, and, because we never make a fuss about trifles, that we are blind.

That we take a lively interest in our neighbors' affairs, and we are enlivened and edited upon a recital of their follies.  
That we must "take the goods the gods provide us, and never express ought but a favourable opinion of the dishes set before us.

That it is necessary the furniture should be renewed, because Mrs. So-and-so has just bought "such a love of a sofa," &c., &c.  
That we are assured of their industry, provided they beat the carpets, sweep the rooms, dust the furniture, &c., &c., whilst we are unavoidably detained in the house.

That we feel gratified upon being assured, some half dozen times per day, that they refused at least ten offers of marriage before accepting us.

In short that we can't do without them.

## Fluency in Conversation.

Roll an empty barrel down hill, and what a rattling noise it makes! So with an empty carriage over the pavements. So also with an empty head. When it contains but a few scattering ideas, every body can hear them rattle. You can almost see them, when the fellow who carries such a head passes by you. Have you not such an individual in your mind's eye? We have. His name may be Dick or Jim, Bill or Joe—but he is the same everywhere—he wags the same tongue, shoots forth the same ideas. He thinks he is wise, but everybody else thinks otherwise. Had he real knowledge, he would talk less, and say more. Generally a man of sterling talents talks but very little, yet every word tells. Addison was a person of this description. He was always embarrassed in company. Some of our best living authors—men of genius and talent—have been noticed for their paucity of words in common conversation. Yet men who know scarcely more than twice two make four, are always rattling off words, and pass for persons of some consequence. They utter sentences without meaning, and words that would puzzle an editor to understand.

An incessant talker we always avoid. In his presence we feel about as happy as on the brow of a cataract—only there is some sense to the latter. In an office or store, what is more trying than a person with the gift of gab—what but a straggling musician under your window, or a fiddler in your garret?

## Farmers.

Adam was a farmer while yet in Paradise, and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Job, the honest, upright and patient, was a farmer, and his stern endurance has passed into a proverb.

Socrates was a farmer, and wedded to his calling the glory of his philosophy. St. Luke was a farmer, and divided with Prometheus the honor of subjecting the ox to the use of man.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and the noblest Roman of them all. Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at his plough, and filled his soul with poetry.

Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station to enjoy the quiet of rural life, and present to the world its spectacles of human greatness.

To these names may be added a host of others who sought peace and repose in the cultivation of their mother earth; the enthusiastic Lafayette, the steadfast Pickering, the scholastic Jefferson, the fiery Randolph, all found an El Dorado of consolation from life's cares and troubles in the green fields and verdant lawns that surrounded their homesteads.—[Lyons Address]

## The way to Wealth.

If you would increase the size and prominence of your eyes—just keep an account of all the money you spend foolishly, and add it up every quarter.

If you wish to get rich get married—When was honey made with one bee in the hive? —[Louisiana County Times.]

Good breeding is a guard upon the tongue; the misfortune is that we put it on and off with our fine clothes and visiting faces, and do not wear it where it is most wanted—at home.

## Thinking by Machinery.

Alfred Smeed announces a new piece of mechanism, by which he can show the relation of any number of facts or principles, inductively and deductively, and thus perform, mechanically, what has hitherto been thought to be the province of the mind.

"Charles," said a father to his son, while they were working at a sawmill, what possesses you to associate with such girls as you do! When I was of your age, I could go with the "first cut." "The first cut," said the son, as he assisted the old man in rolling over a log, "is always a slab."

You rarely if ever see a politician with smooth hair—a great scholar with fine hair—an artist with red hair—a fop with coarse hair—a minister with long hair, or an editor whose hair is carefully adjusted.

The Legislature of California has passed a law which affixes the penalty of death, in the discrimination of the jury, to the offence of grand larceny, which there consists in stealing property worth more than fifty dollars.

For the Guardian.

Answer to A. H. B's. Rebus.

Impromptu.

Your first a changeless element

Of letters four, spells FIRE;

And MAN, the miscreant din,

'Twixt brute and bird, far higher.

Your whole, a Fireman I behold,

To fire an open foe.

Since now, your Rebus I have told,

Please solve the one below. AMICUS.

Rebus.

BY AMICUS.

Eight letters does my whole contain,

And three my first will spell,

A boundless, wide, sublime domain;

The veriest child may tell.

It boasts the grandest works of art,

The mightiest earthly power;

To man it wealth, and woe imparts,

Each anxious passing hour.

My second is a living thing,

A creature useful, strong;

And sometimes wealth and honor brings,

To when it doth belong.

My whole's a monster that is rarely seen.

My 6 5 7 2, the choicest flower amid the green;

My 1 5 6 8, is painful, dreary, filthy, mean;

My 3 1 7, an ill-famed brute, indeed, I ween;

My 2 8 6, as good a man as e'er has been;

My 4 5 1 8, a garment made without a seam;

My 1 5 2, a tool oft used at morn's first gleam;

My 4 5 6 2, a place of wind, of wet and steam;

My 2 3 6, a member useful, truthful, lean.

[An answer requested.]

## You will be Wanted.

Take courage young man. What if you are but an humble and obscure poor, neglected orphan—a scold and a word to the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags because of its tatters.—Have you an intelligent mind, all untutored though it be? Have you a virtuous aim, a pure desire and honest heart? Depend upon it, one of these days you will be wanted!

The time may be long deferred. You may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime, ere the call is made, but virtuous aims, pure desires and honest hearts are too few and sacred not to be wanted.

Your virtues shall not always be hidden—your poverty shall not always wrap you about as with a mantle—obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances. Be ever active, however small your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have constant increment.

In the world's broad field of battle,  
In the bivouac of life,  
Be not like dumb driven cattle—  
Be a hero in the strife.

Work on for surely you will be wanted, and then comes your reward. Lean upon the sacred verity. "I have never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." Never despair, for the lives of good men abundantly show that often when clouds are blackest, and the tempest is fiercest, and hope is faintest, a "still and small voice" will be heard saying, "come hither—you are wanted," and all your powers will find employment. Therefore take heart, young man, for ere long, "you will be wanted."

A down east editor advises his readers, if they wish to get teeth inserted, to go and steal fruit where a watch dog is on guard.

## SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

**S. LOCKWOOD,**  
Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps,  
St. Joseph, Missouri.  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat, and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter,  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—lm

## ST. JOSEPH BAKERY,

At St. Joseph, Mo.  
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD,  
HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whiskey, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on July street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

LET N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, candy, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous too mention, by  
ROBERT LADD,  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

## CITY BAKERY

and  
CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills.

St. Joseph, Mo.  
BRYANT & DUNBELL,  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

## ST. JOSEPH

EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the South-west cor. of Main and Robinson streets, St. Joseph, Mo.

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton (up with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first class Glass of Beer, Come and See.

W. M. HAWKINS, Jr.,  
March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

## M. &amp; R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment of goods we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants, that they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more complete, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE, suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns, well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices. All kinds of tin and repairing done to order. Old Tin, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware. Kanesville, March 7, 1851—tf

## UTAH

AND  
CALIFORNIA DEPOT.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand "THE SIGN OF THE WEST" to his present location, respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he is prepared to furnish them with the following described goods, which he is determined to sell on as favorable terms as any other person engaged in the trade, viz:

Clothes, cassimere, satinetts, flannels, jeans, kerseys, tweeds, muslins, drilling, sunshirts, &c.

Alpacas, lustras, silks, calicos, ginghams, cambric and swiss muslins; and in fact every thing that can please the taste and fancy of customers, together with a large assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., also;

GROCERIES, such as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, vinegar, hardware, holloware, iron, glass, stoves, and every kind of goods generally found in his line of business. The subscriber invites his friends to give him a call as he is determined to sell goods on as favorable terms as any in the trade. He will also take in exchange for goods, Furs of any and every description, at the highest market price.

J. A. KELTING,  
Kanesville, January 22, 1851.

## DAGUERRIAN LIKENESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.

put up in gilt and enamel cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURES."

J. E. JOHNSON,  
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

## SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldiers arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850—tf

## MERCHANTS!

POWDER!! POWDER!!

THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company; to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents,  
Kanesville, February 7, 1851—6m

## REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Britannia and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,  
No. 51 Main, Corner of Pine Street,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of his friends and the public generally, he shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;  
Silver do do do do do;  
New and fashionable jewelry;  
Silver spoons, forks, knives, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;

Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;  
Silver do tea-sets, arms and waiters;  
Britannia tea-sets, castors and urns;  
Japanned tea trays;

Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;  
Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;  
Double and single barrel guns and rifles;

Revolving and rifle pistols;  
Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;

Perfumery; the best German cologne;  
Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;

Percussion caps, German and English water proof;

Razors and razor strops;  
Daguerotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, or to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplex, and to apply adjusted compensation balances.

The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—lm

## GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have made arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers.

I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barrel shot guns, rifles and youngers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold to the trade at very reduced prices.

I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting gallery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser. Having employed an experienced workman, I am prepared to do all kinds of gunsmithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,  
51 Main st., cor. Pine St. St. Louis, Mo.  
St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—lm

C. G. MARTIN, 1851 (W. R. MARTIN, New York.)

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 113

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING.

Will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at lower prices than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

## GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheap for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.



VOLUME III.---NUMBER 11.

A close-up photograph showing a horizontal crack in a concrete surface. The crack is dark and runs across the width of the frame. The concrete above and below the crack has a light, textured appearance.



## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive  
Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken  
out of the Post-office; but will be returned to  
Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly sub-  
scriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents.  
The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when  
a person applies through the mail, for the Guardian  
he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it  
makes it all equal. They will be entitled, also  
at ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they pro-  
cure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly  
executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1851.

Thomas Jefferson Sutherland, and the  
Saint Joseph Gazette.

The above gentleman has written a very spicy  
letter against the Mormons in Pottawatomie, to  
Hon. Luke Lea, Commissioner of Indian Affairs;  
and this letter is published in the St. Joseph Ga-  
zette, and its truth endorsed by the Editor in the  
following language: "The exceptions of Gen. S.  
to their course (the Mormons) are well taken, and  
the arguments which he has used against them will  
not be broken down by any explanations which can  
be made." The Gazette is anxious to enforce the  
Gag law at once, and to stop our breathing before  
we have a chance to extricate ourselves. If the fam-  
ous Gen. Sutherland's arguments cannot be broken  
down by any explanations that can be made, we  
will make one suggestion to the Gazette man,  
which, at some future time, circumstances may  
compel him to respect. The endorsing of bad pa-  
per too freely will bankrupt and break down as  
strong and able men as the Editor of that Journal.

This said Thomas Jefferson Sutherland figured  
considerably in the Canadian Rebellion. He is  
said to be a roving debauchee, having whipped his  
wife, and abandoned her to the world, and has be-  
come partially deranged; and in truth, is a vacil-  
lating man. We have these statements from a gen-  
tleman of high standing, a lawyer of the first respect-  
ability who from the neighborhood in the State  
of New York, where he was whipped and abandoned  
his wife, and says that he is a notorious rake, and  
that no decent woman can live with him; and ob-  
served that it might be expected that such a man  
would not hesitate to talk about the infamous  
conduct of virtuous, but unfortunate widows.  
This gentleman is now sitting in our office while  
we write. But now, for our own knowledge of  
this Canadian Rebel.

Some eight weeks ago, he visited our town, and  
called at our office, and introduced himself as a  
very great and consequential man. Indeed, he  
talked as though he was clothed with plenary pow-  
ers from the Government at Washington, particu-  
larly from the General Land Office, and was a law-  
yer of the highest calibre; and the famous Gen.  
Sutherland of Navy Island Memory into the gen-  
eral. After hearing all this in an off-hand brag-  
gancio style; we thought, surely, we had got a  
strange dignitary indeed.

He seemed very anxious to convince us that the  
laws of Iowa, touching claims on the public lands,  
were unconstitutional, and entirely contrary to the  
instructions which he had received from the Gen-  
eral Land Office. After some little conversation  
with him, we concluded that he was a renegade  
impostor; though in some remarks, he man-  
ifested talent and learning; but we finally told him,  
after we saw that gentle words and courteous be-  
havior would not satisfy him, that he should go to  
Iowa City and regulate the law making department  
there, and not seek to get into a quarrel with us  
about the laws of the State. He said that he was  
pleased with our town, and that it was the only  
civil place he had been in for a long time. In al-  
most every other place, he said, he had been threat-  
ened to be shot, rode on rail, or tarred and feathered.  
We did not take these statements as a very  
flattering recommendation; but however, he said the  
Mormons had not violated the law, but the Gen-  
tles in Fremont County about McKissick's Grove,  
were outrageous. They were claiming all the land,  
&c., and we presume he told them the same about  
us. He appeared to be all things to all men. We  
then told him if they were so far out of the way  
in Fremont, he should go there and regulate them,  
and not trouble us who were all right according  
to his statements. But contention and controversy  
seemed to be his only elements; and we, at  
length, told him frankly, in presence of a number  
of people, that we were satisfied with the laws that  
regulated our claims—that we had lived in peace  
together, both laws and Gentiles—that we had  
good society and good neighbors, quiet and peace-  
able; and that if he, or any other man came  
among us to stir up strife and contention, we pos-  
sessed both the disposition and the nerve to make  
him leave; and that the highest favor any such  
character could bestow upon us, was to leave us  
before his protracted stay should compel us to put  
the Gag law in force. Upon this he soon slop-  
ped, and was fired up with a spirit that produced  
the wonderful letter to the Commissioner of Indian  
affairs, and published in the Gazette, and endorsed  
by its Editor.

There was but one opinion in this upper Coun-  
try concerning this vanquished patriot, so far as we  
have been able to learn; and that was, that he was  
"cracked," and that the contents of every organ  
of the head had leaked out, except the contents of  
the organs of Combattiveness and Self-esteem. He  
was regarded as being half knave, a quarter crazy,  
one-eight gas, and the balance mule. This man  
has roamed over Canada, and throughout the United  
States; but has never found a kindred, sympa-  
thizing spirit who could endorse his sentiments  
with an assurance that bore defiance to successful  
contradiction, until he found the Editor of the St.  
Joseph Gazette, that we have ever read of. This  
couple appear to be true yoke-fellows, both cordial  
and reciprocal in their feelings, and as we are in  
favor of the Union, we here say: may it never be  
dissolved.

Now to the despoiling of the Indian Country by  
the Mormons of its game and timber. But the Ga-  
zette says no explanations can break down the  
Gentle arguments. We do not expect to break  
them down in the Editor's estimation, neither in  
the estimation of a stupid ass. Our explanations  
are only addressed to men of sense, candor, and  
reason. The Mormons stopped for a season in the  
Omaha Country in 1846, by the permission of the  
Indians, and also by the permission of the Govern-  
ment. This was a matter of necessity, occasioned  
by the regulation of the Government upon our  
emigrating camps for five hundred men to go into  
the public Service. Let us here ask, if we must  
always, and eternally, be goaded by fools and  
scoffers for stopping upon Indian lands when  
the Government found us passing through them  
and required five hundred of our men to leave  
their teams and families in tents, unprotected and  
unprovided for; a thing unheard of before or since  
in the annals of the world? If hell does not  
catch such unfeeling and unprincipled men who  
goad us for this, we shall strongly petition for that  
post, in the dominions of the Almighty, to be  
evacuated, and its officers and troops disbanded,  
and turned out of service for not doing their duty.

The timber for houses and fuel used by the Mor-  
mons on the Omaha lands, was mostly taken from  
the Pottawatomie purchase across the river on  
the ice, and but very little timber was cut on the  
Omaha side. This is a fact so notorious that the  
Agent on this side objected to it. We have never  
been in any country where game was more  
scarce than in that part of the Omaha country  
where we stopped for a season, and through which  
all emigrants to California, Oregon, and Salt Lake,  
pass. One principle reason urged by the Indians  
themselves, for killing so many of our cattle, was,  
that their country afforded them no game, and they  
must kill our cattle or die. Their country has not  
been injured by the Mormon emigration or any  
other emigration. They had killed out all the  
game themselves before any emigrants saw it; and  
it is but very little timber that emigrants use. A  
little of that which lies on the ground suffices for  
fuel. This kind is most easily obtained and the  
driest and best to burn. Consequently, what the  
Indians beg and steal from emigrants, is of ten  
times more value to them than all the injury they  
receive; and the Indians would not have the emi-  
gration cease from passing through their country  
for hardly any consideration. Yet they pretend  
that it does them a great deal of injury, because,  
by these pretensions, they can put on a face to ex-  
act tribute, to beg and to steal.

These same Indians have killed more game on  
our side, about fifty miles north of us in the State  
of Iowa, in three days, than the Mormons and all  
other emigrants ever killed in their country, and  
put it all together. These Indians are permitted  
to hunt on our side every year without molesta-  
tion, only when they fall upon our cattle. In the  
act of killing and skinning an ox, a short time ago,  
the owner shot an Indian and wounded him; but  
he recovered.

The Mormons, instead of monopolizing this Pot-  
tawatomie Country and parceling it out to their  
followers, as Gen. Sanjo. Pausa de Culliver says,  
they are anxious to sell all their claims to any peo-  
ple who will pay them for their labor and improve-  
ments, though it is one of the best countries in  
the world. The General knew he lied when he  
said this, if he knew anything about it, and when  
he talks about honest and industrious citizens of  
the United States being excluded from participat-  
ing in the settlement of this country "if they are  
not members of our associations and clubs," does  
not the Gazette man himself know that the  
General lied, and that he endorsed his statements.  
Have so many people from Weston, St. Joseph,  
Savannah, and from various other places, settled  
and done business here who do not belong to our  
Church, and are just as free as any other people,  
and the Editor of a public Journal so near, not  
know it, when some of his own neighbors are  
here? The Gazette commenced an unprovoked  
attack upon us, and based his operations upon  
unwarranted falsehood, and has not soul or honor enough  
to confess it, or apologize in any form, and he  
seems to have a particular relish for that kind of  
food. We will not quarrel with him about it. He  
may have it, and have it all. But the good Lord  
says something about making his refuge, and  
under falsehood hiding themselves. It says they  
shall have their part in the fire.

So far as whipping the Indians is concerned,  
we have only to say, that we have acted under the  
immediate instructions of the Government agents,  
and we shall continue to do so until the Govern-  
ment provides some other means of protection on  
this Frontier. And some of our Gentle friends  
here might mistake the General for an Indian, and  
treat him accordingly, if he should revisit the  
town. We cannot vouch for this however. We  
should like to know, what clause of the Inter-  
course Law authorizes the General to go among the  
Indians to make them dissatisfied with the whites  
and with the emigration through their country.  
If a man will do this, he is bad enough to sell li-  
quor to the Indians, and we do not know of any  
who has done so from this side of late, unless it is  
the General himself.

## James J. Strang.

This notorious impostor and wicked man, as we  
have long anticipated, is at length in the custody of  
the law, for his crimes and offences. Would to  
Heaven, that when he was cut off from our Church  
for imposition and blasphemy, he had been com-  
pelled to leave the Mormon name, and not to wear  
it to the dishonor of those who wish to adorn it.  
Offences must come, but woe to them by whom  
they come. The Saints should be patient, and en-  
dure hardness as good soldiers, and never dishonor  
their own profession; then the folly and wicked-  
ness of others, we shall endure but for a moment.

## Saleratus.

The April number of the Deseret news says:  
The brethren who are coming west, will do well to  
bring all the saleratus they can from the Saleratus  
Lake, situated about one mile north of the Sweet-  
water, and four miles east of Independence Rock.  
Many who have used the Sweetwater Saleratus,  
prefer it to the artificial in common use.

CONSUMPTION OF LIQUOR IN THE U. S.—In 1856,  
the consumption of spirituous liquors, beer and  
wine in the U. S. was computed at 623,000,000  
gallons, and in 1850, at 553,000,000 gallons—  
decrease in 14 years 40,000,000 gallons. This is  
encouraging to the friends of temperance.

## Treaty.

Having learned, a few days ago that the Omaha  
Chiefs were at their village, we sent for them, to  
come and see us. They came under the protection  
of Francis J. Whelpling, Esq., whose prompt and  
efficient services were worthy the admiration of  
the Indians and also of the whites. Their inter-  
preter came with them.

We held a Council at Kanesville. Some hun-  
dreds of people attended. The cannon or howitz-  
er from Fort Leavenworth was also at the Council,  
and spoke with an eloquence and power that made  
the chiefs rather quail. His Honor, Judge Broc-  
chus, en route to Salt Lake, was present. The  
Chiefs denied any hostile intentions—professed  
themselves ready to do anything that we wanted,  
and promised to restrain their young men from  
committing any depredations upon the emigrants  
so far as they could. And we promised, if they  
did behave, and not molest the emigrants, to make  
them some presents after the emigration was over.

We do know, from reliable authority, that they  
did design evil against the emigrants; but when  
they saw our determination to chastise them if  
they did interfere with the trains, they changed  
their intentions and denied them. Judge Brocchus  
spoke handsomely to them, and to the point. All  
things went off amicably under the fire of three  
guns. We told the Indians, if they interrupted the  
emigrants, all the powder and lead we gave them,  
would be in that big gun, and in smaller arms.

## To Our Agents at Home and Abroad.

As many of the brethren, no doubt, have left  
without calling at our office to change their pa-  
pers from here to Salt Lake; our agents in this  
County and elsewhere, would be doing us a favor,  
and the parties concerned a benefit, by giving us,  
as soon as practicable, the names of those who  
still have their papers sent to their old residence,  
but have left themselves for the Valley. Our  
agents will perceive the necessity of this matter  
being attended to as soon as possible, so as to keep  
up an amicable feeling between us and the sub-  
scribers, although it is an evident neglect of the  
latter detrimental to their own interest.

## Bacon Stolen.

We learn, that on Sunday evening last, a friend  
of ours left some bacon in a barrel, on Hyde Street,  
opposite Mr. Jackson's Blacksmith Shop, thinking  
that all was safe; but to his surprise and loss, he  
found the barrel empty on Monday morning. Now  
we say to the thief, you are known, and unless you  
return that bacon forthwith to the spot from  
whence you took it, or to the owner, Mr. J. C.  
Little, who may be found at Messrs. Gooch's ware-  
house, on Hyde Street, you shall have a just re-  
compense, as a reward for evil doing; besides, you  
shall be made to appear conspicuous in a place that  
may at present be entirely foreign to your views.

## Garden Grove.

The citizens of Garden Grove, feel that Elder  
Cordon has done them great injustice in publishing  
that they have drank about \$500 worth of liquor  
in two years. They deny it; and say that Elder  
C. obtained his information from their enemies  
who are accusers of the brethren. They say that  
he never called upon them to prove them for the  
supposed wrong. They admit that some there  
have drank too much; but to brand the whole as  
drunkards, for the weakness of a few, they con-  
sider uncalled for and unjust, and think that Elder  
C. owes them an apology.

## Pure Lemon Syrup.

Mr. Henry A. Terry, of Little Pigeon, presented  
us a bottle of the above article. In justice to our  
friend and the Syrup we pronounce it the best that  
we have ever tasted. It is neither too sweet nor  
too sour, but just what it should be; a good, cool,  
and wholesome summer drink, when diluted with  
good clear cold water, and well worthy the consid-  
eration of all such as love a pleasant and harmless  
drink.

## Suggestion.

In consequence of the incessant rains for the  
last sixty days, the wheat and corn crops must be  
light; therefore, every farmer should lay up a  
good supply of hay. Grass is abundant, and of a  
good quality; and much of it will be needed for  
stock next winter, and also for the Spring's emi-  
gration. Cut and put up hay, and you will doubt-  
less get pay for your labor.

## Corn.

A few hundred bushels of corn wanted on old  
debts and for the Guardian.  
Now is your time; come on with your corn and  
you will accommodate us very much.

## The International Monthly Magazine.

The June number of this excellent work is be-  
fore us, and as usual replete with choice matter,  
both instructive and amusing. This magazine is  
devoted to literature, art, and science, and should  
be in the hands of every maiden, and accomplished  
gentleman; we do not know a periodical of its  
character more worthy of a liberal support and patron-  
age. It is published by Stringer & Townsend,  
222 Broadway, New York, at the rate of 25 cents,  
each number.

The Washington Union says: We understand  
that the Mexican government has, through its min-  
ister in this city, made formal reclamation for the  
depredations which have been committed by Indi-  
ans living in the limits of the United States.

The price of printing in San Francisco is \$1 25  
per thousand ems; the usual charge in the Atlan-  
tic States is about 27 to 30 cents.

A telegraph line will soon be completed to St.  
Paul in Minnesota.

Daniel Webster was nominated for the Presi-  
dency, at a Whig meeting held in Yorktown, Vir-  
ginia, recently.

The ancient Pyramids, temples, obelisks and  
tombs of Egypt, are being converted into stone  
quarries, to supply building materials for this prac-  
tical generation of progress, to the great annoyance  
of travelers and antiquaries.

Such are the railway facilities in the neighbor-  
hood of Boston, that one hundred and seventeen mem-  
bers of the Massachusetts Legislature are enabled to  
board at home. This estimate does not include  
the 50 Boston Members.

## For the Guardian.

## Sayings of Wise Men.

Let him that stole, steal no more:  
Better is a hand full with quietness; than both  
hands full with travail, and vexation of spirit.  
Better is the sight of the eyes, than the wander-  
ing of the desire.  
Remove not the old Land mark, and enter not  
into the fields of the fatherless. ORIENT

## ADDENDA TO THE

Fifth General Epistle of the Presidency of the  
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints,  
from Great Salt Lake Valley, State of Des-  
eret, to the Saints scattered throughout the  
Earth, Greeting:

BELOVED BRETHREN:—Some items having  
escaped notice in our communication of the  
7th inst., we again resume the pen, in re-  
ference particularly to the necessary supplies  
of sugar, molasses and honey, for the citi-  
zens of Deseret. Some experiments have  
been made with beets, in the manufacture  
of molasses and vinegar, mostly in private  
families, the specific result of which, in mi-  
nute detail, we are not informed; but we  
have learned for a certainty, that with little  
labor, any family who have a supply of beets  
can make themselves comfortable for molas-  
ses, though the art of removing the gas and  
foreign matter, is not sufficiently understood  
to secure so perfect an article as is desirable.  
Vinegar has been produced from the same  
source, of a good quality. Let the brethren  
bring all the white sugar-beet seed they  
possibly can for years to come.

Messrs. Beach & Eddy, of St. Louis, and  
Blair of Texas, have opened a general man-  
ufacturing establishment this Spring, most-  
ly too late for sugar, but progressing in  
making molasses and vinegar. It is expected  
that this establishment will continue its  
operations, and be prepared for more ex-  
tended labor on the approach of another  
harvest, but it will not be possible for one  
factory to supply all the sweet that will be  
needed; and if a practical chemist and man-  
ufacturer of sugar from the beet, one who  
understands the business in all its bearing,  
or a company of individuals who are severally  
versed in the various branches, could  
come to this place and open their sugar fac-  
tories, our farmers and families would glad-  
ly surrender their supplies in a more perfect  
form, from the factories; and it would now  
require several extensive establishments to  
supply the people. It is our wish that the  
Presidency in England, France, and other  
places, should search out such practical  
operators in the manufacture of sugar, as  
fully understand their business, and forward  
them to this place, with all such apparatus  
as may be needed, and cannot be procured  
here.

Several swarms of bees, that have been  
brought from the States, are doing well in  
the Valley, and it is very desirable for the  
brethren to bring all the bees they can; for  
it is believed they will flourish here; and so  
far as honey can be produced, it will super-  
cede the necessity of making sugar; and if  
there were ever so much sugar, honey is  
needed as a medicine, as well as a luxury.

## BRIGHTON YOUNG.

## HEBER C. KIMBALL.

## WILLARD RICHARDS.

G. S. L. City, April 16th, 1851.  
N. B. Editors who have copied the Epis-  
tle, please copy the above addenda.

## Salt Lake Mail.

The following from the Occidental Messenger  
of the 24th ult., communicates the cheering intel-  
ligence of the safety of Mr. Arnold; also his suffer-  
ing through snow and frost on his way to the Val-  
ley with the December Mail:

The mail under the charge of Mr. W. H.  
ARNALL, reached here on the 29th inst., hav-  
ing left Salt Lake City on the 1st of April.  
Mr. A. left this place on the 1st of Decem-  
ber in charge of the mail and until his return  
was generally supposed to have perished in  
the mountains during winter. But he suc-  
ceeded in getting through, performing one of  
the most perilous trips ever accomplished by a  
human being and reached Salt Lake City  
on the 7th of March. At one time he lay  
near the Pacific Spring for seven weeks  
where it snowed upon him for seventeen  
successive days and nights—Four of his  
mules froze to death, but by close attention  
he succeeded in keeping alive the remaining  
three he had with him. For long distances,  
he and the two men with him were com-  
pelled to open roads through the snow five feet  
deep for the mules to travel in.

The January mail out reached Salt Lake  
about the first of April.

On their way in they met a considerable  
number of emigrants for Oregon; compara-  
tively few for California. Met the train of  
our fellow citizens, Phelps & Chiles, a con-  
siderable distance ahead of all other traders  
and getting on finely.

Groceries at Salt Lake were very scarce  
and commanding high prices. Sugar and  
coffee were selling at \$1 per pound; whisky  
at \$3 per pint. The prospect for those trad-  
ers who should get in first, was very flatter-  
ing.

## Boston, May 30.

Thompson, the English abolitionist, made  
a speech at Boylston hall, to-day, in which  
they denounced the Colonization Society as  
the spawn of two abominations—the church  
and the devil. Garrison and the Rev. Mr.  
May were also down on the colonization  
movement.

A reward of \$500 has been offered for  
the arrest of James McNally, who stabbed  
Mr. Charles S. Smith, of this city, on the  
16th instant, causing his death on Monday  
last. McNally is an Irishman, about forty-  
five years old, and is supposed to have fled  
to New York.

The trial of Scott, for aiding in the rescue  
of Shadrach, was resumed this morning,  
Richard Dana, Esq., opening for the defence.  
A handbill was posted about the streets  
last night, denouncing Thompson, the En-  
glish abolitionist, and calling upon the people  
to drive him from the city. No notice is  
taken of it.

## Oysters.

The Printers say that oysters bought with mon-  
ey, gratuitously paid, for publishing marriages, have  
a most agreeable flavor: Wonderful discovery!  
We hope that marriages and oysters may always  
be in the land; particularly if cake and wine are  
scarce.

## CHARLESTON, May 27.

The steamer Isabel arrived from Havana,  
with Panama dates to 22d.

The rumors of the intended invasion of  
Cuba by Gen. Lopez, created no great sen-  
sation; great vigilance, however, continued  
to be observed around the coast.

Later from California—Arrival of the Ore-  
gon.

New York, June 3d.  
The Oregon has arrived from Chagres—  
business is much improved and prospects  
are recovering.

The steamer Union brought 200 passen-  
gers and \$150,000 in gold dust. The Ore-  
gon brought 75 passengers and \$300,000  
in gold, and the Republic 200 passengers  
and \$1,000,000 in gold—the whole amount  
received has been \$2,500,000, besides what  
was in the hands of passengers, probably  
\$1,000,000 more.

At Gorgona, Miller's Hotel was struck  
with lightning and one man killed.

The wet season had set in two weeks ear-  
lier than usual. Some 300 passengers were  
waiting at Chagres for the Falcon to New  
Orleans.

The passengers of the Gold Hunter were  
not allowed to land at Tehuantepec.  
A severe earthquake occurred at Valpa-  
raiso.

The miners in California were reaping a  
rich harvest. Considerable progress has  
been made by the Commissioners in forming  
a treaty with the Indians, though the latter  
were still continuing their depredations in  
the vicinity of Los Angeles.

There has been much snow in the moun-  
tains and several are reported to have lost  
their lives.

The prospects for good crops were favor-  
able; business has revived considerably,  
and the confidence of the citizens in the fu-  
ture progress of the State is unabated.

The Sacramento Transcript has detailed  
accounts from the mines. The Georgetown  
diggings were paying well; some three hun-  
dred persons were at work, averaging \$3 to  
\$16. There are some 700 or 800 miners in  
Soda Valley, who were doing well.

The Stockton Times gives some interest-  
ing accounts of the discovery of rich quartz  
veins in the Southern mines. The editors  
state that it has been established satisfac-  
torily, that the quartz vein will eventually  
form an inexhaustible mine of wealth to the  
country.

The Marysville Herald says, that none of  
the miners are making less than an ounce a  
day.  
Quite a number of cases of lynching have  
occurred. Two brothers, named William  
and John McMurtry, were hung by the popu-  
lace at the Mochel mines on the 5th of  
April. Among the deaths in California were  
Andrew Melvaine of Pittsburg, and Michael  
Conn of Indiana.

The Empire City is now coming up the  
harbor.

The Empire City, from Chagres, has ar-  
rived; she brings 350 passengers and \$2,  
000,000 in gold dust.

We have dates from the Sandwich Is-  
lands to March 29th. The difficulty with  
the French had been amicably arranged.

## News by the Canada.

The mails by the steamer Canada, at Bos-  
ton from Liverpool, have been received.  
The City article of the Times says:

In addition to the temporary stoppage of  
a firm at Liverpool yesterday, another failure  
to a large amount has been announced  
there, the house being that of Mr. Victor  
Pontz, a cotton importer, whose liabilities  
are said to be for £200,000.

The failure of Messrs. W. & D. Olden  
burg, a German house at Leeds, has been  
announced. The total liabilities are sup-  
posed to be between £50,000 and £60,000,  
of which some firms in London are locusts. It  
was not a long established house, but was  
considered respectable.

The commercial and diplomatic circles at  
Berlin have been startled by the bankruptcy  
and flight of the banker who conducted the  
financial business of the Russian embassy,  
M. Philippi. The liabilities are said to  
amount to 100,000 thalers; whether there  
are any assets is not known. The chief  
creditors are the house of Franckel, in War-  
saw, and the immediate family connexions  
of the insolvent. Several other private per-  
sons suffer severely by the event. One of-  
ficial is named who has lost by it the whole  
of his property.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lack's bill  
providing that all religious houses, consisting  
of associations of females, bound together by  
monastical vows should be registered, and  
that magistrates should be appointed at  
quarter sessions, empowered to visit them  
without notice, and to liberate those, if any,  
who may be detained against their will, was  
defeated on the 14th inst., by 23 majority.

In the same body, on the 15th, in reply to  
a question from Mr. T. Duncombe, Lord J.  
Russell said that the repeal of the window  
duty would depend in a great measure upon  
the course the House might take in regard  
to other duties.

In the House of Lords, on the 16th, a  
question by Lord Stanley led to some dis-  
cussion relative to the propriety of affording  
Parliamentary aid for the construction of  
railways in British America. Earl Grey  
said a question of that importance required  
mature consideration, and the Government  
was not prepared, under present circum-  
stances, to take upon itself the responsibility of  
encouraging a work of such magnitude.

The Great Exhibition is more popular than  
ever—On the 15th, the receipts from visit-  
ors rose higher than ever. The 5s. con-  
tributions amounted to £2,130, and the sale  
of season tickets, which still goes on prosper-  
ously, swelled the total sum taken to £3,  
300. Even the executive committee are as-  
tonished with their own success, and it now  
seems difficult to say at what point their fi-  
nancial fortunes may stop.

Vessels are continually sailing from vari-  
ous ports in South Wales with emigrants,  
and ere long a large body of Latter-day  
Saints will find their way, it is said, to Bris-  
tol, Liverpool, and other out ports, for the  
purpose of emigrating to the great Mormon  
city or settlement on the bank of the Great  
Salt Water Lake. Many of these Mormons  
are employed in the iron districts of  
Gloucestershire, and comprise some of the  
best and most experienced workmen.

Thirty-two passenger vessels, with 3,546  
emigrants for Canada and the United States,  
sailed from Liverpool between 1st January  
and 1st May, being a period of four months.

## Fast.

In consequence of the continued rains and  
floods, and the gloomy prospects for crops, it has  
been ordained in Council, that Friday (to-day) be  
observed as a day of fasting, humiliation and pray-  
er; and that we sanctify our fasting and our pray-  
ers, by a sin offering to God, in the shape and  
form of something good for the poor to eat and  
enjoy, and place the same in the hands of the Bish-  
op to be distributed to the needy.

In the above, all people, of every profession,  
and creed, besides those of no creed, are interest-  
ed; and those who never prayed before, should  
pray now, and should also remember the poor,  
and the poor of any creed or profession should  
share in the offerings, if their conduct renders them  
worthy. We are all God's creatures and can feel  
want when it pinches us.

Pray that the rains and floods may be stayed—  
that the earth may produce food for man and beast.  
Repent of all thy wrongs—settle all thy difficul-  
ties with thy neighbor. If thou hast wronged or  
injured any brother, sister, friend or neighbor, go  
and make it right as far as lieth in you, then come  
and offer thy gift, and thy sins may be blotted  
out. Those branches that do not get this word  
season to observe this day, may appoint a day to  
suit their convenience, provided it be directly af-  
ter hearing of said fast and offerings. Forget this  
not; it is important, and if you would have health  
and plenty, observe it with all your hearts. Peace  
be with the faithful; Amen! Congregations will  
assemble at their usual places of worship at 11  
o'clock, a. m., of said day. Remember, also, the  
emigrants on the plains.

DROWNED.—A Young man of the name of An-  
derson, was drowned in a slough, while bathing, on  
Sunday the 15th, inst.

## Beet Seed.

Elder Loren Babbitt, lately from England, in-  
taken through with him this season to the Valley  
of the Great Salt Lake, twelve hundred pounds of  
Sugar Beet Seed.

This seed was raised in France,—purchased by  
Elder John Taylor, and sent to England carefully  
put up in large boxes cased with tin, and from  
thence to this country, in care of Elders Howell &  
Babb







## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## A Sacred Melody.

BY WILLIAM LEGGETT.

If you bright stars which gleam the night  
Go each a blissful dwelling sphere,  
Where kindred spirits reunite  
Whom death has torn asunder here,  
How sweet it were at once to die,  
And leave this blighted orb behind,  
Mixed soul with soul, to cleave the sky,  
And soar away from star to star.

But oh! how dark, how drear, how lone,  
That lights the eye and clouds the brow  
Proclaims there is a happier sphere  
Than this bleak world that holds us now!  
There is a voice which sorrow heeds  
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain;  
'Tis heaven that whispers, "Dry thy tears;  
The pure in heart shall live again!"

## MISCELLANY.

## The Valley of the Geysers.

Prof. Forest Shepard, in a letter to the *Evening Chronicle* of San Francisco gives the following graphic description of a remarkable valley discovered by him in the Coast Range, north of the Napa Valley. Another account says that Prof. S. intends to claim part of the valley, and plant tropical trees in the hot soil.

Messrs. Editors: In answer to your inquiry respecting the Geysers Mountains on Pluton River, permit me to say that my attention was first attracted at the remarkably peaceful and quiet thermal springs in Napa Valley, by the wonderful metamorphism of the rocks. It occurred to me that the springs or the chemical action causing them might have been instrumental in producing this change. On diligent inquiry I learned that the Indians knew of a place where the heat was much greater formerly than now. I was led to believe this from the fact that the springs of Messrs. Ritchie & Tucker varied their temperature four or five degrees in the space of three weeks. I next visited the place indicated by the Indians, and found it perfectly tranquil externally, and nothing on the surface to attract special attention. But on digging down about two feet I found the heat intense; rapidly, so I could not bear my hand in the earth. I inserted the bulb of my thermometer, and the mercury instantly rose to one hundred and twenty degrees of Fahrenheit.

From observations already made in company with Prof. James Nooncy, I was led to believe there existed a line of thermal action under the neighboring mountain chains, and accordingly in company with Mr. P. Cyrus, J. Cyrus, and B. F. Briggs, (most excellent companions and expert hunters.) I traveled north westerly in the line of thermal action, and after wandering through almost innumerable dense thickets, on the fourth day after leaving the head of Napa Valley we arrived at the immense chasm full 1,000 feet in depth, where had evidently been rent asunder by great violence. Here in the bottom of the valley we found a clear and beautiful River and its terraced banks covered with most luxuriant vegetation and spring flowers on the 8th of February. This extraordinary appearance was soon explained, for on proceeding up the river, the earth grew warm under our feet, and as we emerged from a thicket of evergreen bordering a deep fissure in the mountain side, the secret workings of the inner world suddenly burst upon our astonished senses. You may judge my surprise, when I found myself not on the brink of a volcanic crater or sulfatara, nor amid the sales of Humboldt, and yet the earth so hot as to burn my feet through the soles of my boots.

At no place was there any appearance of lava, but a powerful catalytic action going on affecting the dissolution of every kind of rock, the evolution of steam through innumerable orifices, and sometimes in columns rising like that from an ocean steamer, one or two hundred feet in height, also the decomposition of sulphurated hydrogen gas, the sudden formation of boiling hot water—the deposition of beautiful crystals of sulphur and the formation of more or less sulphuric acid, and an astonishing amount of metallic oxides, mineral salts, and the cementation of brecciated and conglomerate rock. The scene leads the mind almost to bewilderment, and you tremble as you approach the Geysers, lest, like the lamented Pliny, you become a victim to your curiosity, especially when you find yourself sinking, as did the writer, into the abyss below, by breaking through the thin crust under your feet. The spouting Geysers, boiling maclustrons, springs of hot water, steam pipes, &c., probably exceed two hundred on a half mile square. The writer has commenced a series of experiments and improvements at the place, and has made arrangements to cut a road and erect a house on the premises, and in due time hopes to communicate to the public the results of his observations.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

The Republic of this morning published the seventh census of the United States complete, exhibiting also the apportionment of Representatives in Congress. The total population is 23,257,498; representative population 21,832,625. The whole number of representatives is 231. The following States each have a member added to the apportionment: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Massachusetts, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Texas.

PUNISHMENT COMMUTED—The President of the United States has commuted the punishment of the Indian, So-so-sa-ma, who was sometime since convicted at Jefferson city of the murder of Norris Colburne, to imprisonment in the penitentiary during his natural life.

## The Journeyman Printer.

Reader, did you ever reflect to what extent the world is indebted to this class of artists? Did you ever consider for a moment, how much you yourself are under obligations to the practitioners of the "art preservative of all arts," for those pleasures that refine the mind and purify the heart—and in how great a degree the profits of your business are enhanced by the labor of these intellectual "hewers of wood and drawers of water!" But few, we presume, have ever thought of the matter.

In this country, the Newspaper has become a necessity—a coin in universal circulation. In the morning the first enquiry is for the Paper. Its contents are eagerly devoured, without a solitary reflection upon how many hours have been stolen from sleep by the Publishers, Editors, Reporters, Composers, and Pressmen, in order that you may enjoy this luxury prior to business hours. How meagre too, is the compensation of all concerned—and Printers' bills are almost universally grudgingly paid!

In the Old World, things are managed differently, for the Publishers at least; and the Newspaper is indeed a luxury. The *London Times*, a daily paper, costs \$45 a year. The same rate is charged respectfully, for the *Morning Chronicle*, *Daily News*, *Globe*, *Herald*, *Post*, and other London dailies; the *London semi-weeklies* are published at \$16 50 per annum; and the weeklies rate at from \$9 to \$12. In France, the *Journal des Debats*, is \$45 and *Galignani's Messenger*, \$30 per annum. The *National* and *La Presse*, both published on smaller sheets than our two penny papers, cost \$25 and \$20 per annum. The Irish and Scotch tri-weeklies are sold at \$16 50 per annum; and the German dailies rate at from \$20 to \$25 a year. Yet, even on these Papers, the Compositor receives but a moiety—when the receipts of the office would certainly appear to justify a *quid pro quo* proportionate to his labor.

The mental labor of the Publisher and Editor of a Daily Morning Paper, is incalculably great—independent of the anxiety consequent upon the expense—which is immeasurably beyond the estimate of any one who has never tried the experiment. But the mental and physical labor of the Foreman and Composers in Daily Morning Newspaper Offices, is beyond that of any class or profession who follow the injunction of Holy Writ in the procurement of sustenance. The daily-slave, with his salaried overseer—the California Gold digger, with the constant fear that his arduous efforts will be without reward—the diver after pearls, with his unfeeling task-master—all enjoy their nights of repose, and their Sabbaths of rest. But the Journeyman Printer enjoys neither. His hours in the office, are generally from sixteen to eighteen out of every twenty-four; and his Sunday's occupation is but a repetition of that of the previous week. Such confinement is destructive of any buoyant participation in the pleasures that others enjoy, and is of course ruinous to the constitution. For a few short years he delivers for the benefit of mankind, and his sun of existence sets ere half the allotted span of life be run—

"A mental lamp hung on by life's wayside,  
Unnoticed, yet his unrequiting ray  
Shines clearly on man's intellectual way,  
And proves to pilgrims an unfeeling guide.  
He hath within a worthy sort of pride,  
And knows his worth, though some allow it not:  
A heart and thinking mind above his lot  
Among men are his. His efforts ill supplied;  
Yet want and virtue seldom ask in vain:  
Nor is his life exempt from various pain:  
On boyhood's cheek, assumes the hue of death;  
The oil of life within him soon consumed,  
Ere two score years and ten he yields his vital breath."

A few evenings since we heard the misdeeds of the Printer most industriously commented upon by a fair and fashionable lady, who had just discovered a typographical error in a Novellette in process of publication in some paper. She was echoed by a number of ladies and gentlemen present, and the "mistake of the Printer" found but one apologist. The incident has led to this article, by way of a local item—which, if it has no other effect, we trust will superintend the punctual payment of Printer's Bills.—Union.

NEW ENGINE—The New Orleans *Courier* has the following account of a new invention. "A steamboat to travel on land or water" would indeed be a novelty:

"A gentleman exhibited this morning in the Lyceum Hall, while the assembled multitude waited to be organized into convention, a model of a locomotive, which can be used for a steamboat, to travel on land or water—for ploughing, or for any sort of riding or traveling; it can also be used as a fire engine or a street sprinkler. He said it would throw water three hundred or three thousand feet high, according to the size of the machine constructed; and, if one had been in existence here at the time, the St. Charles fire could have been extinguished in five seconds after the invention got upon the ground. The inventor is one of the keenest, at the same time most gentlemanly looking chaps in town; and we believe he persuaded everybody that his invention was the greatest yet. The first engineers of the city have examined it, and pronounced that he has overcome every difficulty in the way of travelling on land by steam. He made the model move ahead, retrograde, turn round and round every way, with grace and ease. It is, indeed, wonderful to behold."

A new revolver shirt has been produced in Europe, that, by turning round a little to the right or left, is made to display, in succession, the following round of fronts, viz: 1—A colored front, *pour la matinee*. 2—A plain front, *pour la promenade*. 3—A dress front, *pour l'opera or la bal*. 4—A desirable front, *pour la nuit*; thus admirably combining four shirts in one. Singularly adapted to the use of foreigners.

Winter wheat in Illinois and Iowa is generally poor. A traveller from Chicago to Iowa city, says that he did not see any good wheat until he got below Dixon, on Rock River. There is but little in Iowa and that not very good.

"I shall die like a hero," said the coal when it was being consumed, "for I shall mix with the ashes of the great!"

## Sound Doctrine.

The following from the Liverpool Mail, discloses an important fact, and no person can deny that the new test of willingness of debtors to pay, is based upon common sense:

We were not aware that the books of newspaper publishers are consulted to quite a large extent by people in business, to ascertain the peculiar standing of persons. Debts for newspapers become due once a year; those who pay are considered as prompt men, and worthy of confidence. We had a person come into our office the other day, and ask—Do you send the paper now to Mr.—? We replied that we did— "Well," said the man, "he owes me £5, and I can't get it; I don't think he's good." We looked secretly at his account, and found him paid up. We then replied to the enquirer, "That man is good—your debt is safe. He may have forgotten it or something else may have prevented his paying, but he is good." The man's eyes brightened. Said he, "I have written to several printers, and could not find where he took a paper. I thought of you, and said I would come here," said he again, after a pause. This is the way to find out whether people are good. We ascertain what papers they take, contrive some way to peep into their accounts. Men who are good are sure to pay for their newspapers, and if they do not pay for these, we don't think them good. We were forcibly struck by the idea—"Well," said he, "I will send my bill by the post." In a few days, the person came again. Said he, "I sent up my bill." "Well did he pay you?" "Yes, sir," and opening his hand he showed us the draft. "There," said he, "give me a printer's book after all, to tell whether a man's good, they're a complete thermometer; we always new a man to be bad if he don't pay the printer."

From the Oregon Spectator.

## The Gold Mania.

The recent reports from the gold mountain and the Klamath mines have produced great excitement throughout the Willamette Valley. In the country bordering on the Willamette, companies are preparing to start as soon as the roads and condition of the streams render traveling easy and practicable. But quite a number, eager to get to the mines before the crowd shall have arrived, have taken time by the forelock and have started; some indeed, as long ago as four weeks. We have had no account of them since they left, but we presume their progress has been greatly retarded by the great rise in the streams, and the softness of the roads.

The people of this immediate neighborhood have been roused to an unusual excitement by the very flattering accounts given by Mr. Ingalls, who arrived here some two weeks since. The very large amount he is said to have procured whilst at the Klamath mines, has caused the Fever to rise to an unprecedented pitch. The intensity of the excitement may be judged of, when we state that the fever is likely to carry off professors even of the healing art, expounders of the law, clerks, mechanics of all kinds, and many of our industrious farmers. This class we are less able to spare than any of those we have mentioned. We have expostulated with our farmers time and again, as to the propriety of staying at home, and there prepare for an emergency that in all probability will arise about the time of gathering in the fall crop. We have advised this, not only because it would be of greater benefit to the Country, but because we were of opinion that it would be more certain, and the exposure and risk less; and would ultimately prove of more advantage in a pecuniary point of view.

To preserve cut flowers, add one pinch of nitrate of soda or potash to a tumbler of water every time you change the water.

## Wanted for the Kanesville Museum.

A link from the chain of an argument,  
A lock of hair from the head of a stream,  
Butter from the cream of a Joke,  
A toe from the foot of a Mountain,  
A knife used by the wind in cutting,  
A tooth from the mouth of a River,  
Cheese from the milk of human kindness,  
An Eagle's claw from a golden dream,  
Quills from the wing of the wind,  
The gun of a shooting star,  
A spoke from the wheels of time,  
For which the highest market price will be paid,  
If delivered soon.

For the Frontier Guardian.

## Answer to Rebus in our Last.

BY G. D. W.

Your first, the boundless ocean wide;  
Your second, a horse, the Indian's prize;  
Your whole a Sea-Horse seldom seen,  
Which solves your rebus, right I ween.  
Your 4, 5, 1, 3, a scotchman's hose,  
Your 6, 5, 7, 2, an English rose,  
Your 2, 3, 8, 6, will make a sea,  
And your 2, 3, 6, the human ear;  
Your 4, 5, 2, a gardener's hoe,  
Use it well, your garden sure to grow,  
Your 7, 4, 5, 6, 2, the sea-shore,  
Your 1, 5, 6, 8, a painful sore,  
Your 3, 1, 7, a slave to his glass,  
A poor, silly, simple, drunken ass.

ANSWER BY CHARLIE.

Your first at once I conceive to be,  
No other than the boundless sea;  
Your second, that living thing,  
A creature useful, strong,  
That sometimes wealth and honor brings,  
I'll call a horse, am I right or wrong?  
Combine these two sea horses, I mean,  
And you have the monster rarely seen.

Answers have also been received from "Young Lion" and "W. W. M."

## Rebus by W. W. M.

I now will rejoin with another rebus,  
A thing in its season which makes a great fuss.  
Its first three letters a name you will find,  
An animal useful to most of mankind.  
Reverse these three letters a name you will spell,  
Of whom his acquaintance always speak well.  
Four letters added will name this great thing,  
And these two letters can be found without a sting.  
And these four letters to earth light will bring,  
Reverse these four letters a name you will spell.  
An animal hard, of which no one speaks well.  
This thing of seven letters has one other name.  
Its first three are prefixed to males of great fame,  
Its fourth is a useful great letter you'll find,  
In the English language to each of mankind.  
Two letters more will complete this rebus,  
And these two letters can be found without a fuss.  
Now Amicus tell us this first name, or last,  
If you cannot I'll answer when two weeks are past.

ATTENTION!  
THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into  
line! Wheel!! March!!!  
AT THE

## EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of  
Almost every thing under the Sun,  
ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soups, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, onion syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes, cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles), every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

CROCKERY—300 sett Teas 250 sett Plates; 30 doz dishes, 18 doz pitchers, 35 doz bowls, tumblers and glass dishes, and every possible variety of wares, yellow and brown wares, &c. And finally nearly every rare curious and nice article, that can be purchased in market. Just call and treat yourself to a fine hat and a parasol for the Lady.  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

## DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

## GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, perfumery, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, ink, paints, chemicals, soaps, saufs, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Fresh fruit, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.  
MIND THE RIGHT PEW  
The Emporium of the West.  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

## Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Room of Emporium Buildings. A new Bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Cakes, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers on good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Pickles, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.  
Give the Mountaineer a Call."  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
dec 11

## STAGE HOUSE,

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL, for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.  
HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor  
Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6m

R. W. DONNELL, A. M. SEXTON, W. T. DUVALL,  
DONNELL, SEXTON & DUVALL,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

Wholesale and Retail, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Shoes & Boots, Iron, Nails, Leather, &c.  
We have a large BRICK WAREHOUSE on the levee, and are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of Merchandise and produce. Cash advances liberally made on the goods.

REFERENCES—Orson Hyde, Kanesville. R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co., St. Louis, Mo. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 21, 1851. 4m

## SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing good food, fire and other conveniences as afforded. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Crosby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants and desires of his comfort and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.  
E. M. RICE.  
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

## A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DISCOVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants and others concerned that his improved single shooting pistols can be had at the Kanesville office, or at the manufacturers' shop right, Miles South of Kanesville, also—revolving rifles of a superior quality can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the subscriber is confident however, that they will be found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to those who may have to cross the Plains this season. Remember the Guardian office—there you can see them.  
JONATHAN BROWNING.  
Big Bend, on Musquitto, April 3, 1851.—4t

## ATTENTION THE UNIVERSE!!

Reported Discovery of a Gold Mine this side of Salt Lake.

## LATEST NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.

J. E. JOHNSON takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, customers and patrons that after an absence of near five months and about 2500 miles of overland travel he has arrived safe, sound and well and can be found at his old stand,  
EMPORIUM STORE,

Where he will be happy to sell his friends and customers goods and wares at reduced prices, give them information in regard to the West—or smoke with them the "Cigar" of peace while telling a Bear or Buffalo story. As usual a variety of almost every kind of merchandise needed in this country, always on hand. Flour, pork, corn, vegetables, furs, skins, hides honey and most kinds of country trade taken in exchange for merchandise.  
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850.

## 60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at

DONNELL, STUTSMAN &amp; CO.

m7 3m

## MERCHANTS!

## POWDER! POWDER!!

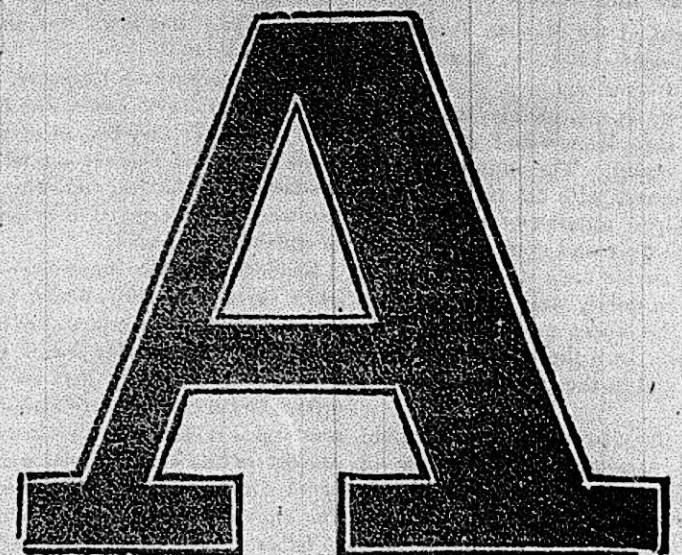
THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD & BLAINE COMPANY, will receive by first boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St. Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN &amp; CO., Agents.

Kanesville, February 7, 1851.—6m

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN  
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

## MAMMOTH



MESSRS. C. VOORHIS &amp; CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS, which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Blankets, Soap and Steel Bows;  
Cassimere, Coffee and Fish Hooks;  
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;  
Sattinets, Sugar and Purse Rings;  
Fish Lines, Cottons and Salicatus;  
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpaccas;  
Ginghams, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;  
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords;  
Boots and Shoes, Gilets and Starch;  
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;  
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;  
Champagne, Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;  
Mustine, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;  
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;  
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Walers;  
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;  
Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handkerchiefs;  
Leather, Fans and Ropes;  
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;  
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;  
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;  
Lard Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;  
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Carts;  
Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar;  
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Licks;  
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;  
Waters, Wash Tubs and Queensware;  
Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zant's Currants;  
Tamarind, Mackerel and Claret;  
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;  
Brasses and Bells, Turpentine and Combs;  
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

DERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by  
C. VOORHIS & CO.  
SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL  
HOES—For Sale by  
C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND  
GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by  
C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

## COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and gives a universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred arrived on the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.  
For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.  
WHEELING, CLARK & CO.  
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

## THE BLUFF STORE.

WILL our friends and the public generally give us a call? We are now prepared to receive visitors, and exhibit our choice and extensive assortment of  
SUMMER AND FALL GOODS,  
BROADCLOTHS—Cassimere, Sattinets, Flannels, Drills, brown, white and blue; Cottonades;  
JEANS—Kentucky and cotton—Canton Flannels, Domestic.  
TICKINGS—prints, lawns, longcloths, lines,  
GINGHAMS—Linen, cotton, French and Cambric.  
ALAPACCAS—Black and colored, real molainu.  
MERINOS—French and English Goods.  
HATS—Lithorn, palmleaf, Congress and Rough and Ready.  
BONNETS—Lithorn, Straw, muslin and fancy.  
MUSQUITO BARS—Fans, parasols and umbrellas.  
GLOVES—Ladies and Gents, white and colored, cotton, silk, lisle thread and kid.  
BOOTS AND SHOES—Gents and ladies gaiters.  
LEATHER—Best French calf, kip and colored morocco.  
HARDWARE—Knives and forks and tools in great variety.  
IRON—Steel, Hollowware and brass kettles.  
FANCY GOODS—Viz: Bracelets, beads, rings and other ornaments; silk, worsted and Fancy braid; combs, brushes and fancy soap; needles and pins.  
CLOCKS—Watch Keys, glasses and guards.  
VIOLINS—Strings and Bridges.  
THREADS—Linen, cotton, colored and spool tapes.  
BUTTONS—Innumerable, silk mould and metal SHAWLS—Wool, Laces, artificials and ribbons.  
GROCERIES—Viz: Tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, spices, salt, liquors, powder, lead, shot, rice, barley, crackers, soap and candles.  
BROWN & MILLER.  
N. B. We shall expect all debts due to us settled before 15 sept., on which day we shall hand the residue to the sheriff for immediate collection.  
BROWN & MILLER.  
Kanesville, Aug. 21, 1850.

## THE ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

## SPRING GOODS,

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.  
Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.  
To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at St. Louis prices, adding only the expenses of transportation.

We particularly invite California, Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.  
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.  
Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fur.  
TOOTLES' & FARLEIGH.  
St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—4t

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TOOTLES' & JACKSON.  
St. Joseph, May 2, 1851.—4t

## Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!

## FOR CASH.

We have just received a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, which for quality, variety, fabric, taste, &c., cannot be surpassed. Give us a Call.  
RIDDLE & CO.  
Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1850

## E. J. HARPER,

## WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and pocket watches; ear and finger rings; silver and silver plate; tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies' and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; diamond, gold, pens and pencils; bowties; hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; jeweled trinkets, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; hat bags and goggles, with a great variety of articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.  
St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

J. A. KELTING.  
Kanesville, January 23, 1851.







desire for wealth narrows the mental vision, deprives the mind of its capacity for expansion; deadens the finer sensibilities, and chains the whole immortal to a few petty atoms of the dust. In a country like ours, where merit gives the preference—where talents rise superior to riches—the cultivated minds elevate themselves over the ignorant cotemporaries, and perhaps unconsciously sway the minds and control the actions of all around them. This should furnish a new incentive to renewed exertions. It should stir up the inmost soul, awaken feelings of self-respect and throw a ray of light over them that should continue to glow brighter and brighter till the summons for our departure comes.

The cause of mental culture becomes the cause of humanity. Mind sways the destinies of nations. Its cultivation enlarges the powers of reason and judgment, and raises men to honor and distinction. Though its onward progress be silent and imperceptible, it is nevertheless rapid and powerful, and when guided by moral principle and skill, demolishes the stronghold of ignorance and superstition. Consult the pages of history;—draw out its truth, and you cannot find a name cherished for its noble worth, that belonged not to a cultivated mind. A person having no heart beating in common with those of his fellow man; no feeling on which self is not the beginning and the end, may truly be said not to live. May right mental culture never cease till it shall fill the earth with its wonderful fruits, and show to man his capacity for mental improvement, and finally raise the people of this common country, to the true condition they ought to occupy. If you have any regard for the well-being of posterity, apply yourselves with redoubled energy, and an unyielding determination never to cease your exertions, till this end be secured. Let us act as those who know their rights, and who their duties know, and knowing dare perform.

#### The Next Presidency.

The Whig Press of the West, with extraordinary unanimity, is speaking out in favor of Millard Fillmore as its standard bearer in the next contest. In this State, we think there will scarcely be any difference of opinion amongst Whigs: The *Oceola Independent*, the *Palmyra Whig*, the *Louisiana Record*, and, we believe, other Whig journals, have already declared their preference for Mr. Fillmore. Thus far, no Whig paper in Missouri has intimated a preference for any one else over Mr. Fillmore. Our firm conviction is, that the Whig party of this State, is not only entirely content with Mr. Fillmore's administration, but cherishes an enthusiastic respect for him as a Statesman and a man. He has the unbounded confidence of his party in this latitude, and if he should be selected as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, he will receive not only the unanimous vote, but the zealous and cordial support of the Whigs of Missouri. They desire no better Whig, no more inflexible patriot, no firmer friend of the Union, no more discreet, intelligent, conservative Statesman, than Millard Fillmore. Nevertheless they will submit not only willingly, but most cheerfully, to the action of a national Convention. There are many other distinguished and patriotic Whigs, entitled to the respect, the confidence and the cordial support of the party. If one of these,—Clay, Scott, Webster, Crittenden, or any other sound Union Whig should be selected, he will receive the willing and hearty support of the Whigs of Missouri.

These, at least, are our views of the state of Whig feeling in this latitude, and we give them only as our speculation on the subject. But we think we have not misinterpreted the signs of the times, which point to Mr. Fillmore as the choice of the Whigs of Missouri.—[Intelligencer]

#### OFFICIAL.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, 28th May, 1851.

In all applications for the reissue of land bounty warrants granted under the act of September 28th, 1850, in lieu of the originals which may have been lost or destroyed, the following regulations, approved by the Department of the Interior, will be observed:

When a warrant has failed to reach the hands of the party entitled to receive it, and to whom it was sent, or has been lost after being received, the party should at once enter a caveat in the General Land Office, to prevent the issuing of a patent to a fraudulent claimant, and should give public notice of the facts in the case at least once a week for six successive weeks in some newspaper of general circulation at, or nearest the place to which the warrant was directed, or where the loss occurred. In such publication the intention shall also be expressed to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions, for a duplicate of such warrant, which, of course, should be minutely described, in order to guard against the improper use of the one first issued.

The identity of the applicant must be satisfactorily established and the facts upon which the application for the re-issue is based must be fully and clearly set forth under oath, the warrantee stating in his affidavit (if such be the fact) that he has never himself located, nor empowered any person to locate for him, the warrant in question.

In cases where the claim for a duplicate is founded upon the non-reception of the original, the agent, if there be one, is required to unite with the warrantee in the application for renewal.

It is requisite that the credibility of each and every affidavit be duly certified by the magistrate administering the oath, and that his official character and signature be verified by the proper officer under his seal of office.

J. E. HEATH,  
Commissioner of Pensions.

#### Mails.

Mails to this place have been very irregular for the last two months; therefore our paper may not arrive in due season to suit subscribers. In our own defence we would here say, that our issue has not varied an hour either way from the commencement of the paper, up to the present.

### The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor  
JOHN GOUGH, Jr., Printer.

**Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!**

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

#### Our Agents Abroad.

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1851.

#### CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

Two hundred bushels of Corn, is wanted at this Office on subscription for the Guardian. Persons indebted to us for the paper, or otherwise, may pay in corn if they have not got any of the clear stuff on hand.

#### Summary of News, &c.

President Orson Hyde, Editor of this paper, left Kanesville on Saturday, 28th ult., at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in good health and spirits, and is expected to return in the month of October next. In connection with two of his most intimate friends we accompanied him to Ferryville; at which place we left him about seven o'clock in the afternoon ready to cross the river that evening; and since our return, we learn that he crossed that night, and encamped with Mr. Ormus Bates six miles out from the River on the Indian lands.

Hon. P. E. Brocius, of Alabama, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of Utah, left this place on Sunday morning 29th ult., also Albert Carrington Esq., late from Washington City, accompanied by a goodly number of the citizens of this town with a splendid Spring Carriage, four horses in hand, driven by H. W. Miller, the Old Pioneer of the West.

The Judge and Mr. Carrington were detained longer than they anticipated, in consequence of some little repairs that had to be made, previous to their departure, but they expected to overtake Elder Hyde and share of his company over the plains, and the mountains. The company of citizens who went out with the Judge as an escort, prosecuted their journey as far as the six mile camp, on the other side of the Missouri river; and being unable to overtake the Elder and his company, they returned; while the Judge, Mr. Carrington, and others in their company proceeded on, to overtake Mr. Hyde, who was at the least calculation thirteen miles ahead of them.

Our latest accounts from the plains are favorable; grass is good, and plenty of it, and a superabundance of water. The health of the Saints is good, and as far as we have learned, peace prevails among them all, and we trust that no discordant feeling may prevail to any extent among those who are left in Pottawatomie. The Union and Virtue of the Saints, through the wisdom of our all-wise God, has ever been their bulwark of protection against their invaders; and our President who is now on his way to the Valley to visit his friends and brethren there, very clearly exemplified at the last general Conference held in the Grove, the character of those who might expect, *Health, Prosperity and Salvation*, this season in this country. While we are taking a miniature view of matters and things, we would also advance his statements on that occasion for the benefit of both saints and sinners, so that all may have a chance to have their eye on the mark, and pursue their course with a steady aim. "After a lengthy discourse on tithing, he referred to the Revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Covenants on the subject; and promised peace, health, and prosperity to those who remained, inasmuch as they did their duty, and what the Law of the Lord required, and abstain from murmurings and ingratitude."

The half-breed Indians who keep the Ferry on the Loupe Fork say: "at they have no intention of participating in any depredations, or hostile movements, entered into, or carried on, by the Omahas, or other Indians this season; and they feel as though they should not be branded on every occasion, that an unwise step is taken by the red skins to destroy cattle, &c."

Well, Messrs. Halfbreeds, confirm the truth of your statements, by corresponding actions in future, and we will readily move forward to aid you in removing any prejudices that should exist, to have a tendency to crush your influence when you are innocent; still we are strongly of the opinion, if the white man, and his evil insinuations were kept at a greater distance from the Indians; matters could be got along with, on both sides a little easier and better. But as long, as reckless scamps, who have not as much honor left as a dog, are suffered to traverse the Indian country; and traffic with them without license, or any regard for the public good, things, in our estimation cannot materially change, unless the Government station troops somewhere on the Frontier to keep the Indians at bay, and clear the Indian country of such scamp graces as before mentioned.

We cannot pass unnoticed, the willingness of the Commandant at Fort Leavenworth, to comply with the requisition of the citizens of this place, by giving orders for a force to move on to the Frontier, and help to protect the emigrants on their journey from Indian depredations; and although such force is not now needed,—the Indians having abandoned their hostile intentions, we cannot forget the timely, and prompt assent of that gentlemanly Officer to assist.

During the Editor's absence, we crave the indulgence of our readers, for any lack of matter or talent on our part; and though we have not had the qualifications, and experience, so manifestly displayed by him who is gone, and so clearly illustrated in his character, and public course; still we cherish a hope to be able to a certain extent to give our patrons the paper in as good a style as the nature of circumstances will allow us, and we may ask in return, that response which our labors merit.

The Guardian, while under our management and direction, shall, as heretofore, pursue an independent and untrammelled course; its columns shall be open to embrace every good, virtuous, God-like or interesting principle, that may come within our reach, which we think may be of interest and benefit to our subscribers; at the same time, we will call duty to defend right, and deplore wrong; we shall endeavor to launch forward unrestrained by fear, and unbiased by favor, leaving the issue to him whose business it is, to provide for all his Saints, and make all things work together for their good.

#### St. Louis Wagons.

The class of wagons that came from St. Louis this Spring, we pronounce unfit to cross the plains with, without a great deal of inconvenience, expense and damage to those who brought them. When we advance these statements we say they are true, and hundreds of our brethren, who are now between this place and Allred's camp on the other side of the Missouri River, will bear witness to the same thing. Not less than twenty, did we see ourselves of this kind of trash broke down, within six or seven miles of this town, and through them, the owners almost discouraged to proceed any farther on their journey. The question might be asked what is the reason? The most effectual reason we can assign, is, that St. Louis wagons are made to sell, and the maker cares not, if he has got his money, how far they go before they break.

We want wagons to cross the plains with, that will carry us safe through, without all this extra trouble, which is but seldom or ever calculated on by our emigrants; therefore we advise our friends and brethren to purchase their wagons at Kanesville hereafter; by so doing they may calculate on having a wagon that they can depend upon, and which will give them but very little trouble in the shape of repairs on their journey. We have wagon makers here, that will do the work as it should be done; also the right kind of timber, and we are told that arrangements are about to be entered into this Summer, on a large scale in this kind of business, so as to meet the requirements of next Spring's emigration. Our friends, and brethren abroad will please note, and send on their orders this Fall, with a description of the kind of wagons wanted, &c., so as to give sufficient time for our Mechanics to make right and go ahead with them, and have them ready whenever they may be wanted. Our remarks on the foregoing subject emanate not, from selfish motives for aggrandizement, but solely from a conviction of the fact, that if this arrangement is carried out, a great deal of unnecessary trouble and expense may be avoided. Our policy is to live, and let live; but when we find that other people's work does not suit us, we turn in and give it a trial ourselves. The Mechanics in St. Louis may execute their work in first rate order for that City, and the surrounding country; but when it comes to making wagons to go through mud-holes, sloughs, &c., it requires a workman that is acquainted with all these circumstances, and knows how to put the extras on for safety and despatch.

#### Tri-Weekly Hawk-Eye.

This excellent little sheet came to us by last Mail, to enlarge upon the merits of it, we deem superfluous; because the Editor is too well known, to require anything in the shape of a puff.

All they works praise the Mr. Hawk,—onward and prosper, you have our best wishes.

#### Information Wanted.

Mrs. Eliza Spaulding, a Widow Lady, living in Keokuk, Iowa, wishes to be informed of Mr. Joel R. Hough's, whereabouts. Whoever knows this gentleman, and where he is at present, would confer a favor on the Old Lady, by addressing a note to that effect, to Mr. Joseph T. Pendleton, Postmaster, St. Francis, or Council Bluffs, Iowa, at the earliest opportunity.

#### The Good Man.

The Good man contributes to the welfare of others, as well as that of his own; not alone by positive act and instruction, but his life resembles a fruit-bearing shade tree, by which each passer by find shelter and refreshment, which disinterestedly and even involuntarily scatters happy germs upon the surrounding soil, whereby it produces what is like and similar to itself.

Why cannot each of our friends and brethren, in this and surrounding counties; also the Saints who are in a scattered condition throughout the United States and Canada, take hold of the Guardian and become individually interested, and like the good man scatter its pages to their relations, friends and neighbors?

We are confident a similar effect would ensue, as that produced in the figure of the good man; and a responsibility rests upon every Saint to help in rolling on the principles of truth and to diffuse them among the people, wherever their lot may be cast; like the husbandman who cheerfully sows in the Spring, expecting to reap bountifully the product in harvest. If we never sow, we need not expect ever to reap; but if we sow good seed, in good soil, we have every reason to expect similar, but more abundant in the reaping season.

The Guardian is generally fraught with doctrine, as well as general news,—misrepresentations heaped upon us as a people, are corrected through its columns, and the public mind informed with regard to our movements and policy. If every individual that belongs to the Church in the States, and are able, would subscribe for a copy, we would not have to answer nine-tenths of the letters we receive for counsel, because the paper is the channel through which general counsel is distributed abroad; consequently if our brethren in the various parts of the States, would make their friends and neighbors acquainted with the fact, of a paper being published at Kanesville, under the direction of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; even out of curiosity, many would be led to subscribe, and thereby have access to our views and doctrine; hence the necessity of taking hold and doing all the good you can in your day and generation.

We cannot be saved without others, neither can others be saved without us; we are dependent creatures in a measure, deriving support and nourishment from each other, like the different parts of a natural body. When all the members of a body move in harmony, and union with the head, every part supplies its portion, and there is no discordant feeling or jar in the whole system, and if spots and blemishes should appear, they only evince a lack of the circulating medium, or some other obstruction, which too often tend to corruption and death. Evils in society have their baneful effects, as much, if not more so, than ulcers have on the human system.

The Press being admitted by all, to be under Providence, the greatest *Leet* or *Agent* to control

the destinies of men, for good or evil; therefore the reward of those who contribute to its support, must be measurably commensurate with the good or evil done by it: Here then is a wide field for operation; if you support a good paper you are supporting the most potent agent on earth to effect good, which will leave a good impression, not on your own mind alone, but also on the minds of all those who receive that paper.

The Guardian is published at one dollar per annum in advance; its pages are devoted to a great measure to the interests of the Latter-day Saints, and every Saint ought in return, to devote a little of his interest to support the paper.

The extensive circulation of the *Millennial Star*, in England, to a certain extent, is carried on by individual interest and enterprise; and may not we on this side of the Atlantic, put our shoulder to the wheel of intelligence and roll it on upon the same principle? We may, if we are willing.

We offer the foregoing, not by way of a dun, but merely to stir up pure minds by way of remembrance of duty; so that if any feel disposed, they may have a good paper at cheap rate.

#### Elder Alfred Cordon, and the Branch at Garden Grove.

An article appeared in the third number of this Volume of the Guardian, from under the pen and over the signature of Alfred Cordon, which seems to fit rather tight on the Garden Grove Branch of the Church, and which they say is, in the main incorrect; they are willing to admit that a few of them have been partaking rather too freely of the products of the *Still*; but as a Branch with the exception of that few, they plead innocent.

Well, we would just as soon have it so as not, and much rather, because drinking too freely of whisky, or any other intoxicating drinks, not only clouds the vision and darkens the understanding of the person who is addicted to it; but also throws an unfavorable influence to a certain extent over the society to which that person belongs. Therefore Saints should guard against all such practices, so that the Gospel be not hindered from producing its salutary effects upon the minds of those who have not yet obeyed it. Jesus said to his disciples in former times: "Ye are the light of the world." These disciples were called Saints, and any real Saint in the last days, is Christ's disciple, and should by all means not only inculcate the principles of sacred writ left on record; but also display the virtue and power of those principles over his character by corresponding actions; then, and not till then, is his faith made perfect; and let us here say, that faith without works is dead, as the body without the spirit. And while suffering, drunkenness, and the cares of life, are said to be among the evil signs prior to the coming of the Son of Man in the clouds of Heaven, with power and great glory. We think that Saints ought to take warning, and not be found classed with the rest of the world in darkness, and that day come upon them unawares.

Our reason for advancing these few remarks, is simply, to meet the wishes of both parties, having received a letter from Alfred Cordon to that effect, and let this be the end of the matter. Once more and we are done: "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven;" by so doing, you need not fear little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom.

#### New Postage Law.

From and after the first inst., news papers will go free of postage to any Post Office in the County where they are printed. Postage on letters will be three cents if prepaid, and five cents if not, to any place in the United States, except we believe to California, Oregon, &c.

The gentlemanly Clerk of the steamer *Saranac*, has our thanks for late St. Louis papers.

#### Salt Lake Mail.

The Mail for Salt Lake passed Fort Kearney on the evening of the 10th ult., ten days out from Independence.

The emigrants on the St. Joseph and Independence roads have been troubled to some extent by Arrapahoes and Cheyenne Indians.

The following is the number of wagons, &c., that passed Fort Kearney up to the 6th June.

Wagons 837; oxen, cows, horses and mules 5,975; men 1,156; women 928; children 799.

The road from Table Creek, or Old Fort Kearney has been passed all the season, when other routes on the South side have been obstructed by high water.

The foregoing we received from a reliable source and may be depended upon. We shall give a more full and lengthy detail of matters and things at a future period when all the emigration shall have passed for this season.

#### Ice Cream.

Cooling viands may be purchased, At the "Emporium of the West." Out of all their rich production, Their Ice Cream will be like the best.

We take the liberty of saying that the lines of poetry to be found in another column of our paper, "Remember the Poor," are from the pen of Hon. P. E. Brocius, one of the Judges of Utah, whose brief stay amongst us has endeared the people of this community to him.

#### The Flood.

The Missouri Republican of the 26th ult., says: The water continues to recede slowly. In the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., yesterday, it fell 2½ inches—and was at that time, 1 foot 10½ inches above the City Directrix, and 5 feet 8½ inches below the high water of 1844, and 11 inches below the highest water this season.

It also says: that the officers of the steamer *Du-buque*, from Galena, report that on the 24th, the river was at stand at Galena, and that they found it so far down as muscatine, thence to this city it was falling.

#### Post Office Law.

For the benefit of the Postmasters in this County, and all to whom it may concern; we clip the following section of the law respecting the publishing of uncalled-for letters:

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any Post Office, in any city, town, or village where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only, in the newspaper which, being issued weekly, or oftener, shall have the largest circulation, within the range of delivery of said Office, to be decided by the Postmaster at such Office.—[New Post Office Law, passed March 3d, 1851.]

#### Steam Ferry Boat Utah.

This neat and light draught craft, from St. Joseph, Mo. arrived at Kanesville, Landing, on Friday the 5th inst., nearly 5 days out. It is said, she would have accomplished the trip in three days, were it not for some repairs that had to be made; which hindered her over a day. We understand that Mr. Corby, the owner, intends to have her fitted up for passengers, and run her as a regular packet between St. Joseph and this place. We recommend Mr. Corby's project; and hope that he may receive, a liberal patronage, to justify the continuance of his adventurous undertaking. We are inclined to believe, that such an arrangement would be of essential benefit to the citizens of both places; not only in a commercial point of view, but in a social also.

#### For the Frontier Guardian. Remember the Poor.

By P. E. BROCIUS.

Remember the poor, whom misfortune detains, From the place of their holy desires; Whose hearts follow those who are crossing the plains, And who surround the distant camp-fires.

Oh! many have traveled from homes far away, From Fond ties, and from scenes that are dear; Though the voices of friendship and love bade them stay.

Through great toil they have come, and are here, Yes, far o'er the main where Atlantic's rude waves, Along the shore sweep their threatening crest, They have sighed a farewell to dear friends and dear graves.

For a home in the beautiful west, Like pilgrims, who long for a dear promised land, Over mountains and plain they have come, But here, by the fates of Heaven, they stand.

Still away from their bright future home, Remember them then, should pale sickness appear, And trials upon them descend; Drive grief from their hearts, from their eye wipe the tear.

To their sorrows and wants give an end, When Winter shall come, and fierce storms are around, And make dreary the dwellings of men; When the forests are bare, and snows bleach the ground.

Oh! comfort them, comfort them, then, And when spring shall return, haste, haste them away, To the valley of peace and of rest; To the mountains that rise, and the streamlets that play.

#### Maj. J. E. Barrow,

Maj. Barrow we are happy to see has returned again to his post. And we wish to state that his absence was granted by the Department, and not a disposition on his part to leave his post in time of need.

#### From the Plains.

It is rumored that 16 or 17 wagons of Oregon Emigrants have returned from Beaver Creek, having lost 55 head of cattle, leaving them barely enough to get back to the river. We could not learn whether the Pawnees ran them off or they stampeded, but understand three or four hundred of these Indians were at their camp begging the day before. There has so many conflicting statements, came, in regard to the matter, we shall await the arrival of the company, before we can give any authentic information.

We have heard nothing from the emigration that left this place since they have crossed the river.

#### Dried Apples and Olive Oil.

We have still on hand, a large supply of the above articles, which we offer for sale low for cash.

#### North American Miscellany.

Two of the May numbers of this excellent magazine is before us. The work recommends itself.

BETHLEHEM, July 2, 1851.

Mr. Editor: A body was found at this place, which had probably drifted down from above in the high water. A description may be of interest and benefit to some one. He was a man about 6 feet high; had on a pair of dark colored jean pants with white bone buttons, blue Kentucky jean vest, with black buttons; white shirt, stogy boots, patches across the toe of each. The body was disfigured by the ravens and exposure, so that he could not be recognized by complexion or hair.

#### CITIZENS OF BETHLEHEM.

Elder J. C. Little, of Peterborough, New Hampshire, has our thanks for a host of additional subscribers for the Guardian.

#### Monies Received Since June 27, 1851.

Phillip Ballard,	\$0 25	(Mrs. Reilly,	1 00
Joseph Pierce,	50	(Mathew Hicks,	18 75
Mrs. B. Baker,	1 00	(Dr. Merryweather,	6 00
Mrs. B. Brown,	1 00	(Nelson Painter,	1 00
Edmund Wheeler,	1 00	(S. J. Hamilton,	1 00
Phoebe Raynor,	1 00	(Lord Fellon,	50
Robert Leimie,	1 00	(Edw. W. Weeks,	1 00
Joseph Parry,	1 00	(William Austin,	1 00
John Carrie,	1 00	(Henry Wild,	1 00
Robert Keys,	25	(Wm. Jenkins,	1 00
Levi North,	25	(J. Harper,	6 00
Alexander Robbins,	1 00	(S. Lockwood,	3 00
Richard Hewitt,	1 00	(T. T. Webb,	2 00
Nicholas Foos,	2 00	(Wm. Hawkins Jr.,	6 00
Reuben Johnson,	1 00	(Elias Smith,	1 00
Henry S. Robert,	1 00	(John Cook,	1 00
Caleb Rockey,	1 00	(Enoch Floyd,	1 00
B. W. Townsend,	1 00	(John Cameron,	1 00
Joseph Pulling,	1 00	(Mrs. Gregory,	1 00
Edmund Walker,	1 00	(A. H. Argyle Esq.,	5 00
Elisha Collins,	1 00	(Wm. Bickerton,	1 00
Wm. West,	1 00	(William Thews,	1 00
Mary M. Cooke,	1 00	(George Rain,	1 00
Henry Bellan,	1 00	(Charles Cawan,	1 00
Mr. Barr,	1 00	(Thomas Sharp,	1 00
Joseph Eamer Jr.,	1 00	(Andrew Rattery,	2 00
James Wells,	1 00	(William Morris,	1 00
Robert G. Croft,	1 00	(Peter Stubbs,	1 52
Ann Connard,	1 00	(Solomon Mack,	1 00
Martin S. Snyder,	1 00	(Abigail Glyd,	1 00
Wm. Durr,	1 00	(Josiah Terry,	1 00
James Wells,	1 00	(Lucy Gates,	1 00
H. Cutler & Sons,	3 25	(Thomas Procter,	1 00
J. Hemmingway,	3 00	(Col. W. French,	1 00
S. P. Hoyt,	1 25	(Folly Fellows,	1 00
Albert W. Noble,	1 00	(Elizabeth Steward,	1 00
Samuel Harrison,	31	(William Voe,	1 00
John R. Baker,	1 00	(Elias W. Williams,	1 00
Luke Provost,	1 00	(Libius Leach,	1 00
Reuben Johnson,	1 00		

A correspondent of the Missouri Republican, writing from California, under date of the 20th April, says:—Hundreds are making preparations to start soon for the States, across the plains. A company was to have started a week ago, but have been detained by the snow on the mountains, which at present would be very disagreeable indeed. They will go as soon as the season will permit. You may look for a good many arrivals in July from California by the way of Salt Lake.

#### For the Guardian.

KANESVILLE, July 9th, 1851.







## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Why this Longing.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?  
Why this longing, why this longing?

With the roar of wintry forests,  
With the crash and roll,  
With the rush of stormy water,  
Thou wouldst sympathize, O soul,  
Thou wouldst ask them mighty questions  
In language of their own,  
(Untranslatable to mortals,  
Yet not utterly unknown.)

Thou wouldst fathom Life and Being,  
Thou wouldst see through Birth and Death,  
Thou wouldst solve the eternal Riddle—  
Thou a speck, a ray, a breath,  
Thou wouldst look at stars and systems,  
As if thou couldst understand  
All the harmonies of Nature,  
Struck by an Almighty hand.

With thy feeble logic, tracing  
Upward from effect to cause,  
Thou art foiled by Nature's barriers,  
And the limits of her laws.  
Be at Peace, then struggling spirit!  
Great Eternity denies  
The unfolding of its secrets  
In the circle of thine eyes.

Be contented with thy freedom—  
Dawning is not perfect day;  
There are truths thou canst not fathom,  
Swaddled in thy robes of clay.  
Rest in hope that if thy circle  
Grows not wider here in time;  
God's eternity shall give thee  
Power of vision more sublime.

Clogged and bedded in the darkness,  
Little germ, abide thine hour;  
Thou'lt expand in proper season,  
Into blossom, into flower.  
Humble faith alone becomes thee  
In the gloom where thou art laid;  
Bright is the appointed future;  
Wait—thou shalt not wait in vain.

Cease thy struggling, feeble spirits!  
Fret not at thy prison bars;  
Never shall thy mortal pinions  
Make the circuit of the stars.  
Here on the earth are duties for thee,  
Sifted to thine earthly scope;  
Seek them, thou immortal spirit,  
God is with thee—work in hope.

## MISCELLANY.

## Farmer's Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that the soil loves to eat, as well as its owner, and ought to be manured.

We believe in large crops which leave the land better than they found it, making both the farmer and the farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things—and therefore in deep ploughing and enough of it. All the better with a subsoil plough.

We believe the best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, good orchards and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning wheel, a clean cupboard, and a clear conscience.

We disbelieve in farmers who will not improve—in farms that grow poorer every year—farmer's boys turning into clerks and merchants—in farmers ashamed of their vocation.

The Good Farmer wears russet clothes, but makes golden payments, having tin in his buttons, and silver in his pockets. In his house he is bountiful both to strangers and poor people. He seldom goes far from home, and his credit stretches farther than his travels. He improvesthis land to a double value by his good husbandry. In time of famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving.

## Terebration.

AN ACT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED DRAMA.

*Dramatis Personæ*—An Editor and two Bore.

*Scene*—Editor's Sanctum.

[Enter two Bore.]

First Bore—Good morning, Mr. Editor—fine day!

Editor—[Looking hard at his work, and scribbling furiously]—Yes sir, fine weather, for people who have the leisure to enjoy it—but it's nothing to me, sir.

Second Bore—Why, yours is the prettiest business in the world—I should like to be an Editor myself.

Editor—It has its vexations, however.

First Bore—Ah! indeed! what are they?

Editor—Why, perhaps the worst is bore, people who worry an Editor because they can't think of anything else to do.

Second Bore—Is it possible?

Editor—Worse than that—it's a fact.

First Bore—Well—that is comical!

Editor—Yes—to you, perhaps—I mean, to the bore—but its confounded tragical to every body else.

Second Bore—[Trying to change the subject, and returning to the weather again]—Vegetation has taken a rapid start.

Editor—Yes, sir—there's a lesson for some people in that.

First Bore—And the trees are beginning to leave.

Editor—So they are—the trees are very reasonable in that respect—they do leave sometime or other. Allow me, gentlemen, to recommend their example to you, as worthy of imitation. [Execrable bores in amazement. Editor bolts the door, and falls in to reperire, from which he is presently aroused by the devil's call for "copy."—[Boston Post.]

PILERUS, WHAT A NAME!—In the census returns of part of District No. 2, Johnson county, Illinois, is the name of M. M. E. S. P. H. D. S. J. Tubb!

## A Word to Parents.

What the princess of Egypt said to mother of the babe that wept in its ark of rushes on the reedy Nile, the voice of Almighty addresses to every parent on whose bosom is laid a bud of immortality: "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages."

"Nurse it for me?" For the "King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God." Are you able? Will you engage to make it his loyal subject? Then labor night and day, at the dawn and in the dews of morning, with sleepless prayer and a patience next only to that of redeeming love.

"I will give thee thy wages." Do you accept the conditions? Do you believe the promise? Years may pass and you see no recompense, reap no harvest but tears. Still go forth, weeping if you will, yet bearing precious seed, for unless the treasury of Heaven be empty, or the truth of God can fail, your toil shall find payment.

But you must be faithful to the articles of agreement. "Nurse it for me"—not for the world. The world hath wages too. Yea, and she will doubtless pay those who train up their child after her fashions, in the broad road where thousands go. She hath a variety of wages, suited to the degree of service that may have been rendered, apples of Sodom, wood, hay, stubble, the whirlwind, "the worm that never dies, and the fire that is never quenched."—American Messenger.

## Geological Formation of Iowa—Coal Beds.

The following is extracted from a report of the principal Geologist, Dr. Owen, to a Scientific Convention lately held in Cincinnati:

Along the western confines of the Dubuque District in Iowa, the upper magnesian limestone is succeeded by a calcareous formation of a more recent geological epoch, which corresponds to the Devonian system of Europe. It extends west to the Iowa River and is seen about twelve miles above Iowa City. Thence it extends in a south-east direction towards the Mississippi, in a zone about 30 miles in width.

Between Johnson and Iowa counties an uplift of carboniferous sandstone is encountered, which is probably near the eastern limits of the Des Moines coal field. The Iowa river meanders near the eastern margin of this coal field, but the seams presented on the river are of inferior quality. It is upwards of two hundred miles in the direction of the Valley of the Des Moines across this great coal field. Westwardly it extends from the Des Moines river nearly across the State of Iowa, and includes a considerable portion of Missouri.

The entire area of this coal field, in Iowa alone, cannot be less than 20,000 square miles, in all, embracing a country nearly equal in extent to the State of Indiana. Although of great area, this western coal field is comparatively shallow in Iowa, probably hardly exceeding fifty fathoms in thickness. It consists of three well-marked divisions—a lower calcareous about one hundred feet thick; middle argillaceous from fifty to one hundred feet thick; and an upper siliceous from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five feet thick. The beds of coal at present discovered are confined to the middle division, and are hence, probably, not over one hundred feet in thickness.

THE NEW THREE CENT PIECE is now in free circulation. It has been said it would be a general favorite and facilitate trade among traders to a great extent, on account of its convenience. It is about the size of a five cent piece, though thinner. On one side it is encircled by the words "United States of America, 1821," with a single star filling the centre, and on which is the usual representation of the shield. On the reverse side is the circle of the thirteen stars, with a large C enclosing III. In Philadelphia, on Thursday, as we learn from the Ledger, the rush for these pieces at the Mint was great, but every facility was extended by the officers to the public for their accommodation.

RORR EXOTIC.—At a late disunion festival in South Carolina, one of the toasts drank was this: "A rope to every northern abolitionist." A Kentucky editor proposes to amend by attaching a southern disunionist to the other end of the rope; and he thinks Kentucky will furnish gratis all the hemp necessary for the whole operation.

How much more might people accomplish if they would but make it a point to carry out whatever they undertake.

The Rotation of the Earth made Visible. Mr. W. C. Bond, of the Cambridge Observatory, addresses the following to the Boston Traveler:

"I have succeeded satisfactorily in repeating Foucault's experiment respecting the rotation of the earth. The new tower of the Western wing of the observatory. I found to be perfectly adapted to the purpose. My arrangements are in this way: Across the top of the central pier, which is a hollow cone, thirty feet high, there is firmly fixed a wooden beam, having the centre perforated to admit the passage of a wire, and the fixing of a Torsion Circle, such as is used with the Gauss Magnetometers. To the centre of this circle is attached one end of a silver wire, thirty feet long, of the size commonly known as "fine No. 6," and to the other end of this wire is fastened a metallic cylinder, weighing about four pounds, and terminating below in a conical point, on a platform, directly below the weight and about thirty feet below the point of suspension, is inscribed a circle of six and a half feet diameter, with the requisite sub-divisions and radii. After giving the pendulum an unbiassed arc of vibration, a few minutes' observation will suffice to show with certainty, the motion of the earth on its axis, as the terminating point of the weight will be seen at each successive vibration, to arrive at the northern boundary of the circle a little more easterly than it did at the preceding one."

Another correspondent says, that this beautiful experiment is so simple that it may be readily repeated in most of our dwellings.

## Wealth is Not Happiness.

No, a man may possess all the world can give him and yet be miserable, if he has a groveling, fettered, unenlightened mind. Let him have his garden, his fields, his lawns, for grandeur, plenty, ornament, and gratification, while at the same time God is not in all his thoughts. And let another have neither field nor garden; let him look at nature with an enlightened mind—a mind that can see and adore the Creator and his works—can consider them as demonstrations of his power, his wisdom, his goodness, and in all his poverty, he is far happier than the other in his riches. The one is but little higher than a beast, the other but little lower than an angel.

## Avoid Deception.

"Oh, what a tangled web we weave,  
When first we practice to deceive."

Persons who practice deceit and artifice always deceive themselves more than they deceive others. They may feel great complacency in view of the success of their doings; but they are in reality casting a mist before their own eyes. Such persons not only make a false estimate of their own character, but they estimate falsely the opinions and conduct of others. Would you read things rightly within and without—do not lead others amiss; see to it that your motives are right, and then let them be apparent. No person is obliged to tell all he thinks; but both duty and self-interest forbid him ever to make false pretences.—[Advocate and Guardian.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## SUMMER BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

Latest Arrived from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hyde Street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall. Respectfully informs the citizens of Kansasville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, from a Jenny Lind slipper, to a mammoth boot, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier.

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers;  
And all you gents, who love nice uppers;  
Your children too, shall find their fit,  
All latest fashions, neat and light.  
JOHN HUNTINGTON.  
Kansasville, May 30, 1851.—4f.

## WM. HOWELL.

WISHES to inform the inhabitants of Kansasville and its vicinity, that he has just arrived from England with an assortment of goods, which he intends disposing of at wholesale or retail; at his residence, at the corner of GREEN STREET & MECHANIC STREET.

Consists of Cloths, Waistcoatings, Prints, Cobourg Cloths, Plaid for dresses, ready made clothes, &c.

HABERDASHERY.

Threads, Needles, tapes, buttons, Ribbons, Hooks and eyes, small tooth combs, gloves, pocket looking glasses, spectacles, silk handkerchiefs, shawls, &c.

IRONMONGERY.

Knives and forks, pocket knives, penknives, razors, scissors, fire irons, pistols, fine table cutlery, fishing hooks, &c.

STATIONERY.

Writing paper, a fine assortment of pens, drawing pencils, sealing wax, wafers, an assortment of hanging papers for rooms, crockery ware, china, &c. A fine assortment of joiners moulding planes, double block tin, &c., &c.

A LIBRARY OF USEFUL BOOKS FOR CIRCULATION.

W. HOWELL, having a circulating library of about two hundred Volumes; wishes to inform the public in Town and Country, that he will receive subscribers' names for the loan of the Volumes at their own residences, on the following terms.

One dollar quarterly subscription, and one dollar deposit as security for the return of the Volumes in good condition. The Volumes to be returned weekly, or daily. A list of the books can be seen at his residence; a list also will be published in the next Guardian. Besides useful books on all subjects, he has twenty Volumes of that excellent work, "Penny Encyclopedia."

P. S. Also about two hundred French Engravings for sale.  
Kansasville, May 30th, 1851.—4f.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kansasville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds.

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

AND GOOD WORK.

Kansasville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

Kansasville, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kansasville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRUGGISTS,

Hyde Street, Kansasville, Iowa.

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE,

adjoining J. A. Kellogg's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medicinal purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

MCMAHON & WILLIAMS.

Kansasville, June 13th, 1851.—4f.

60 BUFFALO ROBES for sale at DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO.

## Another chance for the Gold Hunter.

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON &amp; RILEY.

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally.

Ladies dress goods and fancy faxes of every variety and latest style.

Cloths and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles. Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell your friends, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

## To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY &amp; YOUNG.

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR.

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

## BEDFORD &amp; CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Hardware and Cutlery.

QUEENWARE AND GLASSWARE.

Groceries, &c.

ALSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or lower, than the lowest.

Respectfully,  
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 18, 1851.

## MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Linctant is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

## FINE CARRIAGE.

Comfortable and easy two horse Carriage for sale by B. R. PEGRAM & CO.

Kansasville, May 16th, 1851.—4f.

## GREAT ATTRACTION.

AT THE UNION STORE.

Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!

RIDDLE & CO.,

OFFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Knives, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kansasville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, and variety, and cheapness, flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have the men," to show goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold. Look out for "THE UNION STORE," Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.  
Kansasville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

## ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholies, Diarrhoea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kansasville.

Kansasville, June 13, 1851.

## REMOVAL.

EDWARD MEAD, Importer of fine watches, jewelry, cutlery, Britannia and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and daguerotype stock, generally, has removed to his new store,

No. 51 Main, Corner of Pine Street,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of my friends and the public generally, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches;  
Silver do do do do;  
New and Fashionable jewelry;

Silver spoons, forks, ladles, cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted dollar standard;

Silver-plated castors and cake baskets;

Silver do tea-sets, urns and waiters;

Britannia tea-sets, castors and urns;

Japanese tea trays;

Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles;

Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers;

Double and single barrel guns and rifles;

Revolving and rifle pistols;

Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes;

Perfumery; the best German cologne;

Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally;

Percussion caps, German and English water proof;

Razors and razor strops;







## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us in point, will be taken out of the *Frontier*; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad.

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the *Guardian* he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, at ten per cent, on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1851.

## Mesmerism, Mormonism, and Monachism.

An article appeared in the *Family Herald*, a leading journal published in London, under date of March 15th, 1851, headed as above. Our readers will find the same on our first page this issue. Mesmerism and Monachism, we have nothing to do with; they have their own advocates and defenders; but being identified with the class of people called Mormons, and our interests blended with their's in common; it becomes our duty to correct, several misrepresentations set forth in the remarks made by the Editor relative to them in that article. The Editor of the *Herald*, Mr. Briggs, would have the public believe, that he is a liberal and charitable man—perhaps he is; he gives a great degree of credit to the three sects; more especially to Mormonism, for the common effort made to realize a royal road to the alleviation of the bodily ailments of humanity. He proceeds to lay before his readers, different errors effected through the laying on of hands, and the anointing with Oil in the name of the Lord,—gives evidence to the fact and sums up the evidence in favor of Mormonism, as the expense of the other two. Mr. Briggs may be an honest man, and a gentleman; but we are sure for one thing, and that is, that he should in some things, so greatly err, not knowing the scriptures, nor the power of God. And as an instance of the fact, we quote his own words which are as follows:

"Mormonism looks to God, without nature,—it is faith without knowledge—spirit without a suitable clothing." Whether the Editor of the *Herald*, has reference to *dress* as being nature, a classical education in a college being knowledge,—the two combined together being suitable clothing; or, that he means something else, is not for us to say; but since he has left his language shrouded in a figure, every person is at liberty to put their own construction upon it, and we shall ours. Respecting the Mormons looking to God without nature, is incorrect. The Saints of Latter-days, look to God in the same manner that the ancient Saints did, viz: by believing that he is, and that he is the rewarder of them that diligently seek him; they look to God as their Creator—the earth and its fulness, which the Editor calls *Nature*, we call creation, or the works of the Creator. For us to look to the Supreme Ruler of the universe without nature, would be as admitting the fact of our non-existence, because our earthly Tabernacle is a part and portion of the work of his hands, and the scripture says: "God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that he is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands; neither is worshipped as though he needed anything, seeing he giveth to all life and breath, and all things; and hath made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth, &c." We owe our being here to God, and through the channel that he hath ordained, we look to him as our Creator, because we are his creatures. The following we quote from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants of our Church, which is a revelation of the will of the Lord to his people in these last days, which reads thus:

"And inasmuch as ye do these things with thanksgiving, with cheerful hearts and countenances, &c. Verily I say, that inasmuch as ye do this, the fulness of the earth is yours, the beasts of the fields, and the fowls of the air, and that which climbeth upon the trees, and walketh upon the earth, whether for food, or for raiment, or for houses, or for barns, or for orchards, or for gardens, or for vineyards, yes, all things which come forth of the earth, in the season thereof; is made for the use and benefit of man, both to please the eye, and to gladden the heart; yea, for food and for raiment, for taste and for smell, to strengthen the body, and enliven the soul."

The two foregoing paragraphs, the first from the Acts of the Apostles of former days,—the latter from the Revelations of God in Latter-days; clearly show the manner in which the Saints of the last days view Jehovah and his works, or nature if you please to call it. We view the great Ruler of this earthly planet, just as he should be viewed and worshipped; his works and word we appreciate, and his commandments we endeavor to observe. Mr. Briggs views to the contrary notwithstanding. From the second clause of his article, quoted in the preceding part of our remarks, we glean, that this modern *Critic* would have the readers of his periodical believe, that Mormonism is "Faith without knowledge." Perhaps Mr. Briggs does not know any better; therefore we extend charity toward him, for his good intentions; but for the benefit of our readers we will here say, "that faith without works is dead, as the body without the spirit."

The Mormons believe that faith is the first principle of revealed religion. Faith arises in the mind by evidence, if the evidence, or testimony is received, the mind operates upon the physical energies of the body, which produces a manifestation of the faith of the individual by works, and thus is faith made manifest by works; hence through works the party concerned receives a knowledge of the truth, or falsity of the evidence the mind imbibed. For example, an apple is introduced, we are told the apple is sweet; we believe the testimony advanced, because we know nothing to the contrary; yet we are ignorant of its property, until we bring it in contact with the organ of taste; this action of mind and body, places us in

the possession of, of which we may know whether our faith is true or not. Well, even so was it with the Father, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself. We believed the testimony of the ambassadors of heaven; this faith wrought in us obedience to the ordinances of the Gospel of peace, under the hands of a legal administrator, whereby we came in possession of the truth of their statements, and knew that the doctrine we embraced was in very deed, that represented to us.

Now, Mr. Editor, here is our testimony, we do know that Mormonism is not what you represent it to be; when you say that it is faith without knowledge, and hundreds and thousands of candid, upright, and honest people, according to the Editor's own testimony, have drank freely out of his pure and unadulterated springs, whereby they are enabled to bear testimony to the same thing we have testified to. Jesus said in one occasion, "he that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also, &c."

What are the Saints doing in England? The Editor of the *Herald* informs you, that the sick is healed, the blind see, the deaf hear, the cripples are cured, &c. &c. and yet he does not know; and because he is ignorant of the cause of these marvelous works, he would have others to be so also. The Editor and his company, are blind leaders of the blind, and both will fall into the ditch. Knowledge is power; these works could not be accomplished without it; hence the Editor's declaration falls to the ground as futile and unfounded.

"Mormonism belongs to Protestantism," the Editor of the *Herald* says; but his ignorance no doubt led him into this vortex of error, as well as into many others. Mormonism is the truths of heaven, or the Gospel of the Son of God communicated to earth through the manifestation of an holy Angel; and it claims no affinity, to either Mesmerism, Monachism, Protestantism or any other sect existing; it stands independent of them all, firmly based upon the revelations of the Most High, and the testimony of Jesus his Son.

The clothing that Mormonism wears, we are satisfied does not suit the multitude, but like her master, the Church decorates herself with the garb of humility—her covering is the mantle of charity. Those who wish to come under these two, may find shelter within their graceful folds; while those who are otherwise inclined, may remain as they are, and we shall find no fault.

## Something New. Editors turned Prophets.

In the St. Louis Daily Union, of the 21st ult., we notice a long and elaborate letter, headed, "Visions and Revelations—Joe Smith replied." The Editor seems to be highly gratified; and pleasantly complimentary on the Theological tactics of Elder Orson Hyde, editor of this paper. Hear what he says:

We admire the theological tactics of Elder Orson Hyde. He is evidently a skilful athlete, and has studied in the most approved schools of the day. He would have the saints judge for themselves in all roundabout and rival claims to their confidence, like the one now instanced, but we to them if they form any other judgment than one favorable to him. He is a sensible man, and is undoubtedly the true prophet, whatever the partisans of Gladden and Strang may allege in favor of their spiritual guides. We are decidedly in favor of the apostleship and mission of Brother Hyde. Hath he not seen a vision, and besides is he not an enlightened man? This latter preponderant advantage over his rivals, settles the point in our minds. Never before the light of the nineteenth century shone so favorably upon the world, had an editor a place among the prophets. We are anxious for the apostrophe of at least one of our fraternity, for we are aware that the great majority of us stand but a very poor chance. We therefore declare decidedly and emphatically for Brother Hyde; and are ready to maintain his cause with all the logic and eloquence at our command.

Wonder if some of our Elders in that city won't have a candidate for baptism soon? The next article but one, in the Union, reads as follows: "We have all along predicted a heavier overflow of the river, and one of longer duration than seemed to be generally apprehended." Can any one forbid *water* after such a strile into the prophetic arena; and the thing predicted having come to pass? We think none should. If the Editor evinces a humble and sincere disposition, willing to reform in any instance that he has erred; please deal with him *Philily*—for the forthwith then we shall have a yoke of the fraternity, to draw the balance into their proper places. Truly, this is an age of wonders!

## We Guess.

We know the *Liar*, who gave information to the St. Joseph Gazette, and it will become his *Servant*. There is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed, and hid that shall not be known.

## To Whom It May Concern.

We are in receipt of two communications from G. S. L. City Post Office, which states, that certain individuals who reside in that section of country, subscribed for our paper, but do not receive it. If those parties will write to this Office stating when, and where they subscribed; also, the amount paid, and to whom; their papers shall be forwarded to them upon receipt of their letter; but we are sorry to say, that we have reason to believe that many leave this Frontier without ever giving notice of their removal; and while they may be accusing us in the Valley, the whole of the trouble probably arises from their own neglect.

Therefore, let it be understood, that while we held ourselves responsible for any delinquency, or neglect on our part; our subscribers should remember that they hold one end of the chain themselves.

## Cholera in St. Louis.

The St. Louis Republican of the 12th inst., says: that their latest reports exhibit a decidedly improved condition in the health of the City; and that in a day or two, there is every probability that the Cholera will take its final leave. Without the prevalence of this disease, the interments show a very moderate mortality for this season of the year.

## To Our Patrons and Friends.

This number closes the first six months of the third Volume of the *Guardian*, and we cannot but express our gratitude for the liberal patronage extended to us by our friends and brethren in this County, and throughout the State. In looking over our subscription list, we notice the names of several we have to erase, in consequence of the term paid for, having expired; but we trust that upon receipt of this number, they will either forward to us, or pay to our agents, the requisite amount to warrant a continuance of the paper, which will afford us much pleasure.

## More Indian Outrage—Forty-five Head of Cattle Lost by a Party of Oregon Emigrants as the Pawnees Considered Accessory to the Stampede.

Since our last issue, a company of Oregon Emigrants from Peoria County, Illinois, and some from Wisconsin, returned to this place. They crossed the Missouri River at Ferryville, on the 10th of June, numbering seventeen wagons.

This company proceeded on their journey peacefully, until they crossed the *Horse*; at which place, they were surrounded by a large body of Pawnees, some of whom were on horseback, others on mules, and on foot. Before the Indians reached the camp, they raised their *Yell*, or War-hoop, showing their hostile feeling; and their determination to molest the peaceful travelers.

Upon coming up to the camp, they demanded two cows from the company; but by parleying with them, they concluded to take one cow, and one sack of flour; and abandon their hostile intentions. The company complied with their request, and gave them the choice of selection; which the Indians insisted on having. The company then took up their line of march, and went along well as far as Big Beaver Creek, one hundred and four miles from Winter Quarters, at which place they arrived about noon; (the date we have been unable to learn) this stream not being fordable, they commenced operations for bridging it, and had to remain there all night. About ten o'clock that night the cattle took a stampede; several of the company whom we have seen, say; that they are satisfied the Indians were the cause of it, as they had seen them several times on the way, prowling round among the brush, and following them up. Next day, the Red skins made their appearance at camp, and proffered their services to recover the cattle, on condition that the company would pay them handsomely for it; the latter agreed to these conditions, and three days after, the Indians brought back ten head, for which the emigrants paid them fifteen dollars worth in provisions, and five in money.

The total number of cattle lost, were one hundred and twenty, out of which sixty-four were recovered; part by the Indians, and the remainder by persons belonging to the company.

One of the emigrants is now in our Office, as we are writing this article, who says; that out of the remaining fifty-six head, they have been able to recover eleven more, making in all forty-five head that they cannot find. Ten wagons of the company, came back to this county; being unable to proceed any further this season on account of their loss; the other seven joined our last company from this place for Salt Lake.

The repeated aggressions, of the Omaha, Otoe, and Pawnee Indians, on this Frontier, and on the plains, should elicit the special attention of the General Government, in Washington City; and we think, prompt, and energetic measures ought to be entered into by the Legislative Department there, to suppress these high-handed acts of the sons of the forest, on the property of American citizens; so that the honest, upright, and persevering Emigrant, may not have his enterprising spirit broken, and his hard earned efforts destroyed by these desperadoes, without the least shadow of reclamation, or remuneration whatever for his loss.

The Agent, Major J. E. Bartow, says: that it is beyond his control to govern or bring these Indians to any thing like conciliatory measures without the aid of armed force. Here they are, at loose ends, ready to assault every company that may happen to come under their observation; and furthermore, the Major states, though he has repeatedly, made application to several of the Forts for assistance; his efforts have failed to secure any.

We sincerely hope, that something will be done soon, and that effectually too; so as to insure the safety, and success of the Westward-bound Emigrant.

## News from the Elders.

By the two last mails we received several communications from the traveling elders, who left this place for the States and Canada, early last Spring. Elders Ross and Murray, writes from West Elizabeth, Pa., where they have been hospitably received—their words believed, and quite a number are about being baptized in that section. They complain however of some Saints in their travels being addicted to frequent theatres, and other public places too often; and which in its tendency they say, throws an unfavorable influence around the cause of righteousness, and truth.

Elders Bullock and Cutler, wrote from Pittsburgh, giving a detail of their labors among the Riglontes. They have also baptized quite a number. Elders Campbell and Brown, are in the State of New York, but have not been quite so successful as the aforementioned gentlemen.

We shall continue from time to time, to notice through the *Guardian*, the progress made by the elders on their travels through the States, and any matter of interest received from them, of a public character shall not escape unnoticed.

## A Gale.

One of the severest gales ever known in this section of country, passed over our town on Wednesday evening, the 16th inst., between the hours of seven and eight o'clock. In aspect it threatened the demolition of houses and the entire destruction of crops. The wind blew terrific—the thunder and lightning was tremendous, while the rain fell in torrents for about half an hour. Although no material injury has been sustained by the citizens of this town, except the unroofing of several houses; the damage done to timber and grain, must be considerable in the aggregate.

We understand that one or two houses, through the roof being blown off, caught fire, and the entire effects of the parties were consumed; leaving them in a state of destitution.

The people of Ferryville, and Council Point, shared in common with the rest; miles of fences were thrown down through the violence of the wind, leaving the crops exposed to the mercy of the numerous herds of cattle, ranging around them at this season of the year. Our farmers are busily engaged in repairing their fences, so as to secure their crops from any further damage.

## Clear the Track for Turkish Fashion.

As the Ladies of Kaneshville, may not thoroughly understand the new style of dress, introduced in the East by the *Beks*, called *Ala Turk* or *Bloomers*. Permit us briefly to describe it. The Pantalons from the waist down to the ankles are cut quite flat, terminating in a band three inches wide, from which a ruffle of proportionate depth falls over the feet. The body of the frock must fit tight, and the skirts extend to the knee. The head dress is a neatly arranged turban, of fine material, encircled with a string of pearls. Red slippers complete the costume.

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## A Word in Season.

While pondering over our latest exchanges, we notice in almost every paper, something said about Cholera.

Some Journals chronicle the number of deaths in their vicinity; while others by advancing strong reasons, are endeavoring to enforce upon the public mind, the necessity of external cleanliness as a preventative. Cleanliness is a commendable as a preventive. Cleanliness is a commendable as a preventive. Cleanliness is a commendable as a preventive.

We would suggest to the Saints, the propriety of remembering, that it is their imperative duty, not only to be clean outwardly; but also to be particularly in cultivating purity of heart. Zion's God reigns, and he, who by a careless indifference, neglects the performance of his duty toward his God,—his Family and brethren, may not expect to realize much benefit, from all the external appearances he may try to make. Virtue's chaste and lovely root, must be planted in the heart, before her pure and holy fruit, can shed its hallowed influence over our lives. The Savior said on one occasion to his disciples: "Except your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees, ye shall in no case enter into the Kingdom of Heaven. Cleanse First that which is within the cup and platter, that the outside of them may be clean also."

He alone is safe, who, because of love and attachment to truth, and righteousness; regulates his course by the revelations that God has given, for the salvation of his Saints in these last days; and should we be found a transgressor it only proves our weakness, folly, and slavishness to sin and lust. He, whose truth makes free, is free indeed. The laws of heaven are immutable—they are revealed for man's benefit—for his salvation and exaltation in time, and eternity; and wise is he, who knows the will of his maker, and does it; on him the second death has no power; but he is eligible to glory and honor, in the mansions prepared for the righteous.

This desolating scourge, that is vexing the nations, and tearing asunder the most endearing ties; is only a manifestation of the displeasure of him, who cannot look upon sin but with detestation and abhorrence. We offer here, a prescription as a preventative: observe the "Word of Wisdom"—deal justly with your neighbor—your neighbor is he that bears the image, and likeness of his maker; love mercy, and exercise it—walk in obedience to all other requirements of the Gospel of Peace, and you shall be saved.

The wages of Sin is Death; but the reward of righteousness, is eternal life, and exaltation in the presence of God.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

Horrible to Relate—Much More so to Experience.

On Wednesday the 16th inst., myself and Wilkinson Hewitt, crossed the Missouri River for the purpose of shooting a deer; the clouds began to look squally, and in aspect indicated that a storm was approaching. We consulted together, and thought our best move would be, to return to the river, and get across before the gale could get up to us. We accordingly made for the River, and started from the banks entertaining no danger, until we got off from the shore,—the storm came sooner than we anticipated, and overhauled us in the middle of the River,—the wind lashed—the waves rolled—the thunder pealed, and the lightning streaked; the thunder sounded like so many peals from a ten Pounder.

The skiff filled with water, and there we were; Hewitt turned the skiff over—I swam round to the bow as quick as I could, and stopped his rolling the skiff, then he crawled on the bottom of it, when a wave struck him and knocked him off. He and his dog passed off on my left, some six feet, and the waves covered both of them. Hewitt screamed once or twice and sunk to rise no more. I wended my way down stream through the storm about fourteen miles, in the dead hour of night, until I provisionally was enabled to make for the shore about two o'clock in the morning. I tied my skiff, and dug a hole in the sand, and camped there till morning; after the sun got up, so as to warm and strengthen me a little, I turned my boat over, bailed her out, and started for Council Point; which place I arrived at, about nine o'clock in the morning.

Yours in haste,

MOSES MORSE.

## Notice.

The proceedings of the two meetings, held by the citizens of this town lately will appear in our next number. In the meantime, let the heads of every family, and all others concerned, remember, that the subject matter is: Cleanliness. Sweep the streets before your doors and lots to the centre, and turn up in the morning all the trash collected, that will burn, and all obnoxious matter that might raise an unpleasant smell or effluvia, in or around your dwellings is expected to be removed forthwith.

Left for the Valley of the G. S. Lake. Mr. Kinkaid's Nephew, of Kinkaid & Livingston, Merchants, Salt Lake, left Austin on the 5th inst., for the Valley, in company with Major Holman, Son and Nephew.

Major Holman, is United States Agent for the Utahs; we think the inhabitants of the Valley, will be pleased with him, as he bears by report the character of a gentleman.

We wish him much success in his new appointment.

Thomas S. Williams and company, left here on the 23d inst.

## Kaneshville in Bloom.

We saw her! Who? A Bloomer!! What did she look like? She looked like A—Mum, only a hundred per cent more natural, and graceful. What next?

## Health.

The citizens of this place, never experienced a season more healthy than this. We have not had a single case of Cholera up to the present, and but very few cases of sickness of any kind.

Recovered.—The body of Wilkinson Hewitt, who was spezzed into the river, by the recent gale, was found near Trading Point.

A communication from G. A. Smith, Iron County, Utah Territory, will appear in our next.

## Distressing Calamity.

Through the politeness of Mr. Jackson of this place, we are privileged to peruse a letter from a brother of his who lives in Oregon, Holt County, Missouri. The contents of which are as follows: "It is with pain, that I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most terrible calamities that ever witnessed. About nine o'clock on Thursday evening, a storm came up suddenly, which proved disastrous in its issue to several of our citizens. A cloud came over our little village; it began to rain slowly, and a few minutes after, the lightning struck the Hotel in the corner of the Barroom. There were eight men in the room, who were so badly burnt that five out of the number slid, some of them in two hours, while others survived till next morning. The names of the whole number are as follows:

F. A. Pollock, James D. Fortune, James M. Thorp, William Job, a stranger; Daniel Stiles Jr., John Stiles, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mr. House, a stranger; Thomas Edwards, a stranger.

Edwards, Stiles, and Thorp, are alive yet; but the Physicians say they have no hopes of their recovery.

There were four barrels of Brandy standing behind the door, one on top of the other, and from all accounts, the electric fluid must have run down among them, as all the barrels burst, and the stairs fell against the door, so that it could not be opened. The Brandy was flame deep all over the floor, and in a solid sheet of flame; the men had to make their escape by breaking out at the window, and when they had got out they were all on fire; and as soon as possible, assistance was rendered them, their clothes were torn off, and some of them it is said that they lost their skin with their clothes, having peeled off like the bark of a tree.

The Brandy burst so rapidly, that there was no chance of putting the fire out; but we all helped to save things that were in the bed-rooms. The sufferers were all in the bar-room eating oysters, and playing cards, when the dreadful catastrophe happened.

RAILWAY.—The first ground was broken for Great Salt Lake City and mountain Railway on Wednesday last; contracts are made for the sleepers and rails; and labor is now wanted to bring the road into immediate use. The whole track is to be constructed of wood, and as soon as it can be completed, preparations may commence for the immediate progress of the Temple. If every Saint would do his duty, three months need not transpire before the rock are coming for the walls: what will you do?—[Deseret News.

## Salt Lake Mail.

The Salt Lake Mail, arrived at Independence, on the 27th ult., bringing dates from Salt Lake to the 31st of May; the trip was made in twenty-three traveling days, the shortest trip ever performed.

Our friend Hon. D. F. Miller, will please accept our thanks for favors received, in the shape of Public Documents.

## High Council.

To whom it may concern, this certifies that the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, assembled in council at the Court Hall, in Kaneshville, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1851, have cut Ezekiel Downs off from said Church, for furnishing his wife from him, and for bearing false testimony to obtain a marriage license between himself and another woman.

Done by order of the Council this 12th day of July, A. D. 1851, at Kaneshville, Butterworth & Co., Iowa.

EVA M. GREEN,

Clerk of said Council.

To the branch of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at Benton's Port, in Van Buren Co., Iowa, and to the branches of said Church scattered throughout the United States and Canada, and also in the World.—Know ye that it is the prerogative and power of all branches to try for misconduct, any member of said church, living within the limits of said branch, whether he, or she, has given the name to said branch or not; also, to try any transient member for misconduct, done within the limits of the branch, and discontinue such unruly member, and report the same to the branch where such member belongs. Done by order of the High Council of said Church, located at Kaneshville, in Putnam County, Iowa, July 12th 1851.

GEO. W. HARRIS,

President of H. C.

E. M. GREEN, Clerk of H. C.

## Monies Received Since July 11, 1851.

Hiram Winters,	\$1	00	Christian Clapper,	1	00
Joseph Fuley,	1	00	Joseph Astle,	1	00
McClusland,	1	00	Willis Boren,	2	00
A G Ingram,	1	00	John Tidwell,	50	
Wm. Parker,	50		Joseph Godfrey,	50	
D Bartholomew,	50		W W Whiteland,	1	00
Oliver Thornton,	1	00	Charles Perrin,	1	00
Oliver Thornton,	1	00	John P Sexton,	1	00
Oliver Thornton,	1	00	Richard Higgs,	50	
Oliver Thornton,	1	00	Richard Corbett,	50	
John Davis,	1	00	Christopher Layton,	50	
John Welch,	50		Alex. McCutcheon,	93	
Samuel Lever,	50		Alex. Allison,	1	00
William T Smith,	1	00	Edith Whipple,	1	00
Robert Kay,	1	00	A Brothwell,	1	00
John Gregg,	1	00	R Robinson,	1	00
Wright Lancaster,	1	00	Asel Turill,	1	00
Edmund Turner,	1	00	Enoch Boynton,	1	00
Joseph Miller,	1	00	Abel Ford,	1	00
A Higgs,	1	00	Benjamin Hankins,	1	00
R Phillips,	1	00	William Ricker,	1	00
Israel Ivins,	1	00	Mabel Hardy,	1	00
Simon Atwood,	1	00	John Fenney,	1	00
Jesse Edgston,	1	00	Betsy Sawyer,	1	00
Louis Sanger,	1	00	Elizabeth Hardy,	1	00
Daniel McGandy,	1	00	Mary Ricker,	1	00
Thomas Durke,	1	00	George W Lee,	1	00
James Eiter,	1	00	Galeb Le Bosquet,	1	00
Prize Sutherland,	1	00	Saloma Wells,	1	00
Thomas Woodcock,	1	00	John Murray,	40	

## MARRIED.

In St. Joseph, Mo., on the 21 July, 1851, by Equino Tracy, Mr. WILLIAM JENNINGS of St. Joseph, to Miss JANE WALKER, late from England.

This newly married couple will please accept the thanks of the printer for kind remembrances.

## DIED.

At Pleasant valley Branch, June 8th, 1851, JOB W. son of Amos B. and Melchitta Edridge, of inflammation of the lungs, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 2 days.



## The Frontier Guardian.

effects of the Flood on the Upper Mississippi.

We take the following from our Iowa exchanges, received this morning:

The Burlington Telegraph, of June 7th, says:

We have sad accounts from the interior of the devastations wrought by the late flood. All the towns on the Des Moines river, excepting a portion of Farmington, are under water to a depth of from four to ten feet. The town of Iowa is almost entirely destroyed. Eighteen houses have been carried off at last accounts, and the remainder seriously injured. The wide overflow of the bottoms has destroyed hundreds of farms, leaving many families utterly destitute, bereft of everything they possessed, and without means to enter upon their accustomed avocations. Worst of all, the depreciation of their lands, now known to be subject to overflows, will add greatly to their calamities.

The ruin along the Skunk and Iowa rivers, both of which are swollen to many feet beyond any previous rise, is equal in proportion to that of the Des Moines. Mills and dams without number have been washed away, farms inundated, and hundreds and thousands of cattle and other stock drowned. The same mournful accounts reach us from the northern portion of the State. The Mill and China at Cascade, have been carried away, and the large Mill, one of the best in the State, on Cash Creek, near Dubuque, has been damaged to the extent of \$5000. Other mills in the same vicinity have been washed down, and thousands of bushels of flour swept away.

Added to these have been the terrors of the tornado at Fairfield and Mount Pleasant. Truly, it would seem that all the elements had been combined, in order that no portion of the State should escape visitation.

The direct losses to sufferers in various portions of the State, by reason of high water, may be set down perhaps at not less than \$1,000,000. The various interests of all classes will experience serious detriment, from these misfortunes, for several months to come.

The Hawk-Eye, of 5th, has the following:

Disasters at the North.

The Dubuque Tri-weekly Herald of last Thursday, contains a melancholy account of loss of life. In another column we have recorded the sweeping away of mills, bridges, &c., in that country by the late flood. In addition that paper contains the particulars of the drowning of a lady by the name of Alloway. She and her husband were an elderly couple, living on the banks of the Mississippi. On the Sunday night previous, they were aroused at about 2 o'clock by the rush of waters into their house. By that time there were four feet of water on the lower floor. They fled immediately from the house, but were overwhelmed by the flood before they could reach a place of safety. The husband seized hold of a bush and one hand and with the other supported his already drowning wife. The wife became exhausted and unable to make further exertions, sank in death and her lifeless body was torn from the weakened grasp of her companion. He was enabled to keep his hold until morning, when he was rescued from his perilous situation by the neighbors. His dwelling at its contents, was swept away, together with a flouring mill of which he was the owner.

Every bridge and dam, between Eagle Grove and Dubuque, were reported gone. A saw mill on the south fork of the Mississippi above Eagle Grove. The dam of S. H. Smith's Factory on the north fork, materially injured. Sumner's mill on Little Maquoketa is reported gone, and the dam at Hawley's Cutting mill is swept away. On account of the destruction of bridges and the loss of mills, the extent of the disasters could not be ascertained.

Interesting from Mexico.

Union in Congress—Wants of the Treasury—The Telegraph, &c. &c.

We have received from the City of Mexico news to 24th May. The papers which are a week ago from that City contained information which has not been continued. On this subject the Trait d'Union says: "We were completely mistaken in considering an accomplished fact the question of extraordinary powers. The solution did not take place. After the facts related in our bulletin, the House of Deputies and the Senate did not agree. The House of Deputies rejected the proposition of the Senate, and the latter, by a vote of 27 to 13, did not adopt the project of the lower house. This conflict lasted till midnight, when the extraordinary session was closed. The extraordinary powers have, then, been rejected. Congress has authorized the government to find, by all possible means, though on certain conditions, \$250,000 every month, for its expenses, till the convention of another extraordinary session."

The Monitor Republican speaks as follows of the closing of the session:

The Capital of the Republic on the night of the 23rd, was witness to one of the most unclouded of acts in the history of our Congress. Congress, in closing its sessions, has exposed the nation to the life of perishing for the total want of resources to carry on the government. In vain we endeavor to justify this conduct, for the honor of the nation; good faith and patriotism alike reject the effort, and compel us to present to the country a view of the events of that memorable day, when bad faith and party spirit made use of all their artifices and all their resources.

The following is a translation of the remarks made by the President on the occasion:

To explain that which is now going on, gentlemen, would only be to repeat what all the world knows. The government has assumed no powers of any kind; the Chamber of Deputies itself—the popular Chamber—

suggested that project, repeating it whenever it had an opportunity. I regret, gentlemen, the blindness of those who did not see the impropriety of placing obstacles in the way of an administration born of the law, and which aspires to preserve intact the fundamental character. I have never believed that I should find, in this proposition a bed of down. I am resolved to meet everything that fate may prepare for me; but I am firm in my determination that all those should meet a just punishment who endeavor to violate the Constitution, and thus bring ridicule on republican institutions. The laws will be maintained; and when, gentlemen, you return to this august station, you will be saluted by a government sustained by the compact which unites all Mexicans—a government preserving peace, and complying with the duties which the nation has imposed on it. I should not conclude without returning thanks to the Senators and Deputies who have honored the executive with their confidence. The Almighty, who watches over the fate of nations, will preserve ours. I hope it in all sincerity. I have spoken.

A few days before the adjournment of Congress, the government presented to the Chamber of Deputies official despatches from Comandante General of Sonora, announcing that an expedition for the invasion of California was in process of organization in San Diego. The Trait d'Union places no credit in this statement; but it says it is ready to prove that if Mexico persists in her present course, Sonora, Lower California, and perhaps Tehuantepec, will be invaded, and that the torrents once let loose, all efforts to restrain it will be useless.

**GOLD IN MAINE—GREAT EXCITEMENT.**—Gold as rich as that from the mines of California is said to have been recently found in Maine, and in a portion of the state on the borders of the line which separates it from Canada, heretofore considered as a wilderness. So great is the excitement created by the discovery, that ruffians are said to have abandoned their legs, and the farmers their shovels and hoes, to engage in searching for the precious metal.

**The Wheat Crop.** Amid the dislocations of the late flood, and the rather gloomy prospect of getting a corn crop to stand, it is cheering to the farmer to look out upon his wheat field at this time. We learn from several intelligent men that the prospect of a good crop of wheat was never fairer in northern Iowa than at present. The rainy season has brought it forward finely, and it will probably be safe before its great enemy, hot weather, overtakes it. [Dubuque Herald.]

**The Crops.** We have formed the opinion, from reports by travelers recently arrived from the country, that the damage done to the Valley in the destruction of crops, though severe, is not as general and irreparable as has been apprehended. The wheat crop, even in the bottom lands, is said to promise well, and continual planting has even kept in a good portion of the corn crop. On the "divide" and high rolling lands, the prospect is good for a full harvest. The loss to individuals, and, in some instances, to wide neighborhoods, is, however, severe; and the aggregate disasters of the season will be felt sensibly in every department of business. [Keokuk Dispatch.]

**Destruction of the Crops.** From the information we can get, it seems to be the prevailing opinion that the crops of wheat, corn, oats, &c., in this and the adjoining counties will be very poor this season, in consequence of the general flood. Accounts from all over the State represent the crops in about the same condition as in this immediate vicinity. [Muscatine Iowa Journal.]

Early last week, Presidents Young, Kimball, Woodruff, and Benson, General Wells, Marshall Heywood, Ex-Marshall Eldredge, Mayor Grant, Drs. Meeks, Sprague, and Dabney, G. D. Grant, President John Young, Alderman Felt, Bishop Lorenzo Young, and several others, whose names are not recollected, accompanied Bishop Call on his return to Iron county, visiting the various settlements, and transacting business pertaining to the church, &c. Several families accompanied the mission, for the purpose of strengthening Cedar city. Our best wishes accompany the mission. [Deseret News, May 24.]

**CARSON VALLEY.**—We understand that the list of the spring emigration from this place (among whom was Col. Reese,) bound for Carson valley, with bread, flour, and merchandise, passed the ferry on Bear river on the 23rd inst. Many of these emigrants have informed us they design trading with travelers at Carson Valley, and returning to our city to winter.

There are some human beings who spend a long life in accumulating riches, by modes of living, ways and means and habits of netting, that men of feeling would not endure a single hour for all they are worth.

W. W. M. Acknowledgement, and Answer to Cluade in Last Number.

Friend Amos, I own I was beat,

At spelling books, some days ago;

For traveling WALKER, I'm not slow.

This now shall be your full receipt,

For debt to me which you did owe,

I spelled GIVE you complete,

In number 12 of volume two,

"GIVE" is mix of ale and wheat,

Your second "GIVE" I now show.

Your third as I have guessed is "DEED,"

Your fourth is "LAW," not so slow.

Your fifth is "MIND," so complete,

In spelling books as you know.

**EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT SAN FRANCISCO.**—A correspondent of the New York Sun writing at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th says:

About half-past 3 o'clock this morning, our city was startled by the shock of an earthquake! Men issued from the shaking houses into the street in consternation. Hundreds were without meat and money; almost without clothes. The boarders at Jones' Hotel and the Oriental were at breakfast, and so violent was the shock, that they rushed from the table into the street, overturning everything in their way.

The wharves trembled like aspen leaves, and the frame buildings adjoining vibrated some eight or ten inches. The brick buildings were so violently shaken as to induce the belief that they would fall to the ground.

The shock lasted but one instant, but that was long enough to cause the most exciting alarm. The effect seemed to be from southeast to northwest, and was sensibly felt for a distance of two or three miles.

**FORT HALL.**—A small party, in search of provisions and Indian Goods, arrived from Ft. Hall on the 17th ult., and reported deep snow on the route; also that the Mary's River Indians have been very troublesome about the fort the past winter, killing many of Capt. Grant's cattle, and stealing horses. No news from Oregon, or any other point, at Ft. Hall, since fall. [Deseret News.]

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE BLUFF STORE.

Late Brown & Miller.

In consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have proposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know them kindly inform me by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? and I shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Quilts, Batts, Nets, Laces, Lighters, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and Fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

Kaneville, July 11, 1851.

**DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE REMOVED.**

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

**E. M. GREENE, Clerk.** N. B. All farmers who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office. E. M. GREENE, Clerk. Kaneville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

**Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap.**

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.

5 wagons, 4 horse-drawn, 50 brilles and Martingalls, 10,000 Havana, (Lancaster) Cigars, 25 gals Copal Varnish, 200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces, Window Glass, &c. All of which will be sold cheap. J. C. LITTLE. Kaneville, June 27, 1851.

**SHERIFF SALE.**

By virtue of an execution to me directed, issued by one of the Clerk's Office of the District Court in and for the County of Pottawatomie, and State of Iowa, and against James Poole, on the 24th day of May, 1851. I have levied upon the following property to wit:

The house and lot on the North-west side of Main street, in the town of Kaneville, Pottawatomie county, in the State of Iowa; being the house and lot formerly occupied by A. C. Hodge, containing one dwelling house, 1 kitchen, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 wagon shop, coal house, &c., containing sixty-five feet in front, more or less, and shall offer the same for sale at public outcry on SATURDAY THE 27TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, on the street in front of the premises, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, to satisfy said execution. ALEX. McLAKE, Sheriff of Pottawatomie county, Iowa. Kaneville, Iowa, June 27, 1851.—td

**GEORGE W. HARRIS.**

A few rods West of the Printing Office.

In Kaneville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds

At the Sign of Watches at the Window,

17 AND GOOD WORK. Kaneville, Jan. 22, 1851.

**GEORGE P. LYLES,**

Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

Kaneville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kaneville, Jan. 8, 1851.

**We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!**

**CITY DRUG STORE.**

**McMAHON & WILLIAMS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**DRUGGISTS,**

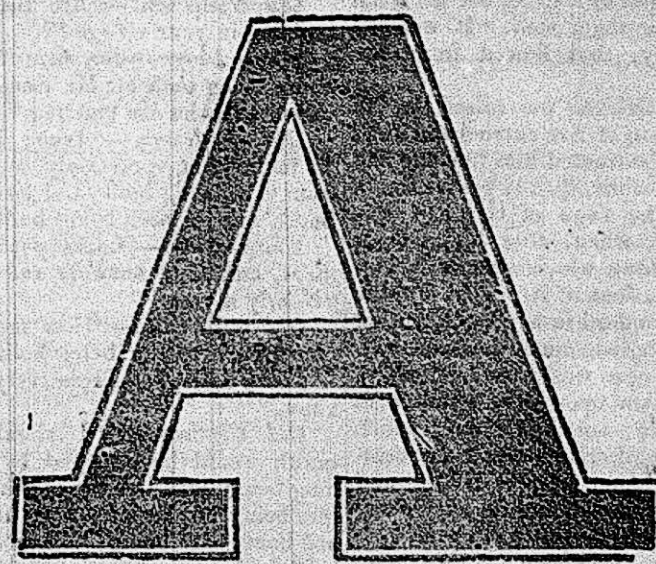
Hyde Street, Kaneville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their Friends and the public generally, that they have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A. Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

## THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,**

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Sarsaparilla and Steel Bards; Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks; Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses; Sattinets, Sugar and Parrot Rings; Fish Lines, Cottons and Salicatus; Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpacas; Gingham, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cord; Boots and Shoes, Gunblades and Starch; Candles, Prints and Hard Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters; Champagne, Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Mieling, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill; Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers; Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

**BERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER.**—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30  
**SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL HOES.**—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30

**ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!**

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!!! March!!!

AT THE

**EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.**

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun, ever before exhibited in Kaneville, consisting in part of

**GROCERIES.**—Sugars, coffee, molasses, tea, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soups, candles, spices, fish, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, rope cords, wash basins and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

**DRY AND FANCY GOODS.**—Cattley, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies' carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and eyes, (latest styles), every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5.00. Boots, shoes, gutters, and slaps, in all varieties.

**CROCKERY.**—300 sets Teas 250 set Plates; 30 doz dishes, 15 doz pitchers, 25 doz bowls, tumblers and glass dishes, and every possible variety of wares, yellow and brown wares, &c. And finally nearly every rare curious and nice article, that can be purchased in market. Just call and treat yourself to a fine list and a parcel for the Lady.

Kaneville, May 30, 1851. J. E. JOHNSON.

**DRUG STORE.**

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, liniments, chemicals, soaps, scuffs, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medical use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article neatly kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for cash at St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

**MIND THE FIGHT PEW.**

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kaneville, May 30, 1851.

**Day is Breaking, Hoe Cake Baking!**

A COMMODOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A new bakehouse and Oven of extended dimensions attached and just completed—Hard Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Pies, Cakes, &c., can be furnished in any required quantities to emigrants or retailers at any reasonable price.

Refreshments, the market affords, together with Wine, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catnip, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

dec 11 J. E. JOHNSON.

**STAGE HOUSE,**

AT LINDEN, MISSOURI.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember the sign, East side of the Public Square.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor

Linden, Mo., May 2, 1851.—6ms

**SAVANNAH HOTEL.**

In the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has now fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Crosby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.

Savannah, Mo., April 14th, 1851.

## Another chance for the Gold Hunt

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

**MIDDLETON & RILEY,**

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.

Clothes and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles; Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottons, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Quensware—extra assortment.

Hardware.

Iron nails, castings and cook stoves.

Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1850.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake

Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

**PERRY & YOUNG**

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, quensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinetts; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spun cotton; eye stuffs; rope; castings; &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well-assorted stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

**DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,**

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and who find wisely will do so for many reasons) would not it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in our vicinity, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1850.

**BEDFORD & CRAIGS.**

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS**

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

Also—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, buying and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or lower, than the lowest.

Respectfully,

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

April 12, 1851.

**MAMMOTH**

**BLUE MORTAR**



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Truth and Honor.

If wealth thou art wooing, or title or fame,  
There is that in the doing brings honor or shame.  
There is more in the running than winning the race,  
This marks thee as worthy, that brands thee as base.  
O, then be a man, whatever betide,  
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide!  
If a king, be thy kingdom right royally shown,  
And trust to thy subjects to shelter thy throne;  
Rely not on the weapons or armies of might,  
But on that which endureth laws, loving and right.  
Though a king, be a man, and whatever betide,  
Keep truth thy companion, and honor thy guide.  
If a prince, or a noble, depend not on the blood—  
The truth truly noble is that which is good;  
If the stain of dishonor encrums the brow,  
Thou art slave to the peasant that sweats at the plow.  
Be noble as men; and whatever betide,  
Keep truth thy companion, and honor your guide.  
If a lover be constant, confiding and kind,  
For doubting is death to the sensitive mind;  
Love's exquisite passion a breath may destroy,  
Who swells in faith expects harvests of joy.  
In loving, be men, and whatever betide,  
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide.  
If a parent, be firm, yet forgiving and true,  
If a child, honor him to whom honor is due,  
If rich or if poor, or whatever thou may'st be,  
Remember the truthful alone are the free.  
Be ever a man, and whatever betide,  
Keep truth your companion, and honor your guide.  
Then, though sickness may come and misfortune may fall,  
The truth in thy bosom survive them all;  
Truth—Honor—Love—Friendship, no tempest can part;  
They are flowers breathing balm in adversity's gale.  
O, the manlike is godlike, and so shall betide,  
While truth's thy companion, and honor thy guide.

## MISCELLANY.

## Joan of Arc.

"My courage try by combat if thou dar'st,  
And thou shalt find that I exceed my sex;  
Resolve on this: thou shalt be fortunate,  
If thou receive me for thy warlike mate."

SHAKESPEARE. HENRY VI.

Among the extraordinary events that are recorded in history, few can equal those that respect Joan of Arc, who was the immediate cause of that astonishing revolution in the affairs of France, which terminated in the establishment of Charles VII., on the throne of his ancestors, and the final expulsion of the English from that kingdom. At the time this heroine first made her appearance, so low was the power of the Dauphin, that not a single place belonged to him but the town of Orleans alone, which was then closely besieged by the English; nor did there appear the slightest probability that ever he could procure an army strong enough to raise the siege of that city, on which alone his life depended.

Joan of Arc was born at Dauremy, a village near Vaucouleurs in Lorraine, about the year 1412. Her father was a peasant, and gave her an education suited to his rank in life. She left her parents at an early age, and became servant at an Inn, where she acquired a complete knowledge of horse-manship. It was here, too, that she first thought of her mission; and it arose from all the news she had heard of the affair in France at the Inn. Her imagination took fire; and she looked upon herself as a girl destined by heaven to rescue France out of the hands of the English.

After much difficulty and application to various individuals, she at length got access to the king, before whom she appeared dressed as a warrior. The king heard her with patience, and then sent her to his Parliament at Poitiers, where she was closely examined by many doctors in theology. At length they determined to advise his majesty to put confidence in her, and attempt to execute what she proposed. She now completed her equipments, appointed Jean Dolon, as famous for his courage as prudence, her squire; and Louis de Compiègne her page. She then asked for a sword which had been more than a century in the tomb of a knight, behind the altar of St. Catherine, at Poitiers. She pretended to have a knowledge of it by revelation, and that it was only with this fatal sword she could extirpate the English. She ordered a banner to be made for her, on which was represented God coming out of a cloud, holding a globe in his hand; it was ornamented with fleurs de lis. Her helmet was surmounted with a plume of white feathers; her horse was also white, and she surpassed all with her beauty, and the skill and address with which she managed him.

On the 29th of April, 1429, Joan of Arc appeared before Orleans with twelve thousand men. She wrote a letter to the Duke of Bedford, then Regent of France, warning him to give up France to its rightful heir; but he English were so enraged at seeing a girl sent to fight them, that they put the heralds in prison. The Count de Dunois, who commanded in Orleans, made a sally with all his garrison, in order to facilitate the entry of provisions; and the French, persuaded that this heroine was sent from heaven to their assistance, resumed fresh courage, and fought with so much vigor, that she and her convoy entered the town.

The English sent back one of the heralds, of whom she demanded, "What says Talbot?" (Sir John Talbot.) And when he informed her that he, as well as all his countrymen, spared no abuse in speaking of her, and declared if they caught her they would burn her; "Go back again," said she, "and doubt not but thou wilt bring back with thee thy companion; and tell Talbot, that if he will arm himself, I will do the same, and let him come before the walls of the town, and if he can take me, he may burn me; and if I discomfit him, let him raise the siege, and return into his own native country."

Soon after her arrival at Orleans, she made an attack on Fort St. Loup, which

she carried sword in hand, as well as the bulwarks of St. John, and of the Augustins. In one of the assaults on the English, she received a dangerous wound in the neck, and as a large quantity of blood issued from it, her followers began to fear for her life; but she, to reanimate them said, "It was not blood, but glory, that flowed from her wound."

The siege of Orleans was raised the 8th day of May. Joan of Arc carried the news to the king, and entreated him to come and be crowned at Rheims, then in possession of the English. The siege of Gergeau was next undertaken; when, after laying eight days before the town which was most vigorously defended, Joan of Arc went into the ditch with her standard in her hand, at that part where the English made the most vigorous defence. She was perceived and a heavy stone thrown upon her, which bent her to the ground; notwithstanding which she soon got up, and cried aloud to her companions, "Frenchmen, mount boldly and enter the town, you will find no longer any resistance." This was the town won.

She next took possession of Auxerre, Troyes, and Chalons, thus opening for the king the road to Rheims, which city flung open its gates as soon as he appeared before it; and the next day, the 17th of July, he was crowned. The Maid of Orleans assisted at the ceremony in her armor, with her standard in her hand. The judges interrogated her how she dared to come to the coronation with her banner in her hand; to which she answered, That it was but justice that the banner which had its share of the labor, should also share in the honor.

Joan of Arc, having accomplished the object of her mission, raising the siege of Orleans, and crowning the king of Rheims, wished to return to her parents; but he presence inspired too much confidence and had been attended with too great success, for this to be permitted. She therefore accompanied the King to Crepi, to Sens, and afterwards to Paris. Here she displayed her wanted courage, but received a severe wound. In the siege of Compeigne in 1430, she made a sally at the head of a hundred men over the bridge, and twice repulsed the besiegers; but seeing a very strong reinforcement coming against her, she began to retreat; and although it was late, and she and her troops surrounded, yet having performed prodigies of courage, she disengaged her company, who fortunately re-entered the town. The heroine remained at the rear to facilitate their retreat, and when she wished to enter, the gates were shut; she immediately turned round to her enemies, and charged them with a courage worthy a better fate. She seemed not to expect any assistance, and suspected some treachery, for when she made the sally, she exclaimed, "I am betrayed!" During the time she was defending herself, her horse stumbled, and she fell. This obliged her to surrender herself to Lionel Vasture of Vendome, who gave her up to John of Luxembourg. This nobleman, forgetting the respect a brave man should show to courage, and regardless of the sex of his captive, basely sold her to the English for ten thousand livres. From the moment she was a prisoner, this heroine was forgotten. The king made no attempts to redeem her; and although at the time he had many English prisoners of the highest rank, he did not exchange one of them for her. This neglect of Joan of Arc will be an eternal blot on the memory of the ingrate Charles VII.

On Joan being made a prisoner, the English indulged in as great rejoicings as if they had conquered the whole kingdom. The Duke of Bedford thought proper to disgrace her, in order to re-animate the courage of his countrymen; and this heroine was condemned at Rouen, by Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais, and five other French Bishops, to be burnt alive for magic and heresy. During her confinement in prison, she leaped from the top of the tower of Beaurevoir, in hopes of escape; but she was retaken, and her cruel sentence put in execution on the 24th of May, 1431. She was quite undaunted at the sight of the stake and scaffold, which she mounted as boldly as she had formerly done the breach at an assault. Thus perished this extraordinary girl, in the nineteenth year of her age. Her execution was as disgraceful to the English, as the cold neglect with which she was treated in her misfortunes was to France.

## Style.

"To write well is at once to think well, to feel rightly, and to render properly: it is to have, at the same time, mind, soul, taste; style supposes the reunion and the exercise of all the intellectual faculties. The style is the man." Such are the last words of Buffon's Maxims. Southey speaks of the same subject in the following passage, from one of his familiar letters:—"A man with a clear head, a good heart, and an honest understanding, will always write well: it is owing either to a muddy head, an evil heart, or a sophisticated intellect that men write badly, and sin either against reason, or goodness, or sincerity. There may be secrets in painting, but there none in style." When I have been asked the foolish question, what a young man should do who wishes to acquire a good style? my answer has been, that he should never think about it, but say what he has to say as perspicuously as he can, and as briefly as he can, and then the style will take care of itself."

## Bed Bugs.

There is a long article in the Valley Farmer, by which it is established beyond question, that sweet oil occasionally rubbed over bedsteads, chairboards, &c., will effectually prevent the appearance of bed-bugs. We deem unnecessary to publish the evidence of the efficiency of this cheap and agreeable preventative of the nuisance in question. The reader will take our word that it is conclusive.

## WASHINGTON, JUNE 17, P. M.

The Postmaster General has concluded an arrangement for the exchange of mails between the United States and the British Provinces, to go into effect on 6th July. The new rates of postage to be 10 and 15c., pre-payment optional.

## Nut for Grammarians.

The Boston Transcript publishes "a conversation between a young Lady who writes for the magazines and an old gentleman who can speak English."

Old Gentleman.—"Are there any houses building in your village?"

Young Lady.—"No, sir. There is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building."

Old Gentleman.—"True; I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from to be being built; and how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?"

Young Lady.—(Looks puzzled for a moment, and then answers rather abruptly.) "Nearly a year."

Old Gentleman.—"How much longer do you think it will be being built?"

Young Lady.—(Explosively.) "I don't know."

Old Gentleman.—"I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built, for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it, and the new one being only being built, instead of being built as he expected, he cannot."

The young lady leaves the room very suddenly.

## Origin of Society and Government.

Man in this state (of nature,) alone and abandoned to himself, could do nothing for his preservation. It was necessary, therefore, that he should unite himself and associate with his like, in order to bring together their strength and intelligence in common stock.

What a man alone would not have been able to effect, men have executed in concert, and all together they preserve their work. Such is the origin, such the advantage, and the end of all society. Government owes its birth to the necessity of preventing and repelling the injuries which the associated individuals had to fear from one another. It is the sentinel who watches in order that the common labors be not disturbed. Thus society originates in the wants of men; government in their vices. Society tends always to good, government ought always to tend to the repressing of evil. Society is the first, it is in its origin independent and free; government was instituted for it, and is but its instrument. It is for one to command, it is for the other to obey.—[Raynal.

Never repeat a story unless you know it to be correct—and even then, unless something is to be gained, either of interest to yourself, or for the good of persons concerned. Tattling is a mean practice, and he who engages in it, becomes more fond of it in proportion as he is successful. If you have no good to say of your neighbor, never reproach his character by telling that which is false. He who tells you of the faults of others, intends to tell others of your faults, and so the dish of news is handed from one to another until the tale becomes enormous. A story never loses anything, is wisely remarked, but on the contrary gains in proportion as it is repeated by those who have not a very strict regard for the truth. Truly, the tongue is an unruly member, full of evil.

## Discovery of a New Planet.

Mr. J. B. Lind, the Astronomer at Bishop's Observatory, Regent's Park, London, has discovered another new Planet. The discovery was made May 19th, in the constellation Scorpio, about eight north of the ecliptic, and forming at the time an equilateral triangle with the stars (α) Scorpi and (γ) Librae. It is of a pale bluish color, and its light is about equal to that of a star of the ninth magnitude.

The famous city of Petra, in Arabia, has been the theme of admiration and astonishment to all the tourists of recent times; but another town, apparently far more ancient, and of greater extent still, exists in the north of Afghanistan, and is known throughout the East by the name of Bamecan. The city consists of a great number of apartments cut out of solid rock. It is said that in many of them the walls are adorned with paintings, which look still fresh, after centuries of desertion and solitude; some of them are adorned with riches and carved works. There are supposed to be more than twelve thousand of such habitations in Bamecan; the country of the Afghans abounds with them; but the natives, who are mostly mahometans, entertain a superstitious prejudice against inhabiting such homes. They have old traditions which declare them to have been the first habitations of mankind; and that strange city is usually mentioned by some of the classic authors; yet, by whom its rocky abodes were excavated, who were its inhabitants, and what their history, all has passed from the recollection of the world, and exists only in fabulous or uncertain tales.

SEN JOHN FRASLIN.—It was six years on Monday last, since Sir John Franklin sailed from Sheerness on his dangerous expedition, and the chances of his safety at the present are but slight indeed. Still his hopeful wife, hoping against hope, enlists the sympathies of brave hearts; and many are found ready and willing to engage in the task, difficult though it be, of resolving the mystery of her husband's fate. Even now another vessel has set out on the mission of mercy, and may success attend the efforts of those who are braving so many dangers in the cause of humanity.

In a letter written by Sir John to Col. Sabine Drake, dated Fish Islands, 9th July, 1845, after noticing that the Erebus and Terror, two of his expedition, had received from the Transports which accompanied them to that point, provisions, clothing, fuel and stores for three years, namely, to July, 1848, thus proceeds:

"I hope my dear wife and daughter will not be over anxious if we should not return by the time they have fixed upon; and I must beg of you to give them the benefit of your advice and experience when that arrives, for you know well, that even after the second winter, without success in our object, we should wish to try some other channel, if the state of our provisions, and the health of the crew justify it."—[N. Y. Mirror.

## The Great Exhibition.

Like the closing rush at "The Derby," all the world appears to have made one great final effort to enjoy the last exclusive day at the Crystal Palace, before the enormous influx of visitors which the present week is expected to bring shuts them out from all chance of viewing the contents of the building with convenience and comfort. The doors are not opened on Saturdays till twelve o'clock, to enable the week's cleaning and re-decoration to be fully completed, but an hour before that time there was a dense mass of visitors collected around the east, west, and southern entrances, and at twelve o'clock the number must have been little short of 10,000; the line of carriages extending from the centre of the building down to Albert-gate. From twelve till four o'clock the influx of people never ceased for a moment, and some idea of the vast numbers assembled may be formed from the fact that 50781, was taken at the doors. There were thus during the day 20,312 persons who paid the 5s. entrance fee, and the number of season-ticket holders could not have been less than 10,000 to 15,000, making altogether from 30,000 to 35,000 visitors. The amount received up to the present time will, we have no doubt, discharge fully all the liabilities of the royal commissioners, leaving the Crystal Palace the property of the public. What is to be done with the couple of hundred thousand pounds which there is every probability will be realized, under the present arrangement, before the final closing of the Exhibition we do not pretend to conjecture. The Morning Herald suggests that after a certain period—say the 1st of August, the building should be gratuitously opened to the public four days in each week. Lord Leigh has invited all his numerous tenants to visit London at his expense, that they may see the Crystal Palace and its contents.

## Pine and Cedar in California.

Of all the wonders I have ever seen in the vegetable kingdom, remarks an observant traveller, nothing will bear comparison with the magnificent and lofty growth of cedars and pines which embellish the hills and mountains that lead to, and make up the great Sierra Nevada Range. The magnificence and grandeur of scenes in which these trees abound, cannot be imagined by any man who has not seen them, and felt the awe and sublimity to which they gave rise. I have counted in a circle of fifty feet in diameter, thirteen pine trees, not one of which was less than three feet in diameter, or less than two hundred and fifty feet in height, nor was any of them marked by the slightest curve or inclination. They are the immutable and lofty monuments of nature, unflinched by sweeping storms and winds, unbent and undecayed by a century age. Not a limb or a knot can be found upon their bodies until you reach an altitude of from one hundred to two hundred feet, beyond which height they continue to grow until their towering majesty overawes all surrounding objects, and afford a fit refuge for the noble bird which adorns the banner of our country. No man can travel through these scenes without feeling that the grandeur of Omnipotence itself is teaching him his finite and insignificant powers. Such was the moral influence of those leviathan growths of cedars and pines upon my mind, I would not have dared to have given entertainment to a fugitive thought against the supremacy, wisdom, and power of Jehovah. Such are the pine and cedar forests of California, which cover an area of hundreds, if not thousands of square miles.

"We consider the locomotive," says the Scientific American, "the prince of prime movers, and we have no hopes of ever seeing it superseded by an electro-magnetic engine. We may be mistaken, but when 400 tons can be drawn 50 miles at the expense of only one-and-a-half cts. per ton for coal, as has been done by a locomotive, we may begin to talk of the importance of Electro Magnetism as a prime mover."

A Two-Headed Living Mortal.—The Panama Herald says that "about a hundred miles from this, within the province, there exists a native child, which was born with two distinct heads. The child is a male, and is now about ten years old. It has been seen by persons residing in this city, and their statement in relation to the extraordinary malformation is authentic. A well known medical gentleman and physiologist will visit the child for the purpose of making a scientific examination."

## Bad Business.

Trying to kiss a girl with a cigar in your mouth.—[Cin. Nonpareil.

A modern dandy with "har" all over his face trying to smile. A monkey was thrown into fits the other day on Fourth street, in witnessing the above operation.

## Admirable Example.

George Washington, when young, was about to go to sea as midshipman: everything was arranged, the vessel lay opposite his father's house, the little boat had come on shore to take him off, and his whole heart was bent on going. After his trunk had been carried down to the boat, he went to bid his mother farewell, and saw the tears bursting from her eyes. However he said nothing to her; but he saw that his mother would be distressed if he went, and perhaps never be happy again. He just turned round to the servant, and said, "Go and tell them to fetch my trunk back. I will not go away to break my mother's heart." His mother was struck with his decision, and she said to him, "George! God has promised to bless the children that honor their parents, and I believe He will bless you."

Milk is capable of undergoing the vinous fermentation, and consequently, of affording a spirituous liquor. Marco Polo who wrote in the thirteenth century, asserted that liquor prepared from Mare's milk, as prepared by the Tartars, might be taken for white wine.

Laziness is the precursor of poverty.

## SALT LAKE AND OREGON.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter, and Dealer in Hats and Caps, St. Joseph, Missouri. KEEPS constantly on hand, a large assortment of hats and caps of his own manufacture, which cannot be surpassed for beauty of finish, neatness in appearance or durability. Panama, single and double brim Leghorn and straw hats of every description; fancy hats and caps for children, &c.; all of which he will sell as low as the same can be had in any of the western cities. If you want a hat, that is a hat and not the shadow of a hat, go to LOCKWOOD'S HAT STORE, and you can get one at a reasonable price and no where else.

S. LOCKWOOD, Hatter, St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—4m

## ST. JOSEPH BAKERY.

At St. Joseph, Mo.

## Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.

ROBERT LADD.

HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES that he will sell at all times cheap for cash—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nuts, oils, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best of Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time, that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on Julia street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

ET N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter crackers, pies, cakes, candies, oranges, lemons, fruits, nuts, wines, cordials, cigars, tobacco, coffee, sugar, elder, catsup, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, to numerous mention, by ROBERT LADD, St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

## CITY BAKERY

and

## CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

## ST. JOSEPH

## EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets, St. Joseph, Mo., where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEER STEAK, or Pork and Mutton (C or U), with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer, Come and See.

WM. HAWKINS, Jr., St. Joseph, Mo.

March 7, 1851—6m

## M. &amp; R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kansasville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment. As we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants, that they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent assortment of SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE.

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns, well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware. Kansasville, March 7, 1851.—tf

Estables on Short Notice! A Variety of other Good Things!!

## JOHN ORMOND'S

Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kansasville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND, Kansasville, June 13th, 1851

## VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chills Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kansasville, Iowa. Kansasville, June 13, 1851.

## Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd. direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of Tin Ware, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kansasville, June 13th, 1851.

## JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONEST PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country, and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kansasville, June 13, 1851.

## CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and a large stock of materials, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine and examine, and encourage domestic manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kansasville, April 18, 1851.

## LOTS! LOTS!!

A few choice lots for sale in the town of Kansasville. Apply soon. J. E. JOHNSON.

Kansasville, April 18, 1851

## EDWARD REMOVAL.

Jewelry, cutlery, Britannia and plated ware, guns, pistols, and fancy goods and gunnery stock, generally, has removed to his new store, No. 54 Main, Corner of Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

would respectfully invite the attention of the public to his very large assortment of watches, jewelry, and fancy goods, just received and now opening. Importing largely, he is prepared to sell at a very small advance. Aiming at large sales and small profits, he can and will sell cheaper than any house in St. Louis. Grateful for the very liberal patronage of his friends and the public generally, I shall endeavor to merit a continuance of their business. Offering for their selection a very large assortment of fine chronometer, duplex and lever Watches, in extra heavy gold hunting and double bottom cases, made expressly to my order, by the best London makers.

Gold detached lever and cylinder watches; Silver do do do do; New and fashionable jewelry; Silver spoons, forks, ladies' cups, &c., of my own manufacture, and warranted of the highest quality; Silver-plated castors and cake baskets; Silver do tea-sets, urns and vases; Britannia tea-sets, castors and urns; Japanese tea trays; Table cutlery, fine ivory and buffalo handles; Pocket do of Rodgers and other makers; Double and single barrel guns and rifles; Revolving and rifle pistols; Hair, cloth, tooth and nail brushes; Perfumery, the best German cologne; Powder flasks, shot bags, and sporting apparatus generally; Percussion caps, German and English water proof; Razors and razor strops; Daguerreotype plates, cases, chemicals and cameras, a large and complete assortment, at all times on hand.

Employing the best London workmen, I am prepared to repair all kinds of watches, to supply jewels or any new parts of watches; also to alter lever escapements and chronometer or duplicated to apply adjusted compensation balances. The highest prices paid in cash for California gold, or manufactured in jewelry to order. St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—4m

## GUNS, RIFLES AND PISTOLS.

TO provide for the increasing trade in this department, I have made arrangements to import fine double and single barreled shot guns, direct from the best English manufacturers. I shall be in receipt for the spring trade of a very large assortment of fine and common double and single barreled shot guns, rifles and youngers suitable for plantation or mountain trade; Colt's and Allen's revolvers; belt and pocket pistols; powder flasks, and shooting apparatus generally, which will be sold at the trade at very reduced prices. I have also attached to my establishment a gunsmith shop and shooting gallery, where all guns and pistols can be tried to the satisfaction of the purchaser. Having employed an experienced workman I am prepared to do all kinds of gunsmithing and manufacturing fine guns to order.

EDWARD MEAD,

54 Main st., cor. Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., March 7, 1851—4m

C. G. MARTIN, 1851 (W. R. MARTIN, New York.)

MARTIN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

CLOTHING

WAREHOUSE,

No. 118

Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,

—AND—

NO. 113 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING

will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and we sell at lower prices than any other House. TERMS LIBERAL.

St. Louis, March 7, 1851—6m

## GROCERIES, G



# The Mormons in Utah.

KANESVILLE, August 6th, 1851.

Brother:—Thinking perhaps that

of the Saints, as well as those who do  
fess to be Saints, have forgotten the  
of the Most High God, to his  
, to wit; that there is no kingdom  
a law, and no law without conditions  
es, or penalties—this is the case and  
in all ages past.

first law was given to man, by him

first law was given to man, by him immutable, on the morn of his creation: at the time he was placed in the Garden of Eden, where all was bloom, or autumnal fruit, to please him, to gladden the heart, to satiate the eye, to invigorate the soul of man. God said to man a law, saying, "And of every tree in the Garden thou mayest freely eat: the tree of the knowledge of good and evil I thine shalt not eat, for in the day thou shalt eat thereof thou shalt surely die." : The law—thou shalt not eat of that tree. The penalty—thou shalt die. Without a law there would be no sin, and without a law there would be no sin, nothing to lead the mind, nothing to control the actions:—But that

law was put in force: He died.

law was put in force: He died, and his image was formed in the express image of the Father; and that might have bloomed in the *Beauty* to all *Eternity*, was now in that immortal abode, amid the flowers of Eden; a Garden planted and watered by God's own hand, and nourished by the genial rays of his benign coun-

the greatness in this life ends in death.

greatness in this life ends in death. Let me ask, my beloved reader, have you thought of these things, have you realized that all sins and misery, our pernicities, all originate in disobedience and end in death? If not, then follow me farther.

And Noah a preacher of righteousness—self-possessing man having the courage to believe and obey God, the God that spoke to Adam at the beginning—said to Noah: "A second flood shall come, and men having multitude increased, shall be corrupted upon the face of the earth, and have corrupted their ways, more than did their Father Adam, and the city of that law was again dead, and the general swope of destruction man-kind doomed to death."

And we find that same Omnipotent God with Moses, declaring to the house

the Prophet, "which if a man do he

Prophet," which if a man do he in them.") But inasmuch as the Israel, did not adhere to that law, the things that were contained there-  
 was executed, and the penalty-  
 should "be broken from being a-  
 and their seed scattered among all  
 and that they should become a hiss-  
 word among all people," has been  
 Is the penalty manifest? It is.  
 the last days," saith an ancient  
 "another mighty angel shall fly  
 the midst of heaven, having the  
 Gospel to preach to them that  
 upon the earth." (Now the Gospel  
 the law that God gives, that requires  
 obedience from all men—God's  
 God's power to men, whereby, if  
 obedience thereto, we shall be re-  
 d, or generated by, or of the spirit  
 of God, which produces immortality  
 (presence of God.) This Gospel to be  
 ed by the mighty angel, shall be,  
 and give glory to him, for the hour  
 judgement is come; and worship him  
 the heavens and the earth, and  
 and the Company of

him, for he made the heavens, and  
the seas, and the fountains of

Now hear ye! hear ye! All men  
 shall upon the face of the earth—be-  
 cause an angel has proclaimed this Gospel,  
 committed the power thereof unto the  
 Son of the Most High. And now the  
 angels unto all; Repeat ye! Repeat ye!  
 God—acknowledge his supremacy  
 glory to him—know that light and  
 if him—(glory is light, truth, know-  
 ledge and power) for the hour of his judg-  
 ecome. The great period has arriv-  
 he will be known among the na-  
 the elders are sent forth, not to be  
 the powers of priestcraft or sec-  
 , but to teach the power of God.  
 principle of union,—not to listen to  
 the nationalism of man, but to testify of  
 and the light, and the glory of God;  
 declare his judgements that shall  
 the Prophet, “the secrets of the  
 with the righteous and his in-

th those that fear him."

with the Almighty, he who is eter-  
nally your testimony cometh the testi-  
mony of thunders, and of lightnings, of  
floods, and of tempests. The sea and  
the land roar, and heaving themselves  
up from their bounds—Of scourges of sick-

**The Mormons in Utah.**

A remarkable fact is this of Mormonism, from whatever point of view it is considered. A sect whose doctrines are pronounced absurd and immoral by those who have explored them with care, and it may be presumed with impartial intelligence; whose community is refused an abode among the Christian citizens of Illinois, and compelled to flee to the wilderness, not only founds there a flourishing State, but makes converts in all parts of Christendom. And these converts are by no means from the out-courings of society, but are substantial, sober, industrious people, not highly educated, but generally, as far as we can judge from those we have known, well endowed with common sense and practical judgment of affairs. Indeed the success of the Salt Lake Colony would seem to prove that the great body of the Mormons are persons of energy and capacity. What is it that brings such men to the Mormon Church? Is it that spirit of religious fanaticism which is said to prompt adherence to the greatest absurdities, provided they arrogate to themselves a supernatural character? Or is it some depraved and perverted instinct of the heart seeking justification for immorality under the sanctions of religion? Or is it something more and different from these? We con-

ly receiving accessions of men who, apart

meanwhile the Colony in Utah is constantly receiving accessions of men who, apart from their peculiar religious and moral po-

meanwhile the Colony in Utah is constantly receiving accessions of men who, apart from their peculiar religious and moral notions, would be a gain to any community. A great number of English artisans have already reached this country, or are now leaving their native home, on their way to join the Colony. On the continent of Europe the ardent labors of the Mormon missionaries—and we know of no missionaries more enthusiastic and devoted to their work—seem to be hardly less successful. They have made proselytes wherever they have gone, and they appear to have gone everywhere. In Denmark and Sweden we hear of them, and of an increase in the number of "Saints" consequent upon their labors. Yesterday they came into our hands the first number of the *Etoile du Deseret*, an occasional publication issued at Paris in defence of their doctrines. Its Editor says it "will have the advantage of giving instruction and some consolations to the brethren of Italy, of Switzerland, and the Channel Islands, who understand the French language, as well as to the brethren of France."

All these proselytes to Mormonism turn their faces toward the Great Valley as to the chosen abode of their faith. There reside its chiefs, and its sacred writings are preserved, and there they can practice its observances without let or hindrance. For the present the spread of Mormonism in Europe tends only to build up that Colony, and such it would appear must continue to be the case. Nowhere in the Old World would such a sect be allowed to establish itself; even in the New it had to seek in the Desert a place for its habitations.

The people of the United States can, in a commercial and political sense, only be benefited by the growth of this remarkable people. They occupy a region which, but for them, would long have remained uncultivated.

ruined and dimproved. Lying half way, as it were, between the Atlantic and Pacific, its settlement at this early period is of the highest consequence in shaping the destinies of the Continent, and holding the East and West firmly united. Through their means the opening of rapid communication between the States on each side will be greatly accelerated. And while they are forced by the exigencies of their position, and their own honorable instinct of independence, to provide for their own wants by establishing among themselves the various branches of mechanical and manufacturing industry, their commerce will be of greater and greater value to the seaboard States. One might almost explain that here is a great Providential end of their existence. And whatever may have been the difficult

ies attending their residence at Nauvoo, they have since then proved themselves patriotic citizens of the Republic and we see not how in their present position, they are danger of ever being assailed by hostile or intolerant neighbors. It is certainly a striking illustration of the genius of our Government, and of the liberal spirit of the age, that a Mormon Delegate will take his seat in the next Congress, and that in due time we shall see Mormon members in both Houses. Two or three centuries ago such heretics would have been burned or hanged for the culpability of their belief. It is certainly a more profitable as well as humane way to leave religious errors wherever they exist, to time and the progress of intelligence, and to open to the citizen every avenue of honor and usefulness without regard to the nature of his convictions on supernatural subjects.

A DESPERATE RESOLVE.—You can't ruin ourselves by advertising.—The Lockport Daily Courier says: "There is a legend that a merchant once determined to ruin himself by squandering his money in advertising; but he found that the more he advertised the richer he grew, until at last he was obliged to give up in despair of ever effecting his purpose in that way."

Horace Greely gives a description in his paper of a newly invented brick he has seen in London. It is so moulded as to be hollow in the centre, whereby the transmission of moisture through a wall composed of this brick is prevented, and the dampness often complained of in brick houses precluded. The brick is larger than those usually made,

**Pacific Railroad.**

We clip the following from the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 19th ult., which shows the deep interest felt, and the energetic measures entered in by the citizens of that place; to carry out the part, of this laudable and enterprising undertaking:

**OFFICE OF PACIFIC RAILROAD.**  
June 18th, 1851.

The Board of Directors of the Pacific Railroad, at their meeting held this day, proceeded to locate the first division of the road. The various surveyed routes and estimated costs of the same having been presented and explained by Mr. James P. Kirkwood, Chief Engineer. Mr. Lucas offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the route through Cheateau Pond Valley and the Valley of the Pecos, to the Merrimac Valley, and up the Valley for a distance of about thirty-nine miles from St. Louis, commencing in St. Louis at Fourteenth Street, be adopted as the first division of the Pacific Railroad.

The yeas and nays were demanded on this resolution, and the result was as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bridge, Hagen, Harrison, Kennett, Lebacumze, Lucas, Walsh and Yeatman—9—Nays—none.

The entire Board present and voting.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, the resolution adopting the route of the first division of the Pacific Railroad, and the vote thereon, were directed to be published in the daily paper of St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Kennett, the following resolution in relation to calls on stock in the Pacific Railroad, was adopted.

*Resolved*, That not exceeding thirty per cent upon the capital stock of the Company shall be called in any one year during the construction of the road.

The foregoing are correct extracts from the minutes of the Board of Directors of the

The foregoing are correct extracts from the minutes of the Board Directors of the Pacific Railroad, and are furnished by the authority for publication.

A. S. MITCHELL,  
Secretary Pacific Railroad.

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### Pacific Rail Road Located.

It will be seen from the proceedings of the Board of Directors published this morning that at their meeting yesterday, they located thirty-nine miles of the road, running westwardly from this City. The road is begin at Fourteenth Street, in the Valley Chouteau's Pond, and will run thence westwardly through the Valley, until it reaches the vicinity of the Rock Spring, about three miles from the Court House. It will then wind to the South, around the high ground on the left until it strikes the old Manchester road, about 300 yards beyond where the new Manchester road diverges from the old one. It will cross the old road at this point and will run for some distance south of the new road; it will then cross the new road and run for some distance on the north of it. A short distance east of Sutton's, (which is about 6 miles from the City), it will again cross the new road to the south, and will run thence in a south west direction to Dougherty's Ferry on the Merrimac, about

It will run thence up the Valley of the Merrimac, on the north side of the river, a considerable distance. Beyond that, we are not sufficiently acquainted with the localities to give the precise route.

We learn that ground will be broken on the 4th of July, in the commencement of the work—a fit day to commemorate an event so important to Missouri.

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**MORE TERRITORY.**—Some of the Californians seem quite restless. While one party are anxious to make a decent on Lower California and turn Mazatlan into the capital of a new State, others propose to wrest the rich state of Sonora, lying on the gulf of California between 27d. and 33d. north latitude, as to Americanise them both. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo will put a bar, it is thought, to all hope of being annexed to the Union.

**Female Influence.**

Under God, I owe my education ; nay, a  
 that I have, been, or am, to the council and  
 tutelage of a pious mother. It was peace  
 by her sainted spirit, her monitory voice that  
 first taught my young heart to feel there  
 was danger in the intoxicating cup, and that  
 safety lay in abstinence.

"As no one is indebted more than myself  
 to the kind influence in question, so no one  
 more fully realizes how decisively it bears  
 upon the destinies of others. Full well I  
 know, that by woman came the apostasy of  
 Adam, and by woman the recovery through  
 Jesus. It was woman that embued the  
 mind and formed the character of Moses, Is-  
 rael's deliverer. It was woman that led  
 the choir, and gave back the response of the  
 triumphal procession which went forth to  
 celebrate the timbrels on the banks of the  
 Red Sea, the overthrow of Pharaoh. It was  
 woman who put Ciso to flight, and composed  
 the song of Deborah and Barak, the son of  
 Apinon, and judge in righteousness, for  
 years the tribes of Israel. It was woman  
 that defeated the wicked counsels of Haman,  
 delivered righteous Mordecai, and saved the  
 whole people from their utter dissolution.

And not to speak of Semiramis at Baby-  
 lon, of Catherine of Russia, or of those Queens  
 of England whose joyous reigns constitute  
 the brightest period of British history, or  
 her, the young and loyal, the patron of learn-  
 ing and morals who now adorns the thron-  
 the sea-tri-isles ; not now to speak of those  
 there are others of more sacred character  
 of whom it were admissible even now to  
 speak.

The scepter of empire is not the scepter  
 that best befits the hand of a woman ; nor







## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1851.

## Election.

The Election on Monday last resulted in the election of Thomas Burdick, County Judge; A. M. Smith, Sheriff; Lake Johnson, Recorder; Egbert, Coroner; D. R. Williams, Sup. of Highways; J. W. Bell, Constable. The above without opposition. It is probable M. L. Benson elected Surveyor, with a small majority.

## Letter From George A. Smith.

PARSON, IRON COUNTY.

May 17th, 1851.

To the Editor of the Guardian:

DEAR SIR:—I have for some time pursued giving you a description of this Valley, where the past winter a settlement was formed, County organized, &c. If you think it worthy a place in the columns of your valuable paper, you are at liberty to publish it.

The Colony forming this settlement, arrived at this point, two hundred and fifty miles South from Great Salt Lake City, the 14th of January last, and were composed of upwards of one hundred men, with many families, used to the mountains and the climate; after a cold and toilsome journey, across the different ranges of mountains in the winter season, we found ourselves in a beautiful Valley, spread out in length almost as far as the eye could reach, and of varied extent in width, surrounded by lofty mountains, covered with pine and cedar evergreens; watered by many streams flowing from the mountains, giving to us a scenery, bold in its outline, and beautiful in its aspect. After passing a number of streams we located ourselves at this place, and began our operations, opening roads into the country, making preparations for building a town, and preparing for the approaching Spring. The season in part favored us, and every man laid to with his might with the facilities around him to lay the foundation for a prosperous settlement; and at this time it looks as though the work of years had been accomplished.

In our explorations into the Canyons, we found abundance of the finest quality of Pine timber, of so large size, that scarcely enough timber could be found without difficulty to build the houses composing the town, which looks rather like a large town than a fort. We found the soil of the best quality, varying in color, probably made by wash from the mountains which are principally composed of Lime Rock, Clay, Sandstone, (red and white,) and Iron Rocks. This soil is pronounced by our farmers to be of the best quality; called in the States Lime Land; but this is a better quality. From the opening of the canyons, the land has a gradual slope about six miles to a Lake, which is about sixteen miles long by two or three miles in width, called by the Indians "Burrovan" lying near the base of the opposite mountains; the Lake is strongly impregnated with Salt, Sulphates, Magnesia, &c., and has no visible outlet. Wood is here found in abundance near hand, with Lime Rock, Stone Coal, Magnesia, Iron Ore, Plaster of Paris, Alum, Salt Stone for building, &c., which indicate strongly that this will be among the largest settlements in the mountains. There has already been many additions to our numbers, and our fort is nearly completed, and will afford us all the protection necessary. There has been already one thousand acres of grain sown, the most of which is up and looks fine; our vegetables are also in a fine appearance, and all indicate a bounteous harvest. The streams North and South of this point are large enough to afford many valuable mill sites, and also water many thousand acres of land. The stream called Cold Creek, eleven miles South, is the largest in the Valley, the land about it is very fertile, the canyons well filled with wood and timber, here is found some of the finest quality of timber, and from appearance, will be in abundance. In this vicinity is large quantities of Magnesia from the rocks, yielding not less than seventy-five per cent. The mountains seem composed of Salt Ore; here is also found Salt Ponds of considerable extent, affording a beautiful specimen of Salt. The country generally is well watered, and every facility seems to offer inducements for the enterprising, and industries, and bids fair in a few years to become not only populous, but where will be found the wealth of long established nations, with that peace and happiness only enjoyed by those inured to carry out the principles of liberty guaranteed by their Fathers. We have a saw mill in operation, and preparations are making for a Grist Mill, which will also soon be in operation; others will be built the coming season, affording the sufferer every convenience for his comfort. The base of the mountains and the valleys, afford one vast range for cattle and herds, the grass being of a very nutritious quality. Other settlements will probably be formed this and the coming season, and the country will soon be covered with a dense population.

The large amount of emigration coming in will produce a home market for our surplus grain, and all the manufactured articles of iron or wood will be easily sold, in these valleys, thus reducing the price of all manufactured articles brought from the States.

Governor Young and suit, are now on a visit to this Valley, and appear highly pleased with its location, and the many facilities it possesses. The climate is good, and none complain of ill health, all are in fine spirits, with every prospect of success.

This City is called Parson.  
Respectfully I remain,  
Yours, &c.

GEORGE A. SMITH.

Indians.

What is the reason so many Indians are tolerated about the town and seem to have many sympathies? The Curse of the Abolitionist shall rest upon the house or individual that encourages them to stay on this side of the river. It is well known that those who side with the worst thieves in the world, and who tolerate them about his house or place of business, incur estimation, and it is to them of their people. A man will not keep a hawk or a dog about his house.

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St. Joseph, July 26th, 1851.

EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN:

SIR:—In the Guardian, some week or two since I noticed an article in relation to the great self-styled General Sutherland, in which you described the man, and spoke of his character so correctly, that I wish to express to you my admiration of your course, and not mine alone, but of this whole community. The same man of whom you spoke in that article, has been amongst us. He introduced himself here in a similar manner to that which he introduced himself in Kansasville. He would have had one believe that it was he who upheld our Government; and that to his wisdom we were indebted for all the blessings we enjoy. In his deportment here he was ungentlemanly and insulting, insulting even to females, upon whom he would intrude his company without invitation or ceremony. This conduct could not fail to render him detestable to every one.

He may and perhaps will, talk about you and your people wherever he goes, (he did not fail to do here,) but I think it will be of but little consequence to your people, especially if you follow him with a few articles like the one above alluded to. To give you some idea of the respect they had for him in this community, it will just be necessary to say that he was egged while delivering a public lecture here.

You are the only one who has come out and told the truth about the egotistical old scamp; and I can assure you that the Guardian containing the Sutherland article, has been read by almost every citizen of our town and county. You not only done your duty in so speaking of him, but you have enlightened the minds of many, who were not acquainted with the character, who had so basely slandered you.

VIRGINIUS.

For the Guardian.

KANEVILLE, August 8th, 1850.

Liquor Law.

Mr. Editor:—As frequent complaints come to me, of the violation of this law, and as I understand, I am censured for not putting the law in force, against such a violator; I thought it would be nothing put right to correct the minds of those who may be misled on this subject, and do myself the justice to which I consider I am entitled.

It is well known by all who are acquainted with me, that I do not frequent those places commonly known as "Drum Shops," consequently, I would not be a very good witness in case of a prosecution, and no prosecution can be sustained without witnesses.

Those who come to me with complaints, have universally refused to make affidavit to their reports; yet they say it ought to be attended to, and wish me to do it. What consistency!

Who does not know that I can do nothing without proof. Are those who know of these things, and who consider them wrong; anxious to testify to what they know, that the law may be executed. If they are, I hope they will not trouble me any more on the subject. If any man comes to me with a report of a breach of the laws in future, in any case where he knows the facts, and refuses to make an affidavit to it, I shall conclude he is not telling me the truth, or is necessary; and certainly every person can see that he is at least willing to impose a burden upon me, which he is unwilling to touch with one of his fingers. How unreasonable it is, to expect the prosecutor without evidence, what they are unwilling to do with all the evidence necessary to establish any fact, if their own words are to be relied upon.

I am sorry to learn that there are some among us who are violating this law with apparent indifference, from whom it would be supposed, better things might be expected, and who ought to be way-marks to others.

And now to conclude, I call on all good citizens, who know of any breach of the laws, to come forward and give their testimony, and thereby aid the execution of the law, and bring offenders to justice.

Yours very respectfully,

A. McRAE,

Sheriff, Pott. Co., Iowa.

For the Frontier Guardian.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Kaneville, held in the County Buildings, on Friday the 15th ult., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

On motion Joseph E. Johnson, was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and Evan M. Greene Clerk.

Remarks were made by George W. Harris and Daniel Mackintosh, relative to the propriety of entering into certain measures for cleaning the streets, yards, houses, &c., in this town forthwith.

The Chairman proposed that a committee be appointed to investigate the general incorporation law, and report.

The Clerk read the law upon the subject, from the revised code; consequently no further action was taken upon said proposition.

The Chairman then proposed that a committee for cleanliness, or Board of Health, be appointed by this meeting, to see that houses, yards, and streets were kept clean, that manure, or any other obnoxious matter collected about dwellings or in the streets, were removed immediately; and that every citizen who would not comply with said rules, be reported to the Chairman of said Board, so that their names might appear before the public.

On motion it was voted that seven men be appointed to constitute a Board of Health, and that these seven, have the charge of seeing that the health of the citizens is not in jeopardy, in consequence of filth, or any other substance causing an unpleasant effluvia to arise in, or about the dwellings of any of the inhabitants.

On motion, G. C. Penitlen and B. M. Greene, were appointed to superintend Greene Street; Daniel R. Williams, Lake Johnson, and Joseph E. Johnson, Main

Street; Daniel Mackintosh, and Charles H. Bassett, Hyde Street.

The views of many of the citizens were expressed, relative to hogs being free commoners, &c.; whereupon a motion was made and carried, that swine would not be permitted to ramble about town, and in the streets at large.

Daniel Mackintosh suggested the propriety of burning in the morning any and every species of matter collected in the streets; such as chips, straw, hay, and such like—accepted.

On motion the meeting adjourned till Friday, the 18th, at 4 o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

From the Deseret News, of May 31st.

About three hours after the arrival of the mail on the 24th, Pres'ts. Young and Kimball, and the accompanying party, were received in our midst in excellent health and spirits, with demonstrations of joy, from their visit to Utah, San Pete, and Iron counties. Those who went out sick returned home well. Health, happiness, and prosperity pervade all the settlements of the Saints that have been visited. We hear many parts of the country very highly spoken of. The crops look well, and bid fair at all the settlements, and the labors of the brethren have been unremitting. The planning of the fort, and public grounds and houses; and the general execution of business manifested by Elder George A. Smith, and the brethren with him at Iron County; for safety, convenience, and profit, are represented as unequalled, and do great credit to their projector and executors. We hope to give more particulars hereafter.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 16th, 1851. Government has signified to France that the independence of the Sandwich Islands must be preserved—that hostile interference will not be permitted.

Further Foreign Intelligence, by the steamer Europa.

We have Wilmer & Smith's Times, of the 14th, which came out in the Europa. The telegraph has anticipated most of the news of interest:

THE LOST NAVIGATORS—A GLEAM OF HOPE.—The report that a cairn of stones, raised by Sir John Franklin's expedition, had been discovered in Jones's Sound in 1846, by the Prince of Wales whaler, says the Liverpool Times, of the 14th, has received within a few days very distinct confirmation, rendering the statement by far the most important—presumptive or otherwise—which has yet reached us.

William Miller, a seaman on board the Prince of Wales, states, on oath, that he was on board that boat (whaler) in 1846, when, early in September, during very thick weather, they entered (as they believed) Lancaster Sound, and steered west, advancing slowly. The fog continued heavy for some days, when it suddenly lifted, and high land was seen on the left hand side, over the mast-head. The captain, being at first doubtful if it was the loom of icebergs or of land, sent a boat off to ascertain the fact, and of this party William Miller formed one. He states that on landing the marks of shoe prints were distinctly visible in the mud, above high water mark; close by was a small cooking place blackened by fire, and a little further on, a well built cairn, about four or five feet high, of which the party pulled away a few stones, but being recalled by a signal from the ship, which was being driven in shore by the current, were compelled to return on board immediately.

It was believed by the master of the Prince of Wales, the veteran Lee, of Hull, that he had advanced in a westerly course up this sound, a distance of nearly 150 miles, under the impression that he was in the Lancaster Sound; but this belief was removed on making his way onward, and the doubt confirmed by passing (to the southward) the wide opening and well-known head-lands of Lancaster Sound.

It became evident that he had been in the hitherto unexplored and more northern sound, named after Alderman Jones, a passenger which, it has been believed, landed directly into the sea north of Perry Island. William Miller further declared that, at this point, the passage widened, and that an open sea with islands lay before them.

It is impossible to entertain any doubt that this cairn indicated the fact that some of Sir John Franklin's party have visited the spot in question; and we can have no hesitation in asserting that beneath the pile so carefully raised is deposited the distinct information of his past progress and future intention.

For the Guardian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDIAN: Sir:—Thinking it might be a favor to the citizens of Kaneville, to know the law regulating "Lost Goods and ESTAYS," I quote the following. "Any person taking up any stray beast, or finding any money or personal property, shall proceed therewith as follows:

"If the property does not exceed ten dollars in value, the finder shall put up two written advertisements containing a notice of the finding, and description of the property in two public places in the Township where it was found, and file one such notice in the County office, and if no owner appears within six months of advertisement, and prove his property and the reasonable charges, the property shall vest in the finder." If the property exceed ten and does not exceed thirty dollars in value, the finder shall within five days after finding, appear before a Justice of the Peace of the County, the County Judge or Clerk, and make a written statement setting forth the time and place of the finding, and general description of the property, and the officer shall issue his warrant appointing two disinterested persons to examine and to report under their hands an appraisement, with an accurate description of the property setting forth all marks which may assist to identify it. The report shall be sworn to by the appraisers, and by the finder also, as to state that the property named in it, is all which he has found, and that neither the property,

nor any mark on the same has been altered or defaced by him, or by any other person with his knowledge; the Justice shall return the statement of the finder, his warrant, and the report of the appraisers with the affidavit, to the County office and the Clerk shall enter them at large in a book to be kept for that purpose, and shall post a notice of the finders statement, and the appraisers report on the door of the Court House, and the finder shall give such notice as before directed. If the property is appraised at more than ten and not more than thirty dollars, and no owner appears and proves his property, and pays the charges within nine months from the filing the papers with the Clerk, the property shall vest with the finder on his paying the costs of the above proceedings and not before.

Any Stallion or Jack, Bull, Boar, or Ram running at large, shall be accounted an estray."

## Fashion.

Clear the Track for Pant—s and Tassels. We confess that we were somewhat taken unawares, by our correspondent, L., on the latest Ladies' fashion; but like all other rational beings we learn by the things that we suffer; and feel the impression more sensibly, than any other way; therefore, we have been on the outlook for the Department of Fashion ever since.

## A La Caprice.

Gents Attention! A new style for Gentlemen's dress, made its appearance lately, in Mounmouth, Illinois. It is a Sack Coat reaching to the hips, with Pants closely fitting the body and limbs, and fastened at the knee, after the manner of the Old Style, with long stockings to match. Tassels are attached to each knee, which complete the suit. Who is the warrior that will turn out Caprice, as a match for our Bloomers? Would't they look pretty? We wait to see.

Timon in speaking of gossips, says they have got a happy faculty of marrying everybody out themselves.

## LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining on hand in the Post Office at Kaneville, June 30, 1851.

Algar, Thomas  
Alford, Wm  
Ayers, Kail  
Anderson, John  
Avery, Joseph H.  
Abel, Clinton  
B. H.  
Brace, Anna M.  
Burkhardt, Calvin P.  
Blakey, Wm  
Bullock, Samuel S.  
Brown, C. B.  
Bess, John F. or Judy Lee, Wm  
King, Wm  
Bills, Albert  
Brower, Joseph  
Barnum, Mary Ann  
Brecht, Richard  
Moore, Ed B.  
Brooking, Samuel T.  
Brancher, James  
Benn, Wm  
Bacon, Warren  
De. ch, Orson G.  
Bolivar, John  
Bird, Thos.  
Baker, W. H.  
Burchell, John B.  
Brent, Wm  
Bridgford, James  
Bromley, Joseph C.  
Bagley, Daniel  
Bird, Jas  
C. C.  
Chester, Charles  
Chapman, Wm  
Chapman, Thos  
Chapman, Wm  
Chase, Mrs. Elizabeth  
Cotton, Avey  
Clark, Matthew M.  
Condit, Sylvanus  
Callison, Miss Margaret  
Crawford, James  
Cutter, Jesse M.  
Clark, G. W. or A.  
Consett, Miss Betsey  
Carroll, Wm, T.  
Dukan, Angelina  
Davis, Hylen  
Daly, Andrew  
Donnelly, Wm  
Davison, C. T.  
Denny, Peter  
Dani, George R.  
Dolphin, Anron  
Davison, Elizabeth  
Pastely, Jacob  
Edgitt, Wm  
Edgitt, John H.  
Eggle, John  
Evans, Mrs. Candia  
Eicher, John C.  
Evans, Mrs. Polly  
Evans, Horace  
Lampy, Lewis  
Francist, W. F.  
France, Abner  
G.  
Galloway, Jas. C.  
Gordon, Thos. H.  
Gleason, Daniel  
Gifford, Henry David  
Giles, Thos.  
Giles, Thos.  
Hendrickson, Simon  
Holt, James  
Hicks, Geo  
Hawkins, Leo  
Hickox, Eaton  
Herrington, G. W. or Lov  
H. mald, Moses  
H. a. mald, V.  
Heath, Michael A.  
Hendy, Joseph H.  
Howard, Alonzo  
Hampton, Thos  
Hood, James  
Haws, Elijah  
Harling, Dwight  
Hays, Pallaader  
Henderson, Sarah  
Hill, Alexander  
Hallett, Matannah  
Hyde, John  
Henderson, Nancy M.  
Hall, Joseph H.  
Hall, Wm S.  
Johnson, Fred  
Johnson, John  
Jones, Wm  
Jackson, Moses R.  
Jenkins, Evan J.  
Jolly, Wm P.  
Kelley, Alex  
Kerstam, Wm L.  
Kearnes, Hamilton  
Kinkoad, Jas  
L. L.  
Locke, Wm M.  
Leeman, Wm  
Laid, Truman  
Littlewood, Martin  
Lusk, John  
Lewie, John  
Livermore, Jonas  
Lynch, Wm  
Lynn, Geo.  
Lewman, Maria L.  
M. M.  
Mecham, Jeremiah  
Black, Ed B.  
Marcell, Clara  
Aluzzy, Dwight  
Matthews, Wm  
Morry, Abraham  
Margates, Thos  
Moore, Bithard  
Martin, Sam'l G.  
Miller, Elijah or John  
Mackell, Robt  
Martin, Wm  
Martin, Eleanor S.  
McIntosh, Phoebe  
Mastin, Mary  
Mudge, D.  
Marsh, Cyprina  
Marrell, Donald  
N.  
Nowham, Joseph  
Norton, Adam I.  
Norton, Dan'l  
Nights, Martha  
O.  
Odle, Mrs. Wm  
P.  
Post, Ezra  
Pulphiser, Polly  
Phipps, Morris  
Pugh, Horrolog  
Parker, Martin  
Perry, Isaac  
Perry, Isaac  
Perry, Isaac  
Rausford, Marvin A.  
Roberts, Alonzo  
Roberts, Mrs. Gwenn  
Randell, Richard  
Randell, John  
Rogynolia, Hiram  
Roberts, Wm  
Rogers, Bully R.  
Ruston, Mary  
Rust, Jacob T.  
S.  
Skinner, Richard  
Stump, Joseph  
Smith, J. G.  
Stow, J. P.  
Savage, D. B.  
Stannum, Lucetia  
Stannum, South  
Smith, John Pearson  
Shannon, John  
Soper, Samuel  
Stewart, Charles  
Stadwick, Mary  
Story, Cornelius D.  
T.  
Tyler, Oscar  
Taylor, Geo  
Turner, Geo  
Togler, Wm  
Togler, Wm M.  
Twissell, Mary  
Taylor, Lucinda H.  
U.  
U. mald, Moses  
V.  
Victory, Frank  
W.  
Wilson, Samuel  
Wilks, John  
Williams, Joseph  
Williams, Robert  
Williams, Andrew J.  
Williams, John D.  
Wilkins, John  
West, Saml  
Walker, Wm  
Ware, Wm  
Woodford, Hiram  
Williams, John  
Warren, D. E. W.  
Whitman, Josiah  
Williams, Alexander  
Whits, A. W.  
Walker, Thos  
Whiter, Sally M.  
Whiting, Cordelia E.  
Wichers, Am  
Watkins, Wm  
Wadsworth, Allick

At Council Point, July 24th, 1851, GEORGE W. Whitson of James and Mary Matthews, aged 3 months and 18 days.

In this town, on Monday, the 4th inst, of consumption, LEONARD WILFORD, son of William and J. G. Goodrich, of Haverhill, Mass, aged 6 years.

## ST. JOSEPH BAKERY.

At St. Joseph, Mo.  
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.  
ROBERT LADD.  
HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nutmegs, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on July street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

ST. N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter, crackers, pies, cakes, oranges, lemons, fruits, nutmegs, coffee, sugar, tobacco, coffee, sugar, elder, catnip, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, too numerous to mention, by  
ROBERT LADD.  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—6m

CITY BAKERY  
and  
CONFECTIONARY.  
To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.  
THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER, CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills  
St. Joseph, Mo.  
E. BRYANT.  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1851.—6m

ST. JOSEPH  
EATING SALOON.  
THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the South-west cor. of Main and Hobdoun streets, St. Joseph, Mo., where they may find hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nutmegs, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton (C. op. with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, at any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer, Come and See.  
WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,  
March 7, 1851.—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,  
Main Street, Kaneville, Iowa.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of  
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.  
WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment of goods, as we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants, that they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS, better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of  
SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE,  
Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of  
Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,  
well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices, and repaired to order.  
All kinds of job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.  
Kaneville, March 7, 1851.—4t

Establis on Short Notice! A Variety of other Good Things!!  
JOHN ORMOND'S  
Confectionery and Eating House, Main Street, Kaneville, Iowa.  
THE Subscriber, respectfully, returns his thanks to the citizens of Kaneville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, as he is legally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.  
Kaneville, June 13th, 1851

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.  
THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chills Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kaneville, Iowa.  
Kaneville, June 13, 1851.

Heur Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!  
MEMORIS. C. VOORHIS & CO.  
HAVE just rec'd. direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of Tin Ware, which they now offer for sale at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

Sign of THE MAMMOTH A.  
Kaneville, June 13th, 1851.

JOHNSON'S  
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND  
BONEST PILLS.  
THESE best medicine that can be used in the U. S. for Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, enlivening and Alleviating, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventive. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at  
JOHNSON'S STORE.  
Kaneville, June 13, 1851.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BAL-SAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.  
THESE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colic, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrophulous, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kaneville.  
Sign of the Golden Mortar.  
Kaneville, June 13, 1851.

C. G. MARTIN } 1851 { W. R. MARTIN, }  
St. Louis, } New York.  
MARTIN & BROTHER,  
WHOLESALE,  
CLOTHING  
WAREHOUSE,  
No. 118  
Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri,  
—AND—  
NO. 113 BROADWAY,  
NEW YORK.

DEALERS IN READY MADE CLOTHING  
Will find it greatly to their advantage to call at the above establishments and look through our stocks, before purchasing. We promise to show them the largest and most complete assortment in the East or West, and will sell at lower prices than any other house. TERMS LIBERAL.  
St. Louis, March 7, 1851.—6m

ST. JOSEPH BAKERY.  
At St. Joseph, Mo.  
Hard Bread and Butter Crackers.  
ROBERT LADD.  
HAS a large lot of the very best of GROCERIES—such as cheese, fruits, coffee, sugar, nutmegs, pickles, and sauces. Also good whisky, brandy, wine, and the very best old Bourbon, can be had at the above establishment at all times. Robert Ladd, living many years in Cincinnati, Ohio, and coming to the Western Country, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage from the surrounding country. R. L. thinks, if they will give him a call, the first time that they will be satisfied afterwards. The building is one store from the Bridge on July street, St. Joseph, and the nearest BOAT STORE to the landing.

ST. N. B. Can be had at the store, hard bread, butter, crackers, pies, cakes, oranges, lemons, fruits, nutmegs, coffee, sugar, tobacco, coffee, sugar, elder, catnip, pickles, oysters, sardines, and many other notions, too



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

For the Guardian.  
To S. A. W.

"T was meant for thee, when all look'd dark,  
And ev'ry friend my childhood knew,  
Shrink from the slight and vent'rous bark  
As reckless through the waves it flew—  
Unshaken still, to keep thy faith,  
And through each gloomy storm that came,  
To shield me, in thy pray'rs from scath,  
To keep me, in thy words from blame.  
When narrow fears beset the base,  
And selfish hopes of avarice the mean,  
"T was love alone, whose gentle face,  
Look'd still unchanged through all the scene,  
And with the darkness of the hour,  
Thy truth but more conspicuous shone,  
As some sweet star, when clouds have power,  
Looks proudly out from Heaven alone!  
Shall I not love thee, evermore,  
Thou more than planet guide to me,  
Whose gentle light, on sea and shore,  
Still spoke thy true heart's constancy!  
Oh, be time's changes what they will,  
"They cannot change that sleep less thought,  
That tells—that teaches of the still,  
By thee, forevermore, still taught.  
Pleasant Grove, Fremont County."

## Life and its Struggles.

When crushed by fortune's stern control,  
Or envy's blighting breath,  
When keen despair is in thy soul,  
And thou dost long for death;  
Rouse up; life hath its sunny-side  
All is not dark and drear;  
Rouse up; and, arm'd with honest pride,  
Resolve to persevere.  
Let fortune frown, its tide may turn;  
Life is not always sad;  
And dark despair, Oh nobly spurn,  
And thou shalt yet be glad.  
Go forth, O youth! Heaven's arch of blue  
Regard not envy now;  
But be to thine own manhood true,  
With an unflinching brow.

Stand up, and know thyself a man,  
And boldly round the look,  
And see in Heaven's arch of blue,  
A wide mysterious book;  
Yet read within its sapphire page,  
"This truth, to cheer thy heart,"  
Press on, and live but for thy age,  
And nobly bear thy part.

So for each hour of keen despair,  
The future brings the joy,  
Let not thine own heart be thy snare,  
Let not thy manhood cloy;  
But ever forward, ever bold,  
Press on—press on, and know,  
Life hath its pleasures to unfold,  
Even with its weight of woe.

## MISCELLANY.

## Fourth of July in South Carolina.

The birthday of this united nation seems to have furnished the chivalry with an occasion of controversy as to how it should be observed, or whether it should be observed at all. Mr. Rhett, we perceive by the *Mercury*, was to deliver an oration on that day in Charleston. Several of the provincial papers counsel that the festival should be studiously ignored, as having no significance to the chivalry under their existing relations to the rest of the Union; and one journal goes so far as to suggest, that the feast shall be celebrated by the commission of an act of solemn and frightful perjury—by each son of South Carolina, in imitation of the old Roman, laying his hand upon the altar, and swearing, by the throne of God, to maintain an eternal hostility to the constitution and union of these States!

We do not wonder at the uneasy sensations manifested in South Carolina, at the approach of the anniversary of our independence. The consciousness of treason to that Union which resulted from the cruel sacrifices, the imminent personal hazards, and uncalculating patriotism, of our illustrious forefathers, must have rendered the image of Independence Day a Banquo's ghost to Mr. Barnwell Rhett and all his company. What could a South Carolina orator say on such an occasion? What but a miserable caricature of patriotism could he display, whose State allegiance leads him to deny constitutional obligations and federal ties? What a contradiction of the spirit of the day would be a labored attempt to justify political mutiny, by the allegation of imaginary wrongs and anticipated invasions of prerogative! Most uncomfortable to any sensitive secessionist must be the reminiscences of that day! What discord would such a spirit find in Yankee Doodle! What want of artificial beauty in the Star-Spangled Banner! And what logical incoherence in the reasoning of the Declaration of Independence!—Tribune.

A Circular of the Postmaster General concerning Postage stamps says: "To facilitate the pre-payment of postage upon letters and packages, postage stamps of the following denominations are provided and furnished by the Postmaster General, pursuant to the 3d section of the act to reduce and modify the rates of postage in the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1851, viz:

No. 1, printed in black, representing the head of Washington, of the denomination of 12 cents.

No. 2, printed in red, representing the head of Washington in profile, of the denomination of 3 cents.

No. 3, printed in blue, representing the head of Franklin in profile, of the denomination of 1 cent.

These stamps will be furnished to one or more of the principal postmasters in each county who will be required to supply the other postmasters in their respective vicinities upon being paid for the amounts furnished.

The present five and ten cent stamps are useless after the 30th day of June, and such Postmasters as are authorized to sell stamps are directed to redeem such as are presented.

## Bloomerism.

A man was seen near Broadway Saturday morning in petticoats, and with a bonnet on. When asked by the police why he wore this costume he replied, "My wife has taken my clothes, and I have taken hers."

## Why should a Man Swear.

I can conceive of no reason why he should, but of ten reasons why he should not.  
1. It is mean. A man of high moral standing would almost as soon steal a sheep as to swear.  
2. It is vulgar; altogether too mean for a decent man.  
3. It is cowardly; implying a fear of not being believed or obeyed.  
4. It is ungentlemanly. A gentleman, according to Webster, is a genteel man. Well-bred—refined. Such a one will no more swear than go into the streets to throw mud with a clod-hopper.  
5. It is indecent; offensive to delicacy and extremely unfit for human ears.  
6. It is foolish. "Want of decency is want of sense."—Pope.  
7. It is abusive. To the mind which conceives the oath, to the tongue which utters it, and to the person at whom it is aimed.  
8. It is venomous; showing a man's heart to be a nest of vipers, and every time he swears one of them sticks out of his head.  
9. It is contemptible; forfeiting the respect of all the wise and good.  
10. It is wicked; violating the divine law, and provoking the displeasure of Him who will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain.

"How beautiful falls  
From human lips that blessed word Forgiveness;  
Forgiveness! 'tis the attribute of God—  
The sound which openeth heaven; renews again  
On earth lost Eden's faded bloom, and flings  
Hope's halcyon halo o'er the waste of life.  
'Tis happy he whose heart has been so schooled  
In the meek lessons of humanity  
That he can give it utterance; it imparts  
Celestial grandeur to the human soul,  
And maketh man an angel."

A locomotive constructed by a journeyman engineer, for traveling on ordinary roads, arrived recently at La Villette, France. It travels, it is said, at the rate of from twenty-five to thirty leagues an hour; is of simple construction, an consumes little fuel. The locomotive came from Picardy, and all along the route the inventor was received with enthusiasm. On passing through Beauvais, he received the congratulation of the Prefect and other authorities, and the people carried him in triumph.

## Virtues of Milk.

It is a most perfect diet. Nothing like it—it contains curd which is necessary for the development and formation of muscle—butter for the production of an adequate supply of fat; sugar to feed the respiration, and thereby add warmth to the body; the phosphates of lime and magnesia, the peroxide of iron, the chlorides of potassium and soda, with the free soda, required to give solidity and strength to the bone, together with the saline particles so essentially necessary for other parts of the body. It contains lactic acid, or the acid of milk, which chemists inform us is the acid of the gastric juice, so requisite for the proper dissolving of our food in the stomach. It is therefore obvious that milk should be chemically correct in all its constituents, and that its beneficial effects on the constitution should not be neutralized by adulteration. "It is," I repeat proudly states, "the true type of all food." How necessary, therefore, is it that it should be pure; otherwise this wonderful and wise provision of providence would be a curse rather than a blessing.—Bugg's Observation on Milk.

For the Guardian.  
Modern Definitions.

*Extracts from Sacred Records—Leaves torn from the Bible by the Children.*

*Church Bells.*—The young ladies who by their display at church attracts the most attentive of the other sex.

*Friend.*—A very agreeable person who will stick to you like a horseleech as long as you have anything to drink.

*Beauty.*—An artificial ingenious mantrap.

*Wisdom.*—An artifice possessed by all who are entirely destitute of good sense.

*Confidence.*—A very pleasant production of art, made by tailors, hatters, and boot makers.

*Nobility.*—A person who does all the mischief in the world.

*Lady.*—A curious combination of whalebone, silk, paint, and jewelry.

*Honor.*—A principle that makes a man equal with his dog, and often makes him shoot his friend.

*Weighty and Valuable matter for the Press.*—A large bag of gold dust.

*Judgment Day.*—When ones property is seized by the officer.

*Sub-Editor.*—Shears and paste instead of pen and ink.

*Intellect and Genius.*—A thing that keeps its possessor in poverty and want.

*True Politeness.*—Asking the loan of a newspaper before the owner has read it—or for his umbrella in a shower.

*Magic.*—A half score of dogs half starved by their poor owner.

*Agreeable Visitor.*—A call upon an editor when the "Devil" is calling for "more copy" or upon the printer just as he has his form ready for press, with a long advertisement.

AMICUS.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

## Charade.

BY AMICUS.

My first is the prettiest thing you will meet,  
In traversing country or cities broad streets,  
It is found with the miser, in each miserable cot,  
And the first in all mischief, though far from a sot,  
I am true to my mistress, though often mistrust her,  
And when we are parted, but a bright light is left  
her.  
I am seen in the mists that enshroud the blue sea,  
Though with loves tender missive, from loves darts  
I'm free.  
I am flattered and petted by myself placed alone,  
But abhorred and detested, when with others am  
thrown.  
My second is found with the rich, noble and great,  
And without me they hold not a princely estate,  
With the poor, very seldom I chance to meet,  
But when I do happen, I give a rich treat,  
When my first has my second, 'tis an envious  
prize,  
And might prove a rich treasure to one that is wise,  
But my whole is the worst that befalls to mankind,  
And the sorest calamity that on earth you'll find,  
My whole is compound of 10 letters, of which  
please to spell.  
4 geographical names—4 numbers—4 parts of a human body—  
4 terms used in music—2 planetary names—9 animals  
11 names applied to human beings—14 vegetables  
and vegetable productions—  
5 forms of water—5 mineral names—1 band—  
1 implying evil—1 a weight—1 a public place—1 a  
time of the year—  
1 a useful article manufactured—1 a Compulsory  
Tax—  
1 a sub element—1 a place of great labor—  
1 a branch of governmental economy—1 a trou-  
blesome thing—1 a specified period—

MATRIMONIAL SECRETS.—Sir Philip Sidney says: "What is mine, even to my life, is her's I love, but the secret of my friend is not mine."

Hear that, ye loving wives and husbands, who communicate to each other, in certain confidence, in everything you know, and a thousand things you don't know and have no right to know—your own secrets, the secrets of your friends, and—the secrets of your imaginations! Hear that and reform your custom; and their word for it, there will be less envy, jealousy, bitterness, misunderstanding, malice, and all other uncharitable-ness that there now is—to say nothing of scandal; slander, misrepresentation, gossip, and "lies of first-rate malignity."

## Buffalo Fashion of Bloomers.

Rich short colored silk dresses, tight at the waist, reaching to the knee, skirts not very full, trowsers of some thin fabric, tight at the ankle with leglets around about mid-way to the knee, bronzed gaiter boots, matching the dress in color, and blue gipsy hats with long streamers.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE BLUFF STORE,

Late Brown &amp; Miller,

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? and I shall try to suit you some.

Domestic, "Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at  
T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.  
Kaneville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE  
REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now moved to said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writings done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.  
N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office.  
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.  
Kaneville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

## Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap.

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.  
5 wagons,  
4 harnesses,  
50 bridles and Martingalls,  
10,000 Havana, (Lancet) Cigars,  
25 cts. each  
200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces,  
Window Glass, &c.  
All of which will be sold cheap.  
J. C. LITTLE.  
Kaneville, June 27, 1851.

## SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of a commission to me directed, issued out of the Clerk's Office of the District Court of Iowa, and for the county of Pottawattamie, and State of Iowa, and against James P. Die, on the 20th day of May, 1851. I have levied upon the following property to wit:  
The house and lot on the North-west side of Main street, in the town of Kaneville, Pottawattamie county, in the State of Iowa, being the house and lot formerly occupied by A. C. Hodge, containing one dwelling house, 1 kitchen, 1 blacksmith shop, 1 wagon shop, coal house, &c., containing sixty-five feet in front, more or less, and shall offer the same for sale at public outcry on SATURDAY THE 7TH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, on the street in front of the premises, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, to satisfy said execution.  
ALEX. McRAE,  
Sheriff of Pottawattamie county, Iowa.  
Kaneville, Iowa, June 27, 1851.—td

## GEORGE W. HARRIS.

A few rolls West of the Printing Office.  
In Kaneville, Iowa.

Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds  
At the Sign of Watches at the Window,  
AND GOOD WORK.  
Kaneville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitor  
in Chancery,

Kaneville, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.  
Kaneville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the  
Good Samaritan!

## CITY DRUG STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
Hyde Street, Kaneville, Iowa,

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S  
PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends  
and the public generally, that they have  
opened a NEW DRUG STORE,  
adjoining I. A. Kellogg's dwelling house, on the  
above named street.

Their stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Paints,  
Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery,  
and a Superior article of Bay Rum, an excellent  
tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best  
quality for medicinal purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which  
cannot be excelled either in this town or County.  
Our articles have been selected and purchased un-  
der the special care, and attention of Doctor Mc-  
Mahon, a competent judge; and we recommend  
them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything;  
therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Give us a Call.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.  
Kaneville, June 13th, 1851.—tf.

## MERCHANTS!

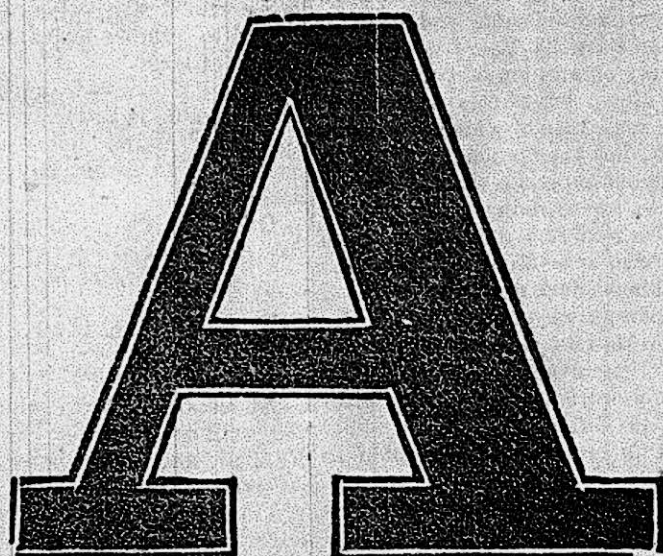
POWDER! POWDER!!  
THE undersigned, as agents for the HAZARD  
POWDER COMPANY, will receive by first  
boat 100 kegs powder, direct from the Company, to  
sell here at as low a price as it can be bought in St.  
Louis.

DONNELL, STUTSMAN & CO., Agents.  
Kaneville, February 7, 1851.—6m

## THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

## MAMMOTH



Messrs. C. VOORHIS &amp; CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

## SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Knives;  
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;  
Flannels, Ties and Looking-glasses;  
Satinets, Sugar and Fur Rings;  
Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salutaris;  
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpacas;  
Gingham, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;  
Satin Vestings, Tar and Red Cord;  
Boots and Shoes, Goggles and Starch;  
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;  
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;  
Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;  
Muslin, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;  
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;  
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;  
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handkerchiefs;  
Leather, Fans and Rope;  
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;  
Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles;  
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;  
Lined Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;  
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards;  
Castle Soap, Delancey and Vinegar;  
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Lark;  
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;  
Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware;  
Coffins, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants;  
Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret;  
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;  
Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs;  
Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by  
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.  
SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL  
SHOES—For Sale by  
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by  
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.  
PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND  
GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by  
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

ATTENTION!  
THE UNIVERSE!!  
By Kingdoms, on your right, into  
line! Wheel!! March!!!  
AT THE  
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the  
most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,  
ever before exhibited in Kaneville, consisting in  
part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas,  
dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties;  
cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour,  
crackers, soups, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts,  
oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce,  
lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors;  
champagne, pickles, ropes cordis, wash boards and  
tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.  
DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers,  
gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys,  
fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Station-  
ery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bon-  
nets, Ladies carpet large, wall paper, clocks, hats  
and caps, (latest styles), every variety and price  
from 20 cents to \$5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and  
slips, in all varieties.

Kaneville, May 30, 1851.

J. E. JOHNSON.

THE  
ELEPHANT WEST.  
Kaneville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning  
their most sincere thanks to their friends and  
customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on  
them, and take this method of informing the public,  
that they are now receiving their very extensive  
stock of

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of  
French, English and American manufactures; large  
stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes;  
Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails;  
Cassings; Quinine and other medicines; and  
Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together  
with many articles not enumerated. All of which  
we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a  
large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale.  
And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are  
such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest  
prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and  
Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before  
purchasing. We have everything in the way of  
Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for  
Goods.

Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fine  
TOOTHES & JACKSON.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in  
successful operation for two years,  
and has given a universal satisfaction to the  
emigrants and traveling public in general. It is  
the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—  
Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at  
this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emi-  
gration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake.

The first overland emigrants that arrived  
at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-  
five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest  
route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has oc-  
curred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the  
south side, this dreadful disease has spread gloom  
and desolation beyond the worst newspaper ac-  
counts that have been published. Some six hun-  
dred according to the best information we can ob-  
tain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused  
by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer  
you to the best and most correct maps, and to a di-  
rectory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.  
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

A HERD OF BUFFALO LATELY DIS-  
COVERED.

THE undersigned would inform all emigrants  
and others concerned that his improved single  
shooting pistols can be had at the Guardian office,  
or at the manufacturers shop eight Miles South of  
Kaneville, also revolving rifles of a superior qual-  
ity can be had at said shop.

Call and see them, and judge for yourselves, the  
subscriber is confident however, that they will be  
found to be convenient and of the utmost utility to  
those who may have to cross the Plains this season.

Remember the Guardian office—there you can  
see them.  
JONATHAN BROWNING.  
Big Bend, on Musquito, April 3, 1851.—tf

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

IN the beautiful and flourishing town of  
Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The sub-  
scriber has established himself for the pur-  
pose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and  
friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare  
as this and other countries can afford. He has now  
fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by  
Mr. James Crosby—a good Livestock Stable con-  
nected with the house, where persons can be ac-  
commodated with conveyances at all times. Horses,  
buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on  
reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the  
wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness  
of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of pub-  
lic favor which he solicits. Good fare for both  
man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Ho-  
tel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE.  
Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

## Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.  
MIDDLETON & RILEY,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern  
cities the largest and most complete as-  
signment of California Spring and Summer goods  
brought to the upper country, to which we invite  
the attention of our old friends and public gen-  
tlemen.

Such as  
Ladies dress goods and fancy finics of every variety  
and latest style.

Clothes and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest style  
Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.  
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.  
Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.  
School books and paper—general assortment.  
Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware—  
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves,  
Salt, Kanawa, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.  
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in  
the country. So, come to the place straight and  
tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious  
to get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will  
attend to receiving and forwarding on the most  
favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake  
Emigrants and the Trading Com-  
munity generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectively announce that they are  
now receiving at their old stand on MAIN  
STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern  
markets, the largest stock of dry goods, gro-  
ceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to  
the West. Comprising French and English dress  
cloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassi-  
mettes; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and  
shoes; hats and caps; kins and forks; pins and  
shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spec-  
ton; eye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large  
well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long  
experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the  
emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of  
DIRTY CLARIFIED SUGAR.

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting  
point, (and all who will wisely do so for many  
reasons), would do much to their own interest  
to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we  
feel confident that they can find goods in our stock  
better suited to their wants and at lower prices than  
in any other House in Upper Missouri. All persons



BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1851.

VOLUME III.---NUMBER 15.

## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$1 00  
Single numbers, 5 cents.  
No subscription taken for less than one year.  
No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

### Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.

One square (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00  
Each additional insertion, 25 cents.  
For an insertion of two squares, 1 50  
Each additional insertion, 25 cents.  
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year, 5 00  
One column, brief type, one year, 20 00  
One column, full type, one year, 25 00  
One-half column, brief type, one year, 15 00  
One-half column, full type, one year, 18 00  
One-fourth column, brief type, one year, 10 00  
One-fourth column, full type, one year, 12 00  
Deaths and marriages will be published free of charge.

Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

### TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Friends entrusted to their care for aid paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through the columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CAMPBELL, FRANK A. BROWN,  
JOHN MERRILL, HENRY DEWEY,  
WM. MARTINDALE, DAVID J. BENNETT,  
EDWIN SMITH, ROBERT J. CUTLER,  
HONORABLE B. S. KENNEDY, JAMES CAMPBELL,  
DAVID H. BELL, DAVID M. GARDNER,  
S. M. KENNEDY, CLAUDE R. RAYMOND,  
MARK HALL, A. D. BROWN,  
JAMES WARDMAN, J. A. BROWN,  
JOHN ROSS, DAVID J. BENNETT,  
HENRY ROSS, DAVID J. BENNETT.

### AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CAINE, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.  
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ELDER JAMES MCGRAW, Grinnell, Iowa.  
MR. CHARLES LAYTON, St. Joseph, Mo.  
MATTHEW DICKS, 53 Christie street, in the rear, New York City.  
DR. F. M. KENNEDY, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
MEMPHIS, KENNEDY, Quincy.  
EDWARD J. TURNER, Liberty, Clay Co., Mo.  
H. C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.  
MR. C. STEVENS, Plumb Hollow, Fremont Co., Iowa.  
MR. W. H. KENNEDY, St. Joseph, Mo.  
LEWIS B. RICHMOND, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.  
M. W. GREENE, Linden, Mo.  
THOMAS J. FINCH, Burlington, Iowa.  
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.  
MR. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.  
CHARLES H. HALL, Garden Grove, Iowa.

### Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GARDNER OFFICE.  
Council Point—Geo. Coleman, Agent.  
Cortright—B. H. MESSINGER.  
Springville—THOS. DAY.  
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL.  
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER.  
Perkins Camp—JESSE LOUGHER.  
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL.  
Alfred's Camp—S. M. HOBBS.  
Highland Grove—JAMES HOBBS.  
Davis Camp—DAVID JACKSON.  
Bellevue—MAJ. J. E. BARNES.  
St. Francis, Joseph T. PENDLETON.  
Brownings—JESSE BROWNING.  
Bellock's Grove—BENJ. BELLOCK.  
Indian Hill—S. E. WICKS.  
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAPPER.  
Rockyford—WM. MENDENHALL.  
Macedonia Camp—MR. TERRY.  
Cortright—THOS. DAY.  
Pleasant Grove—JONAS D. PARKER.  
Barney's Grove—LEAH HAWKINS.  
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE.  
Keg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS.  
Silver Creek—MARTY POTTER.  
Conley's Mill—J. W. COLEBY.  
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TERRY.  
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON.  
Die Pigeon—SAMUEL DIXON.  
McClure's Camp—CHRISTIAN SWARTWORTH.  
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS.  
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN.

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

### Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business.

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE, Editor of this paper.

It is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares, and merchandise hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments to produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.

References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co., Donnell, Stateman & Co., J. W. Tootle & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph T. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Peggam & Co., Neilson & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all at Kanesville. Middleboro & Hiley, Donnell, Saxton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co.; Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis. Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

### BACON, HYDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

### DRUGS,

### PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS.

Main Street, St. Louis, Mo. Feb. 7, 1851. —Jy

Letter from George A. Smith, to his Son in the Great Salt Lake Valley.  
CEDAR CITY, IOWA, DESERT.  
February 13th, 1851.

My Dear Son:—As the falling snow drives me into my wagon, I take my pen to give a few words of advice to my dear child, form whose society I am by duty called. Leaving you at a time, when you much need a Father's watchful care, to the charge of your Mother, in your ninth year you are no doubt beset by many temptations, and as you are now forming your character for life, you must remember the value of time, and give every possible attention to the acquisition of knowledge; remember, my son, thy Creator in childhood; and every Sabbath day be sure to attend to the Church, and hear the instructions there given; be careful to conduct yourself well, and remember as much of the preaching as you can. Never indulge in swearing or profane language; keep out of the company of such boys as use vile language of any kind. Study always to know what is right before you act, and then go ahead, and in this way you will seldom do wrong. In thy heart pray to the Lord in all sincerity at all times, to direct thy ways in wisdom; and never do anything that will be displeasing to the Lord or your parents in the secret place or openly. When school is done, go directly home, and do not play by the way or loiter your time away. Make the best improvement of your time at school, for you will soon be a man, then you will have use for all you can learn; and if you squander away your time at school you will always be sorry for the loss of what you cannot regain; take all the pains in your power to make your mother comfortable, and never go and leave her without her knowledge and consent, and when you come back tell her where you have been and what you have been doing in your absence. In this way you will make her always feel safe about you, and you will be kept from many difficulties. Make a practice of going to bed early and get up early in the morning, and your mind will be clear and you can learn faster than by sitting up late. The habit of doing business in the night councils which I have attended has been injurious to health, and am gradually going out of the practice.

My son, for the improvement of your language, when reading; every word you do not understand the meaning of, refer to the Dictionary, and learn the definition, and pronunciation, and the way of spelling at once. In this way you will, in reading a few books get a command of language much easier than any other way. Take all the care you can of your sister; as she is large enough to go to school with you, watch over her that no accident may happen to her, and help her to learn all you can, as this will encourage her and make you more perfect in the same studies.

Make yourself as intimate with your little brothers as you can, and cultivate the most affectionate feelings with them, for by so doing you can do them much good in time to come; impressions formed in the cradle are often lasting and very valuable, and they will be apt to follow your example. And I pray God to preserve you in the path of virtue and honor all the days of your life, and make you an ornament to society. Zephia often speaks of you, and says you are the best boy she knows of. Try and do well, for a good name is better than gold. Always speak the truth, even if it is against yourself, for God has said thou shalt not lie, and he will not hold him guiltless that bears false witness. He that tells a lie cannot be believed when he speaks the truth. Maintain an honest heart always and then you can hold up your head any where. If any boys of your acquaintance entice you to do little tricks, steal, or take care of what they have got dishonestly, shun their company; for a boy is known by the company he keeps. Poor Tray was cruelly treated for being found in bad company. Never rob a melon patch or fruit garden, a meaner act cannot be done than to steal melons.

I want to see you very much. I am doing all I can to make a good place here; my house is commenced, and I have got out half my Mill timber. The storm is so severe to-day that I am writing, and all the hands are idle about the camp. Give my love to all the family, and take all the pains to make your grandfather and mother comfortable.

My son, learn to read writing, and you will learn to write better than I do, I hope, before long.

I am, as ever, your affectionate Father,

GEORGE A. SMITH.

CHARLESTON IN DANGER!—At one of the celebration on the Fourth in South Carolina, the Southern Standard says: Edmund Bellinger, Esq., asserted "that if the commercial interest of Charleston were a clog to the State, then he agreed with Capt. Allen, that he had better make a second Moscow of the city."

Capt. Allen is worthy of holding a commission under the Czar for this bright thought. But if Charleston is to be destroyed, how is the Yankee revenue cutter to receive that broadside from the British steamer? Will British steamships trouble Charleston with its trade after the city is laid in ashes?

The emigration from South Carolina is said to be very great. Her citizens are leaving her with a view of getting rid of the everlasting turmoil kept up by her politicians about the aggressions of the "central despotism" at Washington.

The wife is, the sun of the social system. Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies, like husbands, from flying in to space.

For the Guardian.  
St. Louis, July 31, 1851.

Mr. Editor:—Thinking that it might be interesting to your readers, to hear from their friends in St. Louis, I write this communication, and forward it for publication, if you deem it wisdom.

There is a large and respectable congregation of Saints in this City, who attend public worship every Sunday, in the Concert Hall, Market street. This large and spacious room is generally crowded to excess, with Saints from almost every nation under heaven; the feeling prevailing among us is good, and the Saints greatly rejoice in being liberated from bondage and enjoying the spirit of the Latter-day work.

We have had the cholera this season, to a considerable extent, and the Saints in this City, have not escaped without suffering its direful effects; quite a large number have fallen its victims,—among the number were Elder John Halliday, late President of South Conference, England, and Elder William McKee, from Glasgow, Scotland. In consequence of so much sickness, and death, a goodly number of poor brethren and sisters have been left on our hands; but so far, we have been able to relieve all those who were really destitute. In consideration of the increase of sickness, I suggested to the Council of the Branch, and they agreed, that Sunday the 21st of June, be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer, and to call upon God unitedly to stop the ravages of this disease in the midst of his people; also to contribute of their substance to feed the poor. Our meeting on that day were well attended, the Hall was full. We had a good time; the spirit of God was in our midst, and all things were done decently and in order. We fasted from Saturday eve till Sunday afternoon's service was over; where we broke our fast by receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The evening was set apart to receive the free-will offering for the poor. There were meetings held in each ward—the Saints brought their offerings and presented them to the Presidents; in this, as on usual occasions the Saints sustained their credit for liberality. One hundred and sixteen dollars was collected, and distributed to the worthy, and real destitute cases.

On Sunday, the 29th of June, we agreed in Council, to have three discourses delivered in the Hall, and invite our friends the citizens to come and hear, at each meeting, to take up a collection for the benefit of the widows and orphans. Accordingly we advertised the meetings, subjects, speakers, and object. The Republican; Organ, and Leveille, noticed the same in appropriate editorial articles; which kindness from them we highly appreciate.

The meetings were well attended—the collection amounted to forty-two dollars and thirty cents.

You will perceive, that we are up and doing, and feel to continue to do all the good we can.

You will please excuse this intrusion upon your columns.

I remain your Brother,

In the Everlasting Covenant,

THOMAS W. GLENN.

From the Millennial Star.

### Etoile Du Deseret.

Etoile DU DESERET, is the name of a new Star which has recently appeared in the moral firmament. It was first discovered by Elder John Taylor, in Paris. It is determined to be of the first magnitude, and was first noticed by the naked eye, some time in the month of May. Already observations have been taken from it in Denmark, Switzerland, Italy, the United States of North America, and in different parts of England, Wales, and Scotland, to say nothing of the interest awakened by its appearance generally in different portions of France, and in the Channel Islands, where we are informed it commands particular attention.

It is with no small degree of pleasure we welcome the first number of this "Star of Deseret," published in the French language, by reason of which it will no doubt obtain an extensive circulation on the continent, as that language is extensively spoken among all the western nations of Europe. The Saints have already begun to derive edification, instruction, and comfort from its perusal in different States of continental Europe, and we doubt not the "Etoile Du Deseret" will soon obtain a circulation which will amply encourage and repay the exercise of that master-talent with which it has been commenced. The sheet before us is a royal octavo, and printed in beautiful clear type—seems to be just the medium for communicating the principles and doctrines of the Editor, and of the Latter-day Saints, to its French readers, indeed, we consider it *par excellence*.—[Millennial Star.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Baltimore, July 8.—The Postmaster General has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Baltimore Patriot, answering their inquiry whether bona fide subscribers in the city who have papers sent them to different summer retreats for less than three months are considered as transient subscribers and postage exacted accordingly.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointment Office, July 7, 1851.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 1st inst., you are informed that all newspapers sent for a less period than three months, whether sent from the office of publication or otherwise, will come under the head of transient subscribers, upon which the postage must be pre-paid at the office where mailed.

Your obedient servant,

FITZ HENRY WARREN.

### The Art of Flying.

A French journal has a letter from Madrid giving an account of a successful experiment with a new apparatus for flying. The flyer was a Miss Juanita Perez, who though rather fat and corpulent, moved through the air by the help of wings, with great ease and rapidity. She was advertised to fly a distance of above 1,200 feet, rising in the air above 600, but exceeded the programme both in height and distance. No description of the structure of the wings is given. They have a spread of some fifteen feet, are fastened by ligaments of great flexibility, and arranged so as to move with great rapidity; they make a noise like a wind-mill. The astonishment of Madrid at so novel a phenomenon is described as immense.

A Mr. Thomas Darville, at Paris, also announces that he has invented a complete apparatus for flying, and that he proposes to exhibit it at the Camp de Mars in the course of the present month, when he will fly from the Military School to Chailiot. He will be accompanied by his two sons, one of twenty-two and the other of seventeen years. The preparation of three sets of wings has delayed the exhibition until now. The inventor has tried his apparatus privately, with complete success, having flown across the Seine with it at 1 o'clock in the morning. His wings have a spread of fifteen feet, and by their help the flyer can move up and down in the air with all the facility of a swallow, skimming along near the ground or mounting upright to the sky at his pleasure.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

ANNAPOLIS, July 12, 1851.

A disease is now raging in the county of Anne Arundel, between South and West rivers, which has proved to be as fatal as the cholera. The early stage of it is marked by an eruption of the skin, a swelling of the muscles of the throat, partaking of the character of scarlet fever in children, and attended apparently with very slight fever. There is nothing alarming in this stage of it, which continues for three or four days, when all upon a sudden it fixes itself upon the vitals with a violence and fatality which are arrested by nothing that has, as yet, been tried. Dr. John H. Sellman, a physician of a very highly valued professional reputation, in extensive practice, and a citizen of the county, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, most unexpectedly, on yesterday, fell a victim to its ravages. He leaves a widow and seven small children to mourn their irreparable loss. Several of his mourners' servants who he had attended, had died with this disease, and from whom it was thought he had taken it. I learn that another of his family of servants also died with it on yesterday.

### A Newspaper! What is it?

It is a Bill of Fare, containing a variety of dishes, suited to the different tastes of those who sit down to be entertained.

Politics is derived from Latin word *Politicus*; which means, exercising sagacity in devising, and pursuing measures adapted to promote the public welfare. This dish is set foremost on the table, and being the most substantial, we call it beef steaks, because it generally suits the taste of almost every one.

Congress and legislative news, are stuffed meats, rich and spicy.

Electrodeering is venison, best dried.

Essays, humorous, speculative, moral and divine; we call plum cakes.

Poetry, is custard.

Marriages are sweet-meats, pleasant to the use; but destructive to the abuse.

Ballads and Love Ditties, are plum puddings.

Anecdotes, Comedies, Enigmas, and Charades, are spice mustard.

Advertisements, are the raisins, oranges, &c., usually distributed as a desert.

Editorials, are wine to exhilarate the guests.

A Dun, is Sour Crout, and Cranberry Tart.

### DIRECTORY FROM DUBUQUE TO COUNCIL BLUFFS.

To Lytton's	12 miles,
White-water	6
Price's	5
Cascade, (Hall's California Store),	1 1/2
South Fork Bridge	10
Spencer's	7
Annamosa	6
Farview	4
Col. Butler's (Hickory Grove)	5 1/2
Marion	5
Cedar Rapids	5
Scotch Grove	12
Hutchins' (on the Iowa River, eight miles above Marengo),	13
Talbot's	14
Lattimer's Grove	18
Hammer's Mill	12
Newton (Co., Seat of Jasper Co.),	5
Parker's Ferry	7
Tom Mitchell's	12
Fort Des Moines	13
To Camp Luce	12
Brown's Ford on North River	6
Sturman's	3
Happy Grove	3
Chalmers Grove	6
Wah-tah-wah	14
Farview	15
Campbell's Grove	15
Indian Town	13
Omaha	15
Hawes' Mill	5
Silver Creek	10
Keg Creek	6
Bullock's Farm	2
Kanesville	7
Council Bluffs via Mt. Briggs and Martin's	7

Total distance to Council Bluffs, 312

This Directory, prepared by a gentleman who has traveled the route several times, will be found very nearly correct. Emigrants and travelers can find accommodations for man and beast at all points named in this Directory.

Nine millions of gallons of wine were imported into Great Britain last year.

From the Millennial Star.

### Denmark.

By the politeness of Elder Erastus Snow—of the Twelve—and president of the Danish Mission, we are favored with a copy of the Book of Mormon in the Danish language. This divinely inspired record can now be read by a large portion of the inhabitants of Scandinavian Europe, many thousands of whom are familiar with the language who do not reside in the provinces of Denmark. It has already gone into the northern parts of Germany, and also somewhat freely into Sweden, where both books and elders are loudly called for. Upon the appearance of the first sheets of this work in print, the Saints in Copenhagen seemed excited with new power from on high. The Holy Ghost descended mightily, and bore witness of its truth to the new born babes in Christ by divers manifestations; to some in open vision, confirming them in the faith, and causing the church to rejoice greatly in this record that has sprung out of the ground, and in the righteousness of God which has again looked down from heaven. The labors of the last twelve months in Denmark have resulted in the translation and publication of the Book of Mormon, several small tracts, illustrative of the faith of the Saints, and the establishment of the church there, by the baptism of 261 souls; about 150 of whom constitute the branch of the church in Copenhagen, the capital of the nation; and about 70 constitute a branch of the same in Aalborg, the principal town of the province Jylland (Jutland).

Elder Snow, with whose company we are at present favored, intends soon to return to Denmark, and with the additional aid and influence of the "stick of Joseph" in his hands, and that of his fellow-laborers, will be able to present the doctrines of our holy faith to the people in a much more ample and competent manner, besides being able to employ his own active policy more generally among the people, which give promise, under the divine blessing, of a numerous and powerful gathering of souls into the Gospel net. Truth is mighty, and does already prevail, in the sphere and extent in which it has its application to the people. "Surely there is no enchantment against Jacob, neither is there any divination against Israel; according to this time it shall be said of Jacob, and of Israel. What hath God wrought!"

DETROIT, Thursday, July 10.

The trial James J. Strang and others of the Beaver Island prisoners, on an indictment for obstructing the U. S. Mail, which has been some days pending in the U. S. Court, was yesterday concluded by the acquittal of every defendant.

The case was submitted to the jury on Thursday evening with instructions to render a sealed verdict. The verdict was agreed to without hesitancy by the jury, who were out but a few minutes consulting.

### Advice to Young Men.

Live temperately, go to Church, attend to your affairs, love all the pretty girls, marry one of them, live like a man, and die like a Christian.

### New Route to the Pacific.

We have advices from New Grenada that an exclusive grant has been made to a party of American capitalists, of the privilege of forming a Canal or Railroad communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the Atlatro and San Juan Rivers, the former running into the Atlantic and the latter into the Pacific. This new route presents some highly favorable features for a Canal. —[N. Y. Tribune.

GREATER THAN GOLD LAKE.—Rumors have been rife of late that the veritable "Laguna d'oro," had been found, and all the tales told of its *reputed* riches, have proved more than true.

Whatever be the case, this is a fact that near Rich Bar, on the north fork of Feather river, another bar has been struck were seven hundred claims were taken up in one day. Those who had gone to work were getting from forty to fifty ounces per day. The intelligence, from such good authority, can hardly be doubted.

The neighbourhood is known to be one of the richest, forty three men out of one hundred having gone home this year with fortunes, after a single season at Rich Bar.

The *Sonora Herald* gives very encouraging accounts from the different placers in the vicinity of the city of Sonora.

The whole cost of the New York and Erie Railroad is put down at \$23,900,000, and the value of the real estate along the line is supposed to be increased that much.

Andrew Jackson Davis, the celebrated clairvoyant, has come out in an atheistical declaration of Independence, in which he asserts his disbelief in the bible, the church, and society as it now exists, and devotes himself to the removal of these evils from the earth. He thinks he has outgrown them all.

One hundred able bodied lawyers are wanted in Minnesota, to brake prairie land, split rails and cord wood. Eastern and Southern papers please copy. —[Min. Pioneer.

### Important to Farmers.

The Hartford Times mentions a farmer who took up a fence after it had been standing fourteen years, and found some of the posts nearly sound, and others rotted of at the bottom. Looking for the cause he discovered that the posts which had been inverted from the way they grew were solid, and those which had been set as they grew were rotted off. This is certainly an incident worthy of being noted by farmers.

Crops.

We clip the following from the St. Louis Union, of the 5th inst.:

### The Crops and the Harvest.

Crops.—Outo.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, says, that the yield in Ohio promises to be greater than that of last year. The country papers, it says, are full of the most cheering accounts.

Pennsylvania.

It is universally conceded there never was a better promise of an abundant harvest than is now presented. —[Washington Examiner, Maryland.

The accounts from all sections of Maryland concur in the opinion that the present wheat crop of Maryland will be among the largest and best ever gathered within its limits. The season has been extremely favorable for wheat and grass and the process of securing both is now going on industriously throughout the States. —[Balt. American.

Indiana.

The wheat harvest is finished in central Indiana, and a large crop has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. There is a fine prospect of a great yield of corn in that section. —[Intelligencer.

Arkansas.

The Fort Smith Herald, of the 13th says: We learn from a gentleman who lives in Benton County, that the crops in that county, and the adjoining county, of the Cherokees, are very fine, and promise a rich harvest. The wheat crop he says, is the best he has ever seen in his life.

Crops.

It is gratifying to be able to chronicle the fact that scarcely if ever, had the crops looked as promising in this and some of the adjoining counties, as they do at the present time. The wheat crops just harvested, we learn, was never better. —[Springfield (Mo.) Flag.

### Harvest.

The farmers in this County commenced harvesting their wheat the first of this week. The crops are said to be better than was expected. —[Devenport Banner, 18th.

Michigan.

From all parts of the State we have the most flattering reports as to the coming crops. The present season bids fair to be one of the most prosperous to our farmers ever known in the history of our State.

The coming wheat crops here promise to surpass that of any other State. —[Detroit Free Press.

### Kentucky.

The wheat crop in this county is said to be better than an average one. The grain is not quite so heavy, but it has been harvested in a good condition; no rust, or any of the various ills that this crop is heir to, affected the new crop. —[Hopkinsville, Ky. Whig.

COUNCIL POINT, July 29th, 1851.

MR. EDITOR:—There is one important point in the making of wagons, if understood, that is greatly neglected to be put in practice. The joint in the tongue and hounds forward of the fore axle-tree in order to have a load ride easy, should be equalized on the fore wheels, as well as on the hind; and the fore-end of the box ought never to go more than two or three inches forward of the joint in the tongue already mentioned.

When the fore wheels drop down in a ravine, or any other mud hole; the fore end of the box will strike on the tongue; therefore the hounds that crosses the fore axle-tree ought to be made longer than they generally are.

I have traveled much on roads with Mormon companies, and saw the evil of the thing I have just named. D. S.

Americans in London.—The American Anniversary of Independence.

This anniversary was celebrated on the 4th, by a grand concert, ball and supper, given to the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, by Mr. Penbody. The large Hall of Willis' room was the scene of the entertainment, and appropriately decorated with flags and emblems. The American eagle and colors on a large scale adorned the wall at one end, and were suspended over a portrait of Washington, while on the lower end was a portrait of our Queen, with the appropriate arms of England. Though, in characteristic compliance with American taste, the lion and unicorn figured in miniature opposite the gigantic representation of the eagle, stars and stripes, this fact was only noticed by the hypocritical, and affected not the spirit and gaiety of the assembled crowd. The company comprised many of the high personages of England, in addition to all the most favored of the natives of the United States at present in London. The Duke of Wellington walked in at half-past eleven, and was received with several rounds of cheers, the band playing the usual heroic song that greets the veteran of Waterloo. Sir George Grey, was also present, as well as other distinguished persons. The concert, which comprised most of the vocal talent now in London—such voices, for instance, as those of Catharine Hayes, Sofie Cravelli, Gardoni, and Labache—was followed by dancing, which was kept up with the greatest animation. The lateness of the hour alone prevents us from noticing the proceedings at the supper, which proved, no doubt, conducive to the pleasure of all present. Need we say that the whole scene was emblematic of the good understanding which now so happily reigns between England and the United States. —[Daily News.

Lake Superior Iron ranks higher than the Swedish, being more malleable, tougher, and not subject to flaws.

A man too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.



## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

## Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad.

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, at ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

## Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1851.

## Highly Important News from Salt Lake and the Plains—More Indian Depredations.

By the last mail from Salt Lake we received the Deseret News up to June 24th. It contains several interesting items for the Saints; more especially a document from several brethren there, to the scattered Saints in the Eastern States, Kansas, &c. Mr. Thomas Bateman with ten others have just arrived from the Plains, bringing intelligence from the different emigrating companies for the valley this season, also a very interesting letter from President Orson Hyde and company; which they met 148 miles this side of Laramie.

Mr. R. says: that he met several California companies, two days' travel from the Valley getting along remarkably well, with little or no sickness. Met A. W. Babbitt, and a number of the Government officers for Utah, 200 miles on the other side of Fort Laramie progressing slowly; he represents their animals being very much jaded, through their long and tedious journey—in every other respect were well and in good spirits. They met Captain Stevens' company about 350 miles out, proceeding on their journey without molestation. There was a company of about 500 hundred wagons in the sand hills, where the Indians had assailed Elder Hyde, and company; fears were entertained of their safety, as there were 200 Pawnee Indians who had taken their position with the sole intention of robbing and plundering any emigrants coming that way—this gang of thieves expected an additional force from the Omahas; but they were disappointed; the latter chose rather, to abide the counsel given their chiefs sometime since, by Elder Hyde, Judge Brochu, and several others at an equal held in this town previous to the Elder's departure for the Valley. Mr. Bateman states, that he and his little company left the Valley on the 12th of June with ox-teams; they arrived here August 12th, making the entire distance in two months—the quickest trip yet, by oxen.

John Brown's company were met at the junction of the new road, two hundred and forty miles from Winter Quarters, on the 24th of July, getting along well.

After reading President Hyde's letter, extracts of which we give below; we think that the government should open their eyes, and feel somewhat interested in the welfare of American Citizens moving to Salt Lake, Oregon, and California for the purpose of enhancing the value of Government lands by cultivation. If the emigrant is not to be protected—and immediate measures entered into by the Department to check the further hazardous movements of these Indians, hundreds of Oregon Emigrants have said in our office, that emigration will cease for that quarter after this year. Already, letters have been sent back to their friends, to warn them not to proceed, until sufficient force is placed by government on the frontier to protect them.

Just as we are writing this article, another letter is received from John Goolie, a young man in the employ of Dustin Army. Mr. A. killed his own colored horse while endeavoring to effect his escape from the Indians, and ran one of his mules so badly, that it is with great difficulty it can keep up with the train.

The writer says, that Hon. Judge Brochu, of Alas, Mr. Wm. H. Gooch, and Mr. Walker, of this place, shared the same fate that Elder Hyde received. Rumor reports that they lost all their clothing with the exception of pantaloons and shirts.

## Letter from Elder Orson Hyde.

ON THE PLATTE RIVER, 108 Miles East of Laramie, July 22d 1851.

DEAR BR. MACKENZIE:

I have just met Mr. Bateman,

from the Valley, and I write you by him a hasty scrawl.

On the 11th inst., near one branch of the Loupe

River, we were assailed by a party of about three

hundred Pawnee Indians, and robbed of between

seven and ten hundred dollars. There were only

seven of us, and about three hundred of them. I

lost about eighty dollars worth of blankets, gun,

clothing, camp furniture, and provisions, besides

my Jim Horse; but he fought himself clear from

them and I redeemed him by paying forty dollars.

We are now all well and in good spirits. The

forward emigrants are now nearly at Laramie.

Capt. Smith's three fifties were not robbed by the

Indians, as they had passed before the Indians had

taken their position on the route. I fear the

remaining companies will suffer much by their

depredations. I am now satisfied that there was a

concerted plan between the Omahas and Pawnees,

to rob and plunder the trains; but the Omahas

stand back by reason of our talk with the chiefs,

and leave the Pawnees to act alone. The Pawnees

told us that they expected the Omahas up there

and asked us if we had seen them?

The route is a very bad one in consequence of

the trains turning down to the Platte after crossing

the Horn, instead of heading that stream and keep-

ing up between the running water, and Loupe

River. There will be a great scarcity of water,

for the accommodation of the emigrants in passing

over the numerous sand hills and ridges, on this

route. Dr. Orson Pratt lost his horses after cross-

ing the Missouri River, at Winter Quarters. He

supposed the Omahas had stolen them. The Gov-

ernment will probably chastise these Indians for

their robberies;—they richly deserve it.

We have had but one rain storm since we start-

ed; but that was severe and heavy.

Mr. Bateman can tell you some of the news

from the Valley. This route that we have come is about one hundred and fifty miles longer than the usual one, while the route contemplated would have been rather nearer than the old one. But I have no complaints to make, or reflections to cast upon any one.

Remember me kindly to my wife and family, and tell them not to be over-anxious about me. We have been mercifully relieved of much of our load-

ing to our own serious inconvenience, but to the great relief of our teams.

Truly, your Friend and Brother,

ORSON HYDE.



## STILL LATER

From Salt Lake and the Plains.

Tuesday morning, 19th inst., seven hearty, and hardy, good-looking men dropped in upon us, about six o'clock. They left Salt Lake on the 15th ultimo, making the entire distance in thirty-four days.

Their names are as follows: Andrew J. Langley, from Salt Lake; Peter Shelton, formerly of Warren Co., Illinois, late from Oregon; Harvey S. Allen, of Jackson Co., Iowa; G. A. Thomson, of Kane Co., Illinois; George Griffith, of Kane Co., Illinois; Alexander J. Ford, of Mishawaka Co., Michigan; and Hyrum F. Dunham, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, late from California.

The gentlemen from California say: that they were nine days in the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Snow; during which time they fed their horses on one pint of flour per day, to each horse.

Mr. Langley says; that the inhabitants of the Valley, lost by Indian depredations, cattle, horses, and mules, to the amount of twelve thousand dollars. There Indians infest Little Salt Lake; also Brown's Settlement—at both places, it is stated that they stole considerable, to the serious inconvenience and loss of some of the residents of those places.

They report the crops in the Valley, more especially wheat, to be super-abundant and very heavy this season; the health of the citizens there is very good; while peace, union, and harmony, are the prominent features in their social circles.

Mr. L. says; that they met Phineas Young, and General Brown of this place, five miles this side of the Valley; A. W. Babbitt and Company, fifty miles this side; President Hyde and his company, thirty-three miles on the other side of Fort Laramie, getting along remarkably well, enjoying good health, and buoyant spirits.

Met a company of Oregon, and California emigrants, twenty-six miles on the other side of said Fort, enjoying the same blessings as the former, and progressing on their journey without any trouble.

Captain Smith and his company, were met on the 1st inst., four miles on the other side of Laramie; Stevens' company, five miles east of the Fort; Captain Day's in sight, and Captain Cumming's company of one hundred wagons, ten miles on the other side of Ash Hollow. Sheriff's company of fifty wagons, were met five miles in the rear of Cumming's train; and Captain John Brown with the "emigrating poor, twenty-two miles this side of Ash Hollow. Wilkin's merchant train consisting of ten wagons, with a Scotch company in the rear, were met at, or near, the same place they met Mr. Brown's company; also Gordon's. Next day, they met Father Alfred's company, the other side of Cold Springs, and Elder Orson Pratt's company at the Springs, proceeding on their journey finely.

Mr. Shelton, one of the company from Oregon, met six hundred and seven wagons between Williamette Valley and this place, for Oregon; also 72 wagons, from the junction of the roads; the latter were bound for California.

The spirit manifested by this last company from the Valley, is of an entire different character, from the one exhibited by Mr. Bateman, and his company.

Mr. Langley, and his associates bring news of a cheering character; while Mr. B. brought nothing but darkness, gloom, and dissatisfaction. We can easily account for the difference; Mr. Bateman came here, cut off from the Church for disturbing the peace, and quietude of the Saints in the Valley, and for assuming the character, and position, of Elijah the Prophet; all the representation he could give, was like himself of the darkest kind; everything there, was out of order in his estimation, and the Saints would not allow him to set matters right. No wonder! If we ever saw a fool and a liar, embodied in one person; we are satisfied that we are not mistaken when we say, that both appear very conspicuous in the personage of this would-be Modern Elijah, alias the great Thomas Bateman, who, not many years ago, ran through the streets of Kansasville, as crazy as a loon, with a red flag in his hand. The Saints should beware, of this modern dignitary, he has been hurled from his standing in the Church of God, and now, like Lucifer, the Son of the Morning, he goes about accusing the brethren in the Valley; and seeking whom he may devour.

Some say; that he intends to visit Washington, and lay his grievances before the President; but we venture to say that he, like Dr. Surri, is only laying a snare for others; into which, he himself, will ultimately fall.

## Election Returns of Pottawatomie County.

County.			
PRECINCTS.			
KANESVILLE, C. BLUFFS.			
For County Judge,			MAJORITY.
Thomas Burdick,	173	17	195
or Sheriff,			
A. McRae,	169	17	180
Scattering,	6		
or Recorder,			
Luke Johnson,	167	17	177
Scattering,	7		
or Coroner,			
Egbert Ellsworth,	176	17	193
Scattering,	1		
or Surveyor,			
M. L. Benson,	97		1
O. N. Tyson,	74		
John W. Bell, was elected Constable.			

We wish the Saints to read Elder George A. Smith's letter to his Son; and also read it to their children. The reader will find it on the first page of this paper.

C. C. Rockwell Esq., Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, of this State, will please accept our thanks for a copy of the Journal of the House of Representatives.

## News from the Traveling Elders.

We are in receipt of a letter, from Elders Candland and Brown, dated Livingston Co., New York, June 6th, which contains the cheering news of several being added to the Church in that section; and because the truth has taken hold of the hearts of the honest, the Priests, as usual, are up in arms against it. We are glad to hear from Dr. David, because we thought the field of his labor was rather a hard one, and for a while it proved to be so; but now, he says, that he has succeeded in awakening the Saints there, to a sense of their duty, and the honest in heart to investigation.

Elders Murray and Ross, writes from West Elizabeth, Pa., under date of July 18th, where they have added to the Church by Baptism, twenty-three members; besides, stirring up the Saints to diligence, in the performance of their respective duties, and callings.

Isaac Bullock, writes from Williamstown, Oswego Co., New York; at which place, he is to raise his voice to the Saints, and to all others who may feel inclined to hear. Br. B. accomplished a good work in Kirtland; he struck in there, under Gladden Bishop's nose, and re-baptized quite a number of those who once were members; but who, because of offences, transgression, and trouble, thought all was over, and that it would be of no use for them to follow the Church any longer.

We have received several other letters, which say: that in many places, the Saints are literally dead to the work of the last days,—they serve the creature, and their dimes, more than they do the Creator. The Elders say; that they have sometimes to use the Rod to wake them up.

As a general thing the people at large; apart from the Saints, are fast asleep in the arms of traditional sectarianism, and a corrupt Priesthood; without God, or any substantial hope in the world, and seem to care but little what comes, provided they are making money.

As an instance of the fact, we copy an extract, from a leader in the Boston Daily Mail, of the 12th ult., headed: "MERE ABOUT THE MORMONS." The Editor labors hard, to prove to the very letter, a prophecy of the Apostle Peter's; referring to the scollers in the last days, which reads as follows: "Knowing this first, that there shall come in the last days scollers, walking after their own lusts, and saying: where is the promise of his coming? For since the Fathers (Apostles) fell asleep, all things continue as they were from the beginning of Creation."

Now reader, compare the foregoing paragraph with the following extract from the Mail:

"Now as a matter of fact, the world has seldom seen or known a time of more profound peace. As to the dissensions in the Church, these have existed ever since there was a Church, and we are not aware that any new element of discord is at work now. On the contrary, there is confessedly much more harmony among different sects of professing Christians than there was at almost any other stage of ecclesiastical history? Earthquakes and tornadoes have occurred in all ages; and although steamboat explosions are comparatively a modern invention, yet their blessings will undoubtedly be felt for years to come."

Who is the man that knows anything; that does not know that this extract, exactly corroborates with Peter's testimony? We leave the reader to judge.

## Suggestions.

Since the issue of our Extra of the 13th inst., containing an Epistle from several brethren in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake; several persons have called upon us, inquiring what they should do? Our answer invariably have been; do the best you can lawfully, to procure an outfit, so as to be ready to start next Spring for that place.

If you are a farmer, place your farm, and other improvements in such a condition, as to render them saleable, that, if a purchaser should come, all your effects may be a good repair, and be worth something to you, should a sale be effected. If you are a mechanic; use your utmost endeavors to make all that you possess available in the Spring to buy you an outfit; and leave no stone unturned, so that when that period arrives, you may be right side up with care, and ready to start at the word Go.

If you are anything at all, be doing something that is right, lawful and just in view of your removal; and God will bless the labors of your hands, as he did in former times the Widow's cruse of Oil, and measure of Meal, withal, remembering the Lord in all your various vocations in life.

Some have said to us, I am too poor! I have nothing to go with! Well brethren, the Lord does not gather, where he has not strewed; therefore, if you enjoy health, be of good cheer, your case is not hopeless; from this time henceforth, be diligent in business,—add to that which you have already acquired, by industry, economy, and moderation in all things; which if you do, we venture to say; that the Judge of all the earth will do right—remember you, and perhaps relieve you from many inconveniences; his ear is not heavy that it cannot hear; neither is his arm shortened that it cannot save; provided you are in a position worthy of being saved; and should misfortune's blighting hand, turn the current of events against you, and hinder you from proceeding on your journey next Spring,—keep your eye on the mark,—work on, you will reap, if you faint not.

If the Saints would only consider, and understand the import of the parable of the Mustard Seed, they might profit thereby. Jesus said: If you have faith as a grain of mustard seed, you shall say unto this mountain, remove hence to yonder place, and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you: Mustard seed is said to be among the least of all seeds, yet it has germinating properties, and acquiring powers, by which it collects matter of a similar character from the soil, the surrounding it, to augment its facilities, for the spreading of its roots, and extending its branches, until, the growth of the latter becomes so great, that the birds of the air find shelter and repose among them. Even so, with the mind of man, it has properties and powers which are susceptible of enlargement; when these are cultivated in the path of duty, and lighted up by the spirit of the highest, things which might appear at one time to be impossible, is rendered obvious, plain, and easy to be accomplished.

The late news from the Valley, should not be the means of relaxing our energies in the discharge of our respective duties; but to the contrary, ought to serve as a fresh impetus, to renewed diligence and perseverance, in the performance of those things that the servants of the Most High, have treated upon in that document. As to the rich Saints of Pottawatomie, they are like angel's visits; few and far between; still we have no doubt but that some even here, and perhaps more in the

Eastern States, have more means than they actually require; it is the duty of all such, to help their poor brethren who are desirous of removing to the Valley of the mountains next season; and we are of the opinion that they will not lose anything by the operation.

## A Word of Warning to the Saints.

The spirit from the West, seems to whisper through various channels, that the period has arrived for the Saints to lay aside their speculative movements; and to turn their attention to things of greater value and importance.

The latest number of the Deseret News, contains a lengthy and appropriate article, over the signatures of several good men, whom we know well, and whose word should be esteemed by all who profess to be Saints. The tone and character of this document, should recommend the propriety of it, to every man and woman's conscience. The day has come, for the fulfillment of ancient prophecy, for the gathering together of the Saints, in order to be saved from the desolating scourges that await the wicked and ungodly.

The daystar glimmers, from yonder distant valleys of Ephraim, to illumine the path of the righteous, in the line of their duty; and like the polar star, it is fixed, so that the mariner through time's tempestuous billows, may easily acquire a knowledge of his latitude and longitude; if he possess the requisite qualifications, in connection with his heart, quadrant, and compass.

The time has come, that all those who have an outfit, or means to procure one, should leave for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake next Spring; others who have means, and property more than is actually necessary should help the poor out; not to Kansasville, and there leave them; but to the place appointed, as the hiding place from the storm, and a covert from the tempest abroad in the world. It is expedient that the Saints scattered throughout the States, and Canada, should use their utmost endeavors, by every laudable way, to remove as speedily as possible to the far West, in compliance with the spirit, and tenor of the last General Epistle of the Presidency there.

The eye of the Presidency of the Church, is not confined to the narrow limits of the Rocky Mountains alone, it extends to whatever place there is a Saint of God in a scattered condition on the face of the earth. The Savior said on a certain occasion: "Oh Jerusalem, Jerusalem, &c., how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" How oft has the voice of our chief rulers in the West saluted the ears of the Saints with almost similar language. Will the Saints give heed to the voice of the spirit of truth? We hope they will, and escape the calamities in reserve for the wicked, and the unjust. The voice of the true shepherd says, come! shall we say stay? no verily; our voice to the Saints, is in unison with the spirit and tenor of the Epistle; also that of the document contained in the News, which our readers will find in another column of this paper. We would suggest to the scattered Saints who have enough of means at their command, to arise and put on the beautiful garments of duty, and tarry no longer in the States to amuse riches, at the expense of the former's golden path; while treasures of a more enduring character are held in prospect, and a glory that will never fade away. Those who have not the means, if they continue faithful and persevering, in due time the day of their deliverance shall come also. Order and wisdom, should govern the Saints in all their actions, for the Church of God, requires everything to be done decently and in order.

We hope to see the Saints arise in the dignity of their character and calling, and esteem the riches of this world as a secondary consideration, in comparison to the duty they owe to themselves—their God, and their brethren; and while we are thus addressing others, we take the hint ourselves.

Past experience should prove, that it is unprofitable for us, to be slothful in the discharge of our sacred duties. Furthermore, if we as Saints miss the mark, the fault is our own. The same God rules on high, that once led Israel out of Egypt like a flock; and when there was no eye to pity them, nor a hand to help them; his own eye pitied, and his mighty arm brought their deliverance. Plague, pestilence, earthquakes, tornadoes, fire, blood, and vapor of smoke, are abroad in the earth; these, with many other omens, too clearly evince that the coming of the Son of Man is high at hand. "Come out of her my people, that ye may not be partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." Is there any of the Saints so ignorant, as not to have felt the blighting influence of the atmosphere where Cholera prevails?

If it is hard for the Saints to escape; where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear? The only bulwark of safety that a Saint has, is his faith and virtue, proceeding from a compliance with the ordinances of Heaven, and all the requirements of the Gospel of Peace; therefore, the Saint who has not the spirit of gathering, has not the spirit of Christ.

## Wood! Wood!

Who is going to supply Kansasville with good dry Cord Wood this Fall and Winter? We see a goodly number of idle men walking our streets, and complaining they cannot obtain employment. We believe wood will bring money this Fall. Who will engage in the enterprise? A hint to the wise is sufficient.

## Returned Californians.

The following named gentlemen, left California on the 4th of May, and arrived at Austin, Fremont County, Iowa, on the 13th inst., all well and hearty. They brought with them, quite a considerable quantity of the shining Ore, as the fruits of their adventurous undertaking; we wish them much success, and the enjoyment of their hard earned treasures.

Jacob A. Markley, formerly from Wisconsin; John G. Carson, Illinois; N. L. Hane, Iowa; C. Vaughan, Rhode Island; J. B. Robinson, Rhode Island.

## Health and Weather.

The citizens of this section of country, hitherto, have enjoyed unusual health; notwithstanding the severity of the Cholera in St. Joseph, and other towns below us, not a single case occurred this season in Pottawatomie County. The weather has been moderate—sometimes rather sultry. The crops look remarkably well, especially corn.

## From the Deseret News.

The Saints of God should shun three things: Slander, tattling, and hypocrisy; They're like the Upas Tree, which brings Death and accompanying misery.

Three others they'd do well to own; Truth, virtue, and integrity; These, like the angels in their homes, Bring joy, and peace, and harmony.

HOMER.

## To the Saints.

## Scattered abroad through the Eastern States.

BELOVED BRETHREN:—It is with the best of feelings and governed by the spirit of God, we have unitedly addressed you through the medium of the "Deseret News" and the "Frontier Guardian," believing that it rests upon us as brethren in the common cause of Israel, to encourage you onward and to give you a little of our humble advice; which, if taken with the spirit given, will result in good.

In February, 1846, we separated from you on the banks of the Mississippi River; our course was west, and your prayers followed us; you then wished to be with us.

Since that period, we have broken the slumbers of the wilderness, and made the "desert blossom as the rose." The plains where the wolf, the fox, and the grizzly bear roamed at will four years ago, have now become fenced cities; where health, peace, prosperity, and the spirit abound: we have been blessed by the God of our fathers, and now feel more determined to press forward in the great work than ever.

Inasmuch as it pleased God to fill our granaries with food for man and beast, and blessed the labors of our hands in all things, we ask you to arise as one man, and come and partake with us in the blessings which the Lord has heaped upon us.

Come to the fountain where truth flows from the lips of the prophet of God, and where true liberty only can be enjoyed by the saints.

We have made homes for our families, and farms to raise food; we ask you to come and partake with them, and assist in raising food for others as well as yourselves, and let us go to the nations of the earth to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ; for as elders of Israel, we feel the responsibility resting upon us, and the Lord requires it at our hands; and as long as you hold back our hands are tied.

It is beneath the spirit of God to grovel in the low things of this world, when they have enough and to spare to enable them to gather with their brethren.

It is the duty of the saints to come, and also to assist their brethren who are too poor to make an fit-out for themselves, and the Lord's blessing will rest on them that do so. It is as much a duty binding on every saint to build up the valleys of the mountains, as it is to be baptized for the remission of their sins, or any other commandment given the servants of God to his people; and as fast as the Lord opens the way for individuals, and there is put into their hands a sufficiency to reach the valley, it is their duty to come and fear not; for the same God is at the helm now, as was when Joseph lived.

We were not afraid to trust our God when we launched into the trackless deserts, followed the trail of the pioneers, came and ploughed the land where the mountaineers said we could not raise a spear of wheat; and its altitude was so high above the level of the sea, as to warrant their assertion; but trusting in the God who fed the children of Israel in these latter days, same as in days of old, with quails and manna in the wilderness, and knowing that he who is our prophet and leader is led by that same God, we had no fear, (if we had proven him in days gone by) why then should you have any, when we have tried and proven it?

When the valleys are pouring their rich treasures into the laps of the saints; when the Lord has placed us in rich pastures, girt round by mountains capped with perpetual snow, where health abounds, and every blessing which ever was heaped on man is conferred, shall we neglect our duty; and because every luxury is accumulating around us, forget that we were brought here that we may forward the work? Shall we sleep and let the world not hear the glad sound of the gospel? No! We will arise and fulfill our part, for we have no excuse. God has placed us where we can find none.

Come then, brethren, to the valley of the mountains, that we may be enabled to go and magnify our calling as elders in Israel, for there rests on the shoulders of every faithful elder in the church the burden of bearing the gospel to the nations of the earth; and for any man to sit down and content himself after he has made a comfortable home, &c., shows that he has not learned Mormonism as we have, and we know that if we do not go and preach the gospel when the way opens, that we are under condemnation.

Feeling an interest in your welfare, we wish to suggest that you cast politics to the dogs, for it is not any part of an elder's mission to dabble in such dirty work. We have tried politicians and politics of every grade, in days gone by, sufficient for us to know that they don't belong to us, for we have suffered sufficient in Missouri and Illinois to learn the maxim that "a burnt child dreads the fire."

Sell your farms and houses, and let Kansasville be in the hands of strangers, for you can do more here; let the cry be that a saint cannot be found, the cities are vacated, for God has work for his people, and do not permit the sons of strangers to come here and take up the lands of your inheritances, while you are trying to speculate out of them for a mess of pottage.

Shun the man who would counsel you not to come to this place as you would a rattlesnake; for the gathering of the saints is as true a doctrine now, as it was when the prophet Joseph lived; and when a man is possessed with the spirit which fill the bosom of our beloved president and all his brethren in this valley he will immediately make all the exertions he can, and will counsel others to come to this place, and he who has not the spirit of gathering "is not of us," and we say, avoid such, for they have not the spirit of God abiding in them.

Let speculation in farms, houses, &c., alone; your duty is to gather to the Salt Lake Valley, to prepare you to go and preach, and to release us, when we have filled our missions.

We wish to call your attention to the last general epistle of the Presidency, where it says, that "it is wisdom for the Saints to

gather where they can do more good in one year, than they can in ten where they are, and if they hold on to farms, &c., for speculation, that they may expect to have to get help to come out,—why? because when the Saints hearken not to counsel, they are scourged.

We look back, and remember brethren who were well off, and had health and strength to make a dozen outfits since we left, but alas! they are not amongst us; we hope that there will not be a man who once lived in Nauvoo, and has had five years already to make an outfit, but will have energy of character to fit himself, and some poorer family who have been sick or unfortunate.

We have made things comfortable, so that no man need suffer.

The road is easy for an industrious man to accumulate comforts around him; and we now wish to say that if there be any who can not leave the leeks and onions of Egypt, they had better forward their brethren to their respective quorums, so that those who make covenant with God by sacrifices, may reap the reward which is for the just sower, and who put his talents to usury.

We conclude, praying God the eternal Father to bless you with his spirit, which will enlighten you in all things, and that we may see you next season by thousands flocking to this place bringing peace and joy in your bosoms, which we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

We subscribe ourselves your brethren in the everlasting covenant.

JOSEPH CAIN,  
A. O. SHOOT,  
EDWARD HUNTER,  
WILLARD SNOW,  
J. M. GRANT,  
THOMAS BULLOCK,  
WM. C. STAINES,  
LEVI JACKMAN,  
DANIEL SPENCER,  
G. S. L. City, Deseret, June 24th, 1851







**Another chance for the Gold Hunter**  
*Great Cash and Produce Depot.*  
**MIDDLETON & RILEY,**  
St. Joseph, Mo.,

**A**RE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally. Ladies dress goods and fancy fashions of every variety and latest style.

Clothes and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles. Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain. Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kumwa, G. A. and table. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

**To Oregon, California, Salt Lake**  
**Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.**

**PERRY & YOUNG**  
**WOULD** respectively announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinettes; hatters; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; no. Asses; salt; spun cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings; &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING.**

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

**DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,**

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons proceeding outwards, will necessarily remain in our hands a few days, we have thought to use to show them our goods as it will be a pleasant opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

**BEDFORD & CRAIGS.**  
St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS**  
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,  
Hosiery and Cutlery,  
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,  
Groceries, &c.

**A**LSO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on as low terms as any house in the country, and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding a general.

We look leave through this channel to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, to the very satisfaction and the well being of our and our other establishment.

We are, in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or lower, than the lowest.

Respectfully,  
BEDFORD & CRAIGS.  
April 18, 1851.

**MAMMOTH**  
**BLUE MORTAR**

**St. Joseph, Missouri.**

**E. H. HAYCRAFT,** having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continues the Drug business at the old stand where he will be pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it can be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BILLS and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Lignum is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

**GREAT ATTRACTION,**  
AT THE  
**UNION STORE.**

**Cheap Goods! and no Humbug!**  
RIDDLE & CO.,

**O**FFER for sale the most complete assortment of Dry goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hosiery, Nails, Iron, &c., ever presented to the public in the West; also, in addition to the above, a choice lot of wines, and liquors.

The goods have been selected under the special care and attention of the proprietors in the Eastern markets, expressly for the citizens of Kansasville and the public generally; and warranted to be of the best quality. For fabric, taste, variety, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves, that we cannot be surpassed by any house on the Western Frontier.

The ladies and gentlemen of this town and vicinity are respectfully invited to call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

"We have the men," to slow goods: Goods to show, and plenty more when these are sold.

Look out for "THE UNION STORE." Main street, next door to Mr. Hyde's, Music Hall.

RIDDLE & CO.  
Kansasville, Nov. 13th, 1850.

**ESSENCE OF LIFE.**

**F**OR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kansasville.

Kansasville, June 13, 1851.

**FLOUR**—10,000 pounds of Extra superfine flour put up in 50 pound sacks and 60 lbs. for sale at cut (vial) JOHN GOOD.







## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOODILL, Jr., Printer.

## Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us as paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also at ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

## Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851.

## The Saint Louis Intelligencer, and the Mormons.

The Intelligencer of the 7th ult., contains an article headed "ABOUT THE MORMONS," the greater part of which, purports to be extracts from a letter written by a gentleman in Carson Valley, East Sierra Nevada, en route for California, dated May 24th, 1851. Whoever may have read this slanderous production of disappointed ambition, may easily perceive the object of this gentleman, and the reasons why, these rich effusions of scandal, are poured forth to the world so profusely. If the public are ignorant of the circumstances connected with the affair, we consider it our duty to give them in detail, as they were told us in our office one month since, without solicitation or inquiry. Truth is mighty, and will prevail!

Mr. D. T. Nichols, a resident of Illinois, and a gentleman in every sense of the term, passed through this town last season, en route for the mines; this gentleman returned this season by way of Salt Lake; during his stay there, this modern would-be General, or Judge over affairs there, was cutting up his diodes at a great rate, and swearing eternal hostility towards the Mormons, unless they would succumb to his measures, and propositions in certain matters and things of law. Governor Young told him, that they knew the law there, as well as he did, and perhaps a little better; he became indignant at this; and to restore peace, Mr. Young told him, that he would give him an appointment, and pay him well for it, viz: to set Ray + + + + + on end. The Judge felt rather dissatisfied, with his humiliating appointment; and declared in the presence of many witnesses, that he would bring the wrath, and indignation of the Government at Washington to bear upon the citizens of Utah, for that offence. Here then, is the fundamental cause of this outrageous letter, contained in the St. Louis Intelligencer, whose venom cannot be felt by every one that reads it.

Mr. Langley, and his associates, who arrived here on the 19th ult., from the West, confirm the statements of Mr. Nichols, relative to the course pursued by this would-be somebody without a name. We cannot say positively, that Judge Mc... was the writer of the letter, because several others were with him; who, for stealing cattle, and committing other depredations in the Valley, were sentenced by a court of their own countrymen, to hard labor on the roads, &c.; but we are satisfied, that if he did not wield the pen, that the sentiments contained in that letter are his.

Will the Editor of the Intelligencer give us the name of the writer of that letter? We hold him responsible, until he does. This Mr. SOMERSON, or NONOBY, is generally the only Bony that finds most fault with the Mormons; and it is but seldom that we ever can find out, who that Bony is. It is perhaps Ignis Fatuus, or Jack with a Lantern; which is certain to lead its deluded follower into some ditch or mire, and leave him there, to extricate himself the best way he can. The similarity in other respects, agree exactly also. Jack with his Globe of light holds out the strongest inducements imaginable for the traveler to follow him in a dark and dreary night; while Mr. Somebody, through Newspaper columns, has repeatedly tried very hard to effect the same kind of game on the unthinking and glibly. Jack carries light! So does the Intelligencer!! We feel provoked at the foul, false, and malicious charges preferred against us as a people in that letter. We ask who would not? The Editor of the Intelligencer, would only be doing justice to the cause of luminosity and truth, to divulge the name of that person whoever he is. We ask it in the name of humanity—we ask it in the name of an injured, and misrepresented people. Should the Editor refuse, it shows that he is willing to endorse in the dark, that which he is not prepared to bring to light; fulfilling the scriptures where it says: "Ye love darkness rather than light, because your deeds are evil."

The Editor of that paper, is well aware that endorsing too freely, BAD PAPER, has brought men from the highest ranks and stations in life; to bankruptcy and disrepute. Furthermore, who knows but that the very Agent (the Press) employed by him, to crush the influence, and character of an industrious and innocent people, may become in time as a flaming sword against himself, guarding every way, but the road that leads to infamy and disgrace? Time and circumstances, will perhaps determine the sequel. We do not like to see, or hear of the misfortune of any man; neither should others, endeavor to abuse our character as a people, because we happen to believe in a doctrine a little different from what they do. If any man is authorized to abuse us, because he believes us to be false teachers; then, upon the same principle we are authorized to abuse every other teacher that differs with us; if such proceedings were carried on, where would be the end of strife; and who would not be the sufferer.

The first foul charge, brought by the writer of the letter in the Intelligencer is, the prohibition of free communication between the Valley, and the States. Who could know better than the Postmaster there? If the Postmaster had neglected his duty; hundreds and thousands of other persons, who did not belong to our Church, passed through that country for the last two years; they would be able, and no doubt would report if such a state of things existed there.

The following, extract we copy from his letter:

"Truly, were an angel from heaven to tell you of the wicked practices and the base, unprovoked crimes of this people, you would discredit the report."

Well, did this infamous character know, that public credence would not be given to his false and malicious charges, when he penned them; because we are too well known as a people, by those who have at various times associated with us, in the capacity of a collected body in the States, and elsewhere. Our readers will find on our first page, sufficient evidence to refute the balance of charges brought against the people in the Valley, in the correspondence between the President of the United States, and our respected friend Colonel Thomas L. Kane, of Philadelphia.

Our friends, the Editors of the St. Louis Organ and Reveille, will please accept our thanks, for the following editorial article, which appeared in their paper of the 10th ult.:

## The Mormons.

"We publish to-day a card from Messrs. Wrigley & Cain, the former, Presiding Elder of the Mormon Church in St. Louis, in present answer to a letter which appeared in the Intelligencer of Thursday, purporting to be from Salt Lake, and attacking in a very wholesale manner, the civil and religious character of the Government there, and the private characters of Governor Brigham Young, and every man and woman in the community. We read the letter with a great deal of surprise, not being at all prepared for such a stream of denunciation, from our knowledge of the Mormon Church and its congregation here; and although our views differ as widely as may be from theirs, we were shocked for the moment that our good opinion had been so abused. The charges, however, appear so extremely flagrant, and so widely differing from previous accounts received from men of sound judgment and facilities for estimating correctly, that we cannot but think the writer has misconstrued the character of the people and the leaders, or perhaps, under some little pique of the moment, has committed to paper, what in his calmer, more discreet mood, his better judgment would have left undone."

## Calumnies Against the Saints.

We clip the following extract from the St. Louis Union of the 19th ult.:

We find in the Oregon Spectator of June 12th, the following statement from the pen of a Rev. Mr. Goodall, who has arrived in Oregon at the head of a party of emigrants from the States. They were forced to winter among the Mormons, whose morality and patriotism he pretends with impious and sacrilegious presumption to impeach. We call the attention of Brother Hyde to this matter, and solicit from him a clearing up of the whole case.

We learn from the same source, that notwithstanding the prevalence of the alleged peccadilloes among the brethren, they continued animated with an all-conquering zeal for proselytism, and are about to send missionaries to South America, Oregon and California.

Friend Phillips seems very anxious that Brother Hyde should clear up the whole abuse made upon the citizens of the Valley, by the Rev. Mr. Goodall, of Oregon.

That's right Mr. P., if all the editors in your City, would adopt the same method, it would be more to their own credit, and less injurious to the character of that class of people ironically called Mormons. We are not at all surprised that Priests, Reverends, Lawyers, &c., are up in arms against Mormonism;—it carries with it the broad axe of truth and peace; when these come in contact with the pocket interest of a goodly number of the clergy, &c., it makes them mad. Shall their madness destroy the work of the Great Elohim who sits enthroned in yonder heavens, and looks upon men, comparatively in power as Grasshoppers? He, who could say to the raging billows of the mighty Ocean—Peace, be still; and a great calm ensue; holds the reins of the destinies of all men in his hands, and can turn them at his will, as he does the rivers of waters. This modern divine no doubt thinks, that he has been doing God's service, by slandering the character of the Mormons. Meanwhile he is doing them good, by bringing them from seclusion, to notoriety before the world; and though his representation of matters and things there, is not of the most pleasing character; yet, it is opening a door for every candid enquirer to investigate, and satisfy himself as to the truth, or falsity of his glaring statements.

Elder Hyde, will soon be here from the Valley, and we have no doubt, but that he will be able to give the precise particulars, relative to Mr. Goodall's charges, and every other Somebody's, that have made themselves officious in publishing to the world, what we are confident is false in the main. We have been associated with the Mormons for the last twelve years; and our sole reason for adhering to their faith, is simply, because we consider it to be the most pure extant. The charges preferred by Mr. G., are so very flagrant, and their character at sight, so preposterous, and so contrary to previous reports received from the good, and orderly portion of other denominations who had visited the Valley, and had every facility of knowing, that we think every man and woman, having a grain of common sense left, can see that his accusations, arise more from a vindictive hatred toward Mormonism, than from the injury sustained by him while living there.

The facts relative to the grievances, existing between Mr. Goodall, and the people in the Valley, we are not in possession of; but shall be, just as soon as the regular course of mail may bring them; then we shall lay them before our readers, for their scrutiny and satisfaction.

B. R. Pegram & Co., of the St. Louis Store, Main Street, is selling off goods at cost.

## Mails.

We take pleasure in noticing the punctuality of Messrs. Frink & Co's, mail line of passenger coaches from Savannah to this place. Hitherto we do not think that they have varied half an hour from their regular time of arrival, and departure. Praise is due the contractors, and especially to Mr. Anderson, their driver. Mr. A. is a sober, punctual, and accommodating young man, and through his course of uprightness and civility, he reflects no small degree of credit on the contractors of the line. He has the good will, and best wishes of the citizens of this place, for his good and gentlemanly behavior.

The Des Moines Mail, arrives here not quite so regular as the other; it comes sometimes on Friday, and at other times it is Saturday before it arrives.

## Later from the St. Louis Republican.

The Republican of the 9th ult., contains the following card from two of our respected friends in St. Louis. The contents clearly show, that the writer of the letter referred to in that card, is not the only one to blame for its appearance in print. Others equally anxious to find some charge against the Saints in the Valley, for reasons best known to themselves; seem to relish its contents so remarkably well, that they will not even give the name of their correspondent, for fear the divulging of said name should deprive them hereafter from receiving additional supply of a similar kind of food.

This is only a repetition of certain games of olden times. We understand it!

## For the Republican.

Messrs. Editors:—By giving the following card a place in your columns, you will confer a favor upon the undersigned, and do but common justice to a much abused people:

## A Card—To the Public.

In the Intelligencer of Thursday morning, an article appeared headed "About the Mormons," which purports to be extracts from a letter written by a highly respectable gentleman. It is unnecessary to say, that the article is highly insulting to the feelings of every Mormon, and calculated to prejudice the community against them as a people.

Feeling it to be our privilege to know who the author of our brethren was, we called upon the proprietor and editor of the Intelligencer, and told them we felt aggrieved by the publication of said article, and respectfully asked the name of the writer of the letter. They replied, that they "were not at liberty to give the name at present, as the letter was not sent to them, but to some gentleman of our City, whom it would be necessary to consult before taking such a step." They, however, gave us reason to believe that the name would be forthcoming.

All we ask, therefore, of the public, is, to withhold their opinions until the name is obtained, and the accused parties have a chance to defend themselves; and we doubt not but they will be able to show the cause which produced the effect.

We regret very much that respectable papers should publish such accusations without publishing the accusers' names also. If they are "gentlemen," and speak the truth, they need not be afraid to give their names to the public. We believe in giving the Devil his due.

Yours, Respectfully,

THOMAS WRIGLEY,  
JOHN T. CAINE.

## Col. Chambers, of the Republican, and Col. Mitchell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

A correspondent at Fort Kearney, O. R., writes under date of the 18th ult., stating that the above named gentlemen, in connection with Inspector General Cooper, U. S. A. Major Chilton, and company B, first dragoons, as escort to the above; left the Fort at that date, to meet the Prairie tribes of Indians, in Council at Fort Laramie.

He also states that Col. Mitchell, was to try to persuade the Indians to come to Ash Hollow, to hold the treaty there; as it would be late, before the wagon could get up with the goods, as presents for the treaty.

Col. R. Campbell, and party were to leave on the 20th. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune, and company; also Lord Fitzwilliam, and his company, were behind several days.

Report says: that the Pawnees will decline the invitation to attend the treaty—the interpreter was then absent to try to prevail upon them to be there; but it was thought that his solicitation would prove a failure.

The health at the Fort, is said to be remarkably good.

## From the Plains.

On Sunday, the 24th ult., two men and a boy, arrived in this town from Oregon. These gentlemen represent the emigration to Oregon, California, and Salt Lake, getting along very well. They met Elder Hyde, Judge Broclus, and company on the 7th, three hundred miles this side of the Valley, enjoying good health and spirits. The other companies of Saints, who left here this season, were in succession behind, prosecuting their journey with reasonable speed. The grass on the plains is represented to be good, except in some places where camps had previously been; in those places it was rather scarce.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

What an impertinent creature a Fly is; you strike it from your Ear five times, and it will again meet you in the Face.

J. J. Strang, who was excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by a Council of High Priests and Elders of said Church, for proclaiming false doctrines, instead of repairing to Nauvoo to make restitution, and to be corrected in doctrine, by those who were legally appointed, to proclaim doctrine, or to investigate, and correct principle; suffered his name to be published in the "Times and Seasons," as excommunicated, and went about to set himself up, and from time to time has sent his missionaries to try to convert the Saints, and has at all times met that just reception, the only regard that should be paid them, "To let them Alone." The Saints generally are well acquainted with the character and spirit of the most of those who step forth, and present themselves as Leaders, and Missionaries in such causes; for a want of humility, of honesty and virtue, they were not willing to submit to those whom God had appointed; and therefore, were either, members that were cut off, or that went away disaffected, and rotten at heart.

EVAN M. GREENE.

## Unthought.

The young man who came into the Republican office on last Tuesday evening and carried off a copy of our paper, in advance of the publication day, committed what Printers regard as a dishonorable act. And by carrying it to our neighbors over the way, for their advance stricture, he increased its offensive character. A simple hint to a sensible man is always sufficient.

## TIMELY!

Wonder if some of our friends in Kansasville, won't take the hint also.

## Something New on the Frontier.

Mr. Sautesa, Interpreter for the Omaha Indians, paid us a visit on the first inst., and stated that the Ottos; had delivered to him, several horses which they stole from emigrants, and citizens of this place previous to their departure on their summer hunt. Mr. S. said that Mr. Brown's were among the number; also Mr. Bushes', and one of Orson Pratt's; the other horse belonging to Mr. P. was taken by the Iowas, but the Interpreter entertained hopes of its recovery soon. This is a new era of things on this Frontier; it is but seldom that the Indian feels remorse of conscience; and as in this case, shows signs of true repentance by making restitution to the parties injured, without compulsion. We have not the least doubt, but that the present negotiation entered into by the Government, with the Indians on the plains westward, may have an effect upon them, alike favorable to the citizens of the Frontier, and emigrants who may have to cross the plains for Salt Lake, California, and Oregon next season.

Should such a change be effected by the treaty at Fort Laramie, this season, hundreds, and thousands of emigrants will be wending their way next Spring, to the Land of Gold, and the rich Valleys dispersed among the western mountains.

The repeated losses sustained by emigrants on the plains, for the last three or four years by Indians, seemed to us, would materially effect detrimentally the future growth and prosperity of those remote regions on the quiet shores of the Pacific. Government having taken the matter in hand, we trust that hereafter, we shall not have any occasion to chronicle similar distressing circumstances, as became our duty to do this season and last.

## Horses Recovered from the Indians.

Query! Who pockets the money paid by citizens of this place, to Mr. O'Neil, of Plattville, as redemption fund, for the recovery of the horses stolen by the Indians? Mr. Sautesa, Interpreter for the Omahas, said in our Office on the first inst., that the horses could be obtained without fee, or reward.

Justice to the public, demand that this matter should be clearly understood. Will Mr. O'Neil make this transaction plain, by giving publicity to it through the columns of some Western Journal, so that the people in general may know the truth of the whole affair. At present the matter is shrouded in ambiguity. Mr. O'Neil, show yourself a what man if you can! If not, recline into the shade, behind a B—l of W—y.

Is it not enough for the people here, to have their horses worn down to perfect skeletons by Indians, without imposing the enormous tax of from five to ten dollars a head, for their delivery. We say the man who pockets the money cannot prosper, whoever he is.

## Where Can His Equal be Found?

We have been informed, that there is a certain gentleman in this town suffering severely from a chronic disease of the month; whether his disease came epidemically, or its origin is of long standing, we are unable to say; however, we think the Physician who attends to his case daily, should, before this time be able to report favorably. This miserable object of speculation, claims sympathy from every stranger that comes to town. Why cannot the medical faculty cure him? Is his case hopeless?

## Correspondence.

In one of our columns this issue, our readers will find Correspondent L's, remarks on the latest publications inogue in Kansasville. She snarls at the gentlemen, and finds fault with a certain class of Ladies. Wonder if it is not some old maid that wants to get married soon. Who would have such a creature? We should like to see the gentleman who would give her his hand.

## For the Guardian.

The New Fashions.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to trespass upon your patience once more, as it is proverbial of one of my sex, to have the last word in almost everything, at least so it is said. And supposing that all females are endowed with certain inalienable rights such as holding their "Women's Rights Conventions," and endeavoring if possible to bring the "usurper" man, into a sphere of equality, and to wear whatever dresses they please, even if it were to adopt a "Bloomer," or what I consider a prettier name a "Camilla," whose business is it? I would really like to know. Some editors take it upon themselves to see what they can say to oppose this beautiful costume, with the advice of a few "old maids," who would never change their minds if they knew it would be the means of getting them a —

With the few preliminaries above, I will enter upon what I have to say. I saw with my own eyes a beautiful "Camilla," in our streets, and supposing that some of your readers would like a description, I will here give it: The "a la Turk" wore a neat hat, trimmed with red, with a splendid wrought veil, white dress, reaching just below the knee, turkish pants, with morocco slips—upon the whole she was attired most gracefully. Now, what editor, lady, or gentleman can take any exception to such a beautiful costume? I would almost venture to say scarce none with the exception of some staid person, continually fretting about every thing that is new.

The new fashion which recently appeared in our streets, worn by the gentlemen, (or would be "usurpers") was one not altogether to my fancy. The wearers not feeling at home in the "Camilla," they appeared somewhat awkward. Their coats in the first place were two or three inches too long, their pants were entirely of the wrong color, which should have been a light blue, instead of red, and were too tight above the knee, their caps answered every purpose, and their shoes were too high to make a neat appearance; but upon the whole made a very fair show. Suggesting these few improvements, I will close, fearing that I have already trespassed too long upon your good nature, and expect ere long to see the "Camilla," and "a la Capapie," to become the prevailing costume, in spite of the opposition of "old Maids," and "old Bachelors" combined. Yours truly, L.

Mr. Editor: Finding that my communication did not appear in your last, I desire to make it a small addition. When returning from Church last Sabbath, during the shower, I could not help but seeing and experiencing the great inconvenience, of wearing what I cannot call by any better name than "draggle-tails;" they were all besmeared with mud and wet half way to the knee. And from this time I have made up my mind never to appear in the streets, in such a "toggery." In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I am resolved—regardless of the frowns or sneers of any. L.

Whoever transgresseth, and abideth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God. He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, hath both the Father and the Son.

If there come any unto you (professing to be Saints), and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him god-speed; for he that biddeth him god-speed, is partaker of his evil deeds.—(John).

## Papers to Rochester.

We now send one hundred and forty-one copies of the Statesman to the Rochester Post office. With such a circulation as ours advertising in our paper is worth talking about.

That's right friend Statesman! Hold your colors, and nail them fast!! But what you think of the GUARDIAN? Its circulation in St. Louis alone, is about three hundred and fifty; in Pottawatomie, over five hundred;—we send to Salt Lake and California, over one hundred and fifty copies; and besides these, it has a good circulation in almost every State in the Union, Nova Scotia, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, England, Scotland, Wales, Isle of Man, France, and in several other places on the Continent of Europe, too numerous to mention. With such a circulation as ours, we think our paper should attract more attention, than even the Statesman; although it is said to be a very good paper.

## Who Likes It? We Do Not!

When we see men that have had their property stolen, raved and tear about, and threaten the thief or thieves, with all the awful denunciations of the Law; and then, when it is within their reach, to have a full and fair investigation and to have the offenders brought to justice, and thus magnify the Law and make it honorable; and then to see them, they having obtained their property, sell themselves, or their honor, for a few paltry dimes, and letting the offenders go unpunished, and unhandcuffed; thus allowing the whole stigma of such doings to be thrown falsely upon this people. We say, whoever likes it? We do not! Do they realize the amount that bought them, will cost this community five dollars for one; if a surely tell, and we say in the name of God's Good, let those who are the guilty ones, be the losers, and let them feel the necessity of restraining their hands from the holding of bribes and their ears from the hearing of evil. It is not enough to bear the numerous epithets that are thrown falsely upon this people, from those without the Church; but some of those who have a standing in the Church, and some too, who have been elected to honorable callings under the laws of Iowa, have grasped trampled upon the rights and feelings of this community, and broken the oath they took, when they swore to support those laws, and have now shown that a few dimes will buy their honor, and control their favor; and we would suggest to the citizens of Pottawatomie County that they beware to whom they confer favors, and in whom they repose responsibilities that may effect materially the destinies of this Frontier Country. A few more instances of the kind, and you have among you, horse thieves, or thieves, and cow thieves, abundantly, and already they begin to appear, in the various forms of claim hunters, horse rangers, gamblers, thimble rigs, &c. To such we will say, they are, and will be known; and there are those who have a watchful eye upon them, and as a community, we have no use for them. Although we are desirous of selling our claims, and improvements, we do not intend to open a door for that class upon these frontiers. We do not want them in our midst.

Published by order of the High Council, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.  
Kansasville, Sept. 5th 1851.

## Births.

In this town, on Sunday, the 24th ult., Mrs. Richard Bentley, of a fine boy.

In this town, on Thursday the 28th ult., Mrs. Spoor, of a Son.

With the above notices the Printers were kindly remembered, and our Devil says; that they will never be troubled with his dark visage; therefore, we think they are bound to prosper, and be happy.

## Married.

In this town Sept. 3d, by E. M. Greene, at his residence Mr. ABRAM NOE, to Mrs. MARY JANE BROWN, both formerly of Cincinnati, O.

We stop the Press to announce the receipt of a large bridal loaf; prosperity attend the happy couple.

## Died.

At St. Joseph, Mo., on the 25th of June, consumption, Miss ESTHER SOPER, daughter of Mr. Samuel Soper formerly of Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

At St. Louis, Aug. 5th, JOHN HARDMAN, aged about 35 years.

At Oregon, Holt County, Missouri, August 3d, 1851, Mr. THOMAS EDWARDS, of Kansasville, Iowa, late from South Wales. The deceased was one of the unfortunate inmates of the Bar Room, of F. A. Pollock, that was destroyed by lightning, on the night of the 17th July, as stated by Mr. Jackson's letter. He was at the time of the calamity, a day laborer for Mr. Pollock, employed in moving and saving Hay, and was consequently sitting in the Bar Room at the time the barrels were burst, and the room filled with burning liquor, which has proven the death of seven of the eight men that were present.

There is no evidence to prove, nor any reason to believe that the deceased had been drinking, or playing cards, or engaged in any unlawful practice during the day or evening, or even while he was in our County; but after he escaped from the room, his burning fragments of cloths were torn off him, his wounds immediately dressed, and from that time until his death, the citizens generally spared no money or pains, that they thought would alleviate his sufferings, and restore his health.

The praiseworthy conduct of Sheriff Beeler, Dr. G. B. Thorp and A. S. Holladay, deserves particular mention, notwithstanding the deceased was a foreigner, a stranger, a poor man, and a Mormon; these gentlemen provided a room, and hired two brethren to attend to him, and nurse him day and night—furnished board for the nurse, and twice a day as long as he lived, and when he died they furnished him a good coffin and burial clothes, and saw that he was decently buried, at their own expense.

The deceased bore his afflictions and sufferings with almost unexampled fortitude, and patience, and died in the full assurance of a resurrection with the just, and an exaltation in the Kingdom of our Father: he died very willingly, and he even expressed himself anxious to die for five or six days, before the messenger came to his relief. The deceased had ten dollars and forty cents in his pocket at the time of the calamity, which was used to help defray the expenses of his sickness. And the County Court at its late session, refunded the gentlemen above named, their money, and paid all bills presented, growing out of the late disaster, out of the County Treasury.

The deceased had two sons, living at the time of his death, and he wished them informed of his death, and burial: it is to gratify this his last, and very reasonable request, and to try to do justice to, or say a word in behalf of the citizens of this place for their magnanimity and kindness to a stranger, that I make this communication.

Very Respectfully Yours,  
In the Covenant of Peace,  
S. J. COMFORT.

Oregon, Mo., Sept. 5th, 1851.

General Lane has been elected a Delegate to Congress from Oregon Territory.

ACQUITTAL OF M. CABET.—The Journal des Debats of the 27th ult., says the judgment against M. Cabet, the leader of the Icarian colony of Communists, at Nanterre, has been reversed by the Appellate Court, and that he is discharged.

Answer to Churade in our last—FATTI.

## Supervisor of Highways.

Daniel R. Williams, was elected without opposition, Supervisor of Highways. It was omitted in the returns published in our last.

## Monies Received Since Aug. 22, 1851.

C. C. Rockwell,	1 00	Enoch P. Rollins,	20
Wm. B. Maxwell,	35	Robert Curry,	10
Jeremiah Bligham,	1 00	John Homer,	10
Henry A. Terry,	50	Ed. Shaw,	10
Josephus Hatch,	50	Jacob Morrison,	10
Charles W. Player,	50	James Hatchins,	50
Benj. Aber,	50	Lycia Ann Pierson,	10
Peter Bruner,	1 00	Susan A. Sweet,	10
Richard Cox,	1 00	John Williams,	10
Wm. Gould,	1 00	W. H. Miles,	10
Lorenzo Doud,	1 00	F. Merryweather,	50
L. S. Hemenway,	1 00	Hyman Davis,	10
David Carey,	1 00	John Spruce,	10
Mrs. Barry Penrod,	1 00	Brillia Pearce,	10
James Cochran,	1 00	A. Henson,	10
Dan'l D. Stroud,	1 00	Gordon Allen,	10
Thos. Condie,	40	Wm. Martin,	10
David R. Miller,	1 00	John Mills,	50
S. T. Cromwell,	1 00		

## New Advertisements.

SEVENTIES ATTENTION.  
NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the Seventies in Pottawatomie County, will be held in the County Buildings, 4th Street, in this town, on Sunday the 21st inst., commencing at ten o'clock a. m. A full attendance requested.  
BY MANY SEVENTIES.  
Kansasville, Sept. 5th, 1851.

## VALUABLE FARM

## FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his farm lying one mile west of Benson's Mill, and about ten miles north-west of Kansasville. It contains 640 acres, 70 acres fence and under cultivation, with four houses on the place. Also a smoke house and yards for cattle. About 50000 of timber; and the best range in Pottawatomie for raising stock, as there are plenty of rashes and sap vines. Emigrants coming west will find it to their advantage to call and examine this farm before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of THOS. MCKENZIE, Land Agent, Kansasville, Iowa.

ISAAC MATTHEWS & SONS.

Big Pigeon, Sept. 5, 1851.—31

## KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.

## AND THE

## PEOPLES PROVISION STORE

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hark's old stand near the Bluff House, where he purports to keep a variety of fresh meats every TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meat, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Salserrats, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1851.

From the New Orleans Crescent, August 6th.  
Later from Cuba.

## Arrival of the Steamship Cherokee.

The steamer Cherokee, Henry Windle, master, arrived yesterday from Havana. She left Havana August 2, 3 P. M., with passengers and the California mails.

We are indebted to her polite Purser, Mr. Boyle, for her list of freight and passengers. In addition to the information furnished by our own correspondent, we find in the evening papers of yesterday, matter of interest. We submit a translation of important documents, for which we are indebted to the Picayune.

First, however, we give the following, which the Delta claims to have received from a reliable source:

On the 4th, they pronounced, in the "partidas" of Gualmoro and Gibanica, with the small number of 250 patriots.

On the 5th, in concert with another party from Holguin, they marched upon Tunas; but in the night one party mistook the other, and a *melo* took place, in which five were killed in the obstinate battle and twenty-eight wounded, before they discovered their sad error. Nevertheless they, as soon as they saw it, combined, and set upon the company of the Zaragoza Regiment in its barracks, and, after a short resistance, in which there were a few wounded the Spanish troops joined them with the cry of "Liberty!"

The Governor implored their lenity, and they left him at liberty, only taking from him his horse, sabre, pistols, and one thousand dollars of the Government money. They then marched upon the partida of San Juan de Santa Cruz, and on the 8th they found themselves in Coscorra, with 330 cavalry and 200 infantry.

The 8th and 9th were passed in the organization of four parties under the command of those patriots who had distinguished themselves the most at Las Tunas.

On the 11th, three of these set out—the other remaining in the mountains. That commanded by Don Serafio Reina advanced towards Santa Cruz, and shortly before reaching the river Najara he was informed that four companies of the regiment of Cantabria, commanded by Colonel Conti, were marching in the same direction, but as the river was swollen they were occupied in making a raft, in order to pass over it. The patriots allowed the Colonel and first company to pass, and when the second was on the raft they fell upon them and threw them into complete confusion. The result was, they took Colonel Conti, six officers, and fifty-six men prisoners; they saw thirty-six dead, without counting the wounded; they captured several materials of war and guns. In this most brilliant affair the patriots only lost one man and ten wounded.

On the 10th and 11th the other parties had various other skirmishes with the Government troops, both of cavalry and infantry, from Puerto Principe. On the 12th they were joined at Guanarima by a section of artillery under the command of Don Gabriel Fortun, consisting of sixty men and four caissons. The 14th and 15th, they remained still, recruiting forces—but on the 17th, Divine Providence pleased that the plains of Cuba, should witness more acts of heroism. The party commanded by Don Augustin de Aguiar Y Aguiar—three companies of the regiment of Yanbel II, and 30 lancers of the Squadron of Briarborn, were completely defeated, and of the 30 lancers only 10 remained and those badly wounded. On the 18th and 19th nothing of note took place, the ranks of the Patriots filling fast, on the 20th all the parties joined, and marched towards the mountains, interrupted by three companies of the regiment of Cantabria, who were beaten, and driven off, and on the 21st these heights were occupied by 2000 Patriots, 630 cavalry and 4 pieces of artillery, with the necessities of war, and maintenance sufficient for two months, only waiting the movement of Trinidad, to descend into the plains.

San Antonio Casero, 22d July, 1851.

## Exciting News.

New York, August, 21, 4 P. M.

The steamer Cherokee arrived about 8 o'clock this evening, in four days from Havana; she brings San Francisco dates to the 15th July, and \$2,640,630 on freight, and \$165,000 in the hands of passengers, of whom she has two hundred. She also brings the California mails. She passed the Empire City going into Havana.

The accounts from Havana are of the most serious character. We are indebted to the purser of the Cherokee for the following fearful narrative:

The frigate Hebe, while cruising of a place called Bahia Honda, 40 miles west of Havana, captured a party of fifty patriots who were in boats unarmed; report says they were steering for New Orleans, they were brought into Havana by the frigate on Saturday morning, the 16th inst., and were shot about 11 o'clock the same morning on the public road to Havana, in the presence of 2,000 spectators. Their corpse were then dragged along the streets by negroes, and then left to the mob, who commenced stripping them of their clothes and carrying them on sticks through the city, yelling like fiends.

It appears that the patriots were Americans, and many of the passengers of the Cherokee, who were on the spot, witnessed the execution and were insulted in the streets in a shameful manner and reminded them, that they being Americans, were all of the party who would share the same fate one of these days. Such was the excited state of the populace, that it was dangerous for Americans to be on the streets after night.

The following are the names of those executed: Col. W. Clendenen, Capt. F. S. Service, Capt. Victor Reno, Capt. T. B. Veney, Lieuts. James Brant, J. O. Norice, T. C. James, Dr. Jno. Fisher, Dr. R. H. Torquitt, Surgeons J. Whitaker, and A. M. Caliphet, Adjut. R. S. Stanford, Privates M. House, S. Mills, Edw. Kullum, S. L. Arnold, R. J. Weigh, Wineman Anselm, O. Travis, Pat.

Billon, Terry, Samuel Reed, H. L. Arnel, Phillips, J. L. Manville, S. N. Green, J. Callerman, Napoleon Collins, D. D. Wisner, Wm. Chidding, T. A. Jones, M. J. Hall, J. Barit, Robt. Caldwell, W. Smith, A. Ross, B. Rourke, John Christad, W. B. Tittle, Robert Connor, Robert Criley, J. S. Sanks, James Stanton, Thomas Harriet, Alex. Allen, John J. Tabbs, J. Ellis, W. Hogan, and C. Robinson.

The steamer Falcon on her way up the coast of Cuba, from Chagres, was fired at thirteen times by the steamer Havana, and was obliged to leave to, when she was boarded by Spanish officers. This is the third time the Falcon has been served in this manner.

We learn from the passengers of the Falcon, that on the morning of the 16th, off Bahia Honda, the Falcon discovered a large steam frigate in chase, standing directly across her bow, but she kept her course and left the frigate eight or ten miles astern; she proved to be the "Isabella la Católica," formerly the Cunard steamer Caledonia. While she was still in chase, another steamer hove in sight, which also gave chase, and succeeded in heading off the Falcon, and at first fired two guns to leeward, of which she took no notice; she then ran alongside and fired a third gun across her bows, though she had American colors flying. The chase then ordered the Falcon to leave to, which was done, when the officers boarded her.

From the N. Y. Express, Aug. 13.

## Two Weeks Later from California.

## Via the Nicaragua Route.

MORE LYNCH LAW.—The steamship Prometheus, Capt. Henry Churchill, arrived on Wednesday at 4 A. M., from San Juan de Nicaragua, with 360 passengers and \$600,000 in gold dust, and merchandise, to D. B. Allen.

The Prometheus left San Juan on Monday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., and arrived at Quarantine, Staten Island, on Tuesday, 12th, at 11 o'clock P. M. passage 8 days and 12 hours, bringing her passengers from the steamer Pacific, which left San Francisco on the 14th ult., and arrived at San Juan del Sud on the 29th ult., with 425 passengers and \$800,000 in gold dust.

The passengers came across the Nicaragua route 15 miles by land carriage, thence took the steamer direct across Lake Nicaragua, then the new iron steamer Sir Henry L. Bulwer, down the San Juan river to the Prometheus, in 32 hours running time for the first trip. They all expressed themselves very much pleased with the route, and say that the country is delightful. All in good health.

Lynch Law more or less, is established in all parts of California. In Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton and elsewhere, the citizens have felt themselves compelled to act in their own behalf—the laws having proved so utterly inadequate in themselves, and their administration by the properly constituted authorities so lax.

Business in California has a better look. An extra session of the California Legislature is yet talked of earnestly, but is as earnestly resisted as called for.

A native Californian, Francisco Gurro, a man of wealth, had been murdered near San Francisco, on his way home from the city. A Frenchman, suspected of the murder, had been arrested by the Vigilance Committee. Dewitt Clinton Shattuck, formerly of Michigan, had been examined on a charge of killing John Daker, a German, formerly of Philadelphia.

LYNCH LAW AT SONORA.—GREAT EXCITEMENT. By an extra from the office of the Sonora Herald, we have the following particulars.

Attempt to Fire the City!—SUNDAY MORNING, June 29th.—Last night some villain attempted to fire the city by placing a bundle of old canvas on fire under the eaves of a house covered with tar cloth, next door to Dodge's butcher stand. Mr. Dodge smelled the burning canvas, and got out of bed just in time to save a terrible conflagration.

12 o'clock.—A large Vigilance Committee is being organized, and we shall have a full police of our best citizens standing guard all the while. Woe to the man caught in the act!

## The News of Two Weeks.

We take the following synopsis of events from the *Alta California* of July 15:

Since the departure of the mail steamer on the 1st of the present month, the only event of moment which has transpired in our city has been the trial, conviction, and execution of a felon, known as Jim Stuart, by the vigilance Committee, a body of citizens of the highest respectability and standing in society. He was hung for a multiplicity of offences, and, by his own confession, voluntary made, was a villain of the most desperate character. He was hung about 2 o'clock, on Friday, the 11th inst., at the end of Market wharf, in the presence of several thousand citizens.

A Spanish woman was hung in Downieville, in the Sacramento Valley, for murdering a man named Cannon, on the 7th, inst.

A rencontre took place on the 1st inst. between Geo. F. Lemon, City Assessor, and Wm. H. Graham, a young Lawyer. Shots were exchanged, and Graham was shot in the mouth and left arm. Lemon immediately gave himself up, but his adversary having told him to draw and defend himself, and suited the action to the word, the Recorder discharged him. Graham is out and doing well.

The Mormons are making a decided movement towards establishing a direct communication from the Salt Lake to the Pacific. A large party have recently arrived from Salt Lake through the Cajon Pass, about sixty miles from Los Angeles, with an expressed determination to settle in that section. They are said to be negotiating for the purchase of a very fine rancho belonging to Senor Antonio Longo.

MORE AUSTRIAN ENLIGHTENMENT.—The Austrian government has prohibited the use, in public and other schools, of any books written by protestants.

L. W. Powell, (Democrat), has been elected Governor of Kentucky.

## Tidings of Sir John Franklin.

The following communication appeared in the *Dundee Advertiser* of the 25th ult.:

Dundee, July 23d, 1851.

Mr. Estlin:—Through the medium of your highly respectable paper I beg to lay the following important particulars before the public:

Discovery of the bodies of four sailors, supposed to be part of the crew who accompanied Sir John Franklin.

On Saturday, 19th ult., the whaler *Flora*, of Hull, J. Robb, master, who has been out one and a half years, cast anchor at Stromness, and sent her letters and papers by post. A letter was received in Aberdeen on Monday by Mr. John Douglas, King street, from his brother, Mr. G. Douglas, mate of the aforesaid ship. It contains the following affecting narrative:

"In February last our ship's crew partially abandoned the vessel, and erected a snow house on the shore, it being in many respects more comfortable than on board, and better suited for hunting operations. We had been at that time five months frozen up in Lancaster Sound. In one of our excursions we fell in with a party of Esquimaux Indians, nine in number; they had a slight knowledge of our language; they inquired whether we were English or Americans. On being satisfied on that point, they enquired if we belonged to Chief Franklin. The idea now flashed upon our minds that they knew something of Sir John and his crew, and we answered in the affirmative. They then pointed to the right, to a towering heap of snowy mountains, and by their gestures they signified they had gone to sleep. We brought them to our snow house, when I instantly reported the case to Mr. Robb, our captain, and it was agreed that a party of twelve men would accompany the Indians, and probe their story to the foundation. The party consisted of Mr. Page, our surgeon, J. Brown, carpenter, Wilson, Blair, Hall, Murray, Agnew, Crosby, Jones, Jenkinson, Rafarty, (seaman), and myself. We had a plentiful supply of provisions, which were packed into a hat-bottomed boat, which was covered with seal skin, and several rifles, spears, &c.

We started on our weary journey on March 27th. Our route was one of the wildest that can be conjectured. We proceeded in a zig-zag course up one hill, down another, then to the right, then the left, then to the right again. On the fourth day symptoms of discontent began to be manifested by our hardy tars, our feet were cut and wounded with the sharp projecting fragments of ice—the thaw was setting in, and we were apprehensive of being buried by the falling avalanche of snow, which descends like lightning down the sides of the mountains. On the 10th day, April 5th, our guides led us into a large natural amphitheatre among the mountains. After a journey of some miles we discerned something waving over the snow; it was a black silk handkerchief tied to the top of a walking stick. We eagerly drew out the staff, and commenced operations by digging about two feet deep. We came on the body of a man, and in a few minutes after we discovered other three bodies. They were frozen like icicles; decomposition had not commenced. Their beards were long and shaggy, while their rigid features and wasted limbs spoke in the language of nature—they had died of want.

Their dress was that of British seamen in cold latitudes. One seaman had his name written, or rather engraved on his arm, "H. Carr." The rest were all more or less marked, some had crosses on their breasts, others stars, ships, letters, &c. Our hearts sickened at the sight. We replaced them in their cold, desolate graves, and set up the same sad *memento mori*. Poor fellows, I exclaimed, you have attempted to regain your homes by an overland journey, but you are left in the desert.

The Indians could give us no more intelligence, so we returned. The most probable conjecture is, a large party had set out from Sir John Franklin's expedition; four had thus perished; in all probability the whole of them are now dead. [Extract from the letter of Mr. G. Douglas to Mr. John Douglas, Aberdeen, on board the *Flora*.]

By inserting the letter, you will oblige yours respectfully, THOS. REID.

By Telegraph to the Louisville Journal.

## Late from Havana.

New York, Aug. 7.

The steamer Georgia arrived this morning from Havana. She left Chagres on the 27th ult., with 350 passengers, 150 of whom were from New Orleans, and 200 from New York. She also brings 50 passengers from New Orleans, and 30 from Havana—making in all 430.

The Georgia sailed from Havana on the evening of the 2d inst. The Falcon from Chagres, and Cherokee from New Orleans, sailed the same day.

Great excitement prevailed in Havana at the time the Georgia sailed, owing to the reception of news of meetings being held by the citizens of New Orleans in favor of Cuban liberty and independence. The Government had received some important news the night the Georgia arrived.

After the departure of the American steamers several executions had taken place, and but for the refusal of the regiment to fire upon the condemned, there would have been many more.

Pardons have been obtained for all insurgents who would throw down their arms, with the exception of the leaders, who will be executed.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Laurensville Herald says: "The accounts of the drought from various sources of our district are truly distressing—in many places there will not be as much corn made as was in 1845. Such is the case, too, in the neighboring districts, except Spartanburg, and we understand their prospects were never much better. We learn, too, from our exchanges, that the same cry of dry sections is prevalent throughout Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi."

## From the Benicia Gazette.

## Salt Mail—Extraordinary Fact.

To the Editor of the *Gazette*: The following is reported by Major Cooper of your city, and other gentlemen in Suism valley. About 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon a violent hail-storm occurred, accompanied by much thunder and lightning. The hail fell the size of ordinary bullets to the depth of two or three inches. Curiosity induced the Major to put one in his mouth, and to his surprise found it was distinctly salt. Not willing to trust to his own senses, he called upon his neighbors to try the experiment. The result was the same, and this extraordinary meteorological fact may therefore be considered as fully established—What will California produce next?

Yours respectfully, FORREST SHEPPERD.

The diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Londonderry at the Queen's costume ball were of the value of \$750,000.—[Ex. Pap.] The tinsel worn by White Pigeon—the Belle of the Sioux—at the round dance at Traverse de Sioux, was the value of four bits.

Mr Webster has not resigned as was reported. He goes to England for his health but still remains Secretary of State.

EGGS IN ENGLAND.—Eggs of hens, ducks, and other poultry, commonly eaten as food in the kingdom, are, in point of quantity, almost incredible. The aggregate number cannot be less than 1,500,000,000 or 75,000,000, and the value at the lowest prices, £3,000,000. Ireland produces nearly 100,000,000, and the continent of Europe supplies us with 500,000,000 annually. These facts are perfectly ascertainable.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE, 252 BROADWAY, St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened the Fancy Goods and Variety Store, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hosiery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Pedlars and the Trade.

Remember the Sign, 252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO. St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

## JUST RECEIVED

And for sale Cheap for Cash, or in Exchange for Country Produce.

BY JOHN GOUGH, JR.,

First door on Hyde Street,

FLOUR, Meal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, and a general assortment of Groceries.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS MACKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kansasville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c., &c. Main Street, St. Joseph, Missouri.

THE undersigned respectfully informs their friends and the public generally, that they have permanently located at the above place, for the purpose of carrying on the CLOCK & WATCHMAKING BUSINESS. In all its branches. Having been engaged in Switzerland for a number of years in Manufacturing Watches, &c. and having worked in Paris and other cities in France, besides some time in New Orleans, they flatter themselves that they can do all work that may be entrusted to them in the best of style.

They have also on hand a fine assortment of gold and silver Watches, Clocks, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Spoons, Spectacles, and in fact all articles usually found in establishments of this kind. They have also in addition to the above, the necessary articles for clocks and watches, and will devote particular attention to this branch of their business.

Persons in want of fine jewelry, or wishing any work done, will please call at our establishment under the City Hotel, Main Street, a few doors from the corner.

The best of references will be given if necessary in regard to our capacity to do work.

ALBRECHT & HUBER. St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 22, 1851.—2t

Another chance for the Gold Hunter Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY, St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Laundry dress goods and fancy finings of every variety and latest style. Cottons and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain. Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment. Hardware, iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table. Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey. Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the goods in big chunks.

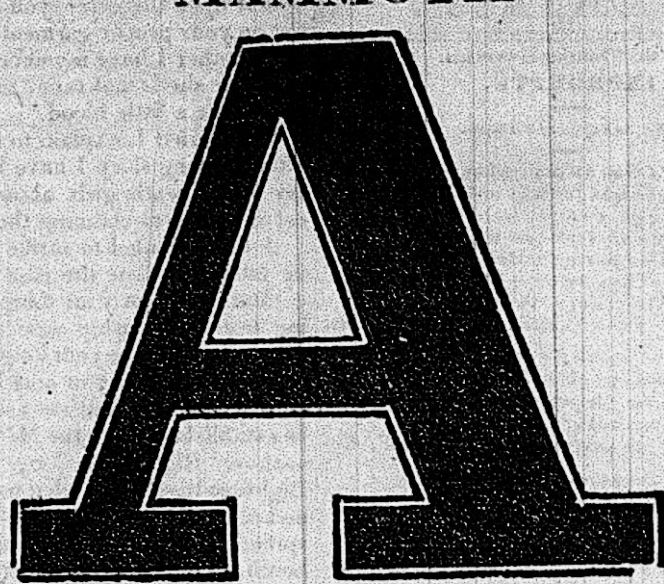
Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

## THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH



MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Bends; Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks; Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses; Sattinets, Sugar and Pulse Rings; Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salutaris; Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpacaes; Glenglass, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Salt Vestings, Tar and Bed Corda; Boots and Shoes, Goggles and Starch; Candles, Prints and Hard Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters; Champagne, Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Mustins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill; Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers; Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handkerchiefs; Leather, Faus and Rope; School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins; Shawls, Plow Sticks and Chamberlains; Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil; Lined Oil, Cutlery and Pickles; Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards; Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar; Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Lark; Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt; Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware; Coddish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants; Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret; Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws; Braces and Bits, Turpentine and Combs; Snuff, Bristom and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30 GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30 PUPCHPORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30

THE GOLD REGIONS. COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY. THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and has given a universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost on this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake. Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities of the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO. Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

THE ELEPHANT WEST. Kansasville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

SPRING GOODS, most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fur.

TOOTLES & JACKSON.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Lignum is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar" on the West side of Main street. E. H. HAYCRAFT. St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches. LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kansasville and St. Joseph. Austin, Fremont, Co. Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m EDWARD W. FISH, Agent.

SAVANNAH HOTEL. IN the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Andrew county, Mo. The subscriber has established himself for the purpose of accommodating travelers, visitors, and friends with entertainment, embracing as good fare as this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Crosby—has a good Livery Stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, buggies and hacks in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He flatters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House. E. M. RICE. Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.



## The Frontier Guardian

## POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.  
IMPROVEMENT.

BY SARAH STAGGEMAN.

Ye Saints of God do not repine,  
Though straight the way and dreary;  
The hills are high and we must ascend,  
Though we are faint and weary.  
Chorus— If we prove faithful to the end,  
Then we shall gain the victory;  
The victory, the victory,  
Through King Immanuel's name.

Water captives called far from home,  
Where love and peace combine;  
And where the Church adorned with gifts,  
In light and truth do shine.  
Chorus— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

The Lord has promised grace to us,  
Sufficient for our day;  
Then in his cause let us press on,  
Our Lord and King obey.  
Chorus— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

We'll take the spirit for our sword,  
And faith shall be our shield;  
Yes! to the mountains we'll repair,  
And leave the tempter's field.  
Chorus— If we prove faithful to the end, &c.

The laws of God do there exist,  
And blessings rich abound;  
We'll bear the cross that we may stand,  
On unpolluted ground.  
Chorus— If we prove faithful to the end,  
Then we shall gain the victory;  
The victory, the victory,  
Through King Immanuel's name.

## Imaginary Evils.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;  
Leave things of the future to fate;  
What's the use to anticipate sorrow?  
Life's troubles come never too late!  
It's to hope overmuch be an error,  
'Tis only the wise have preferred;  
And have often had hearts been in terror  
Of evils that never occurred!

Have faith—and thy faith shall sustain thee—  
Permit no suspicion and care,  
With invisible bonds to enchain thee,  
But leave what God gives thee to bear.  
By his Spirit supported and gladdened,  
Be no "or" by "doings" detected;  
But think how oft hearts have been saddened  
By fears of what never occurred!

Let to-morrow take care of to-morrow;  
Short and dark as our life may appear,  
We may make it still darker by sorrow—  
Still shorter by folly and fear!  
Half our troubles are half our invention;  
And often by blessings conformed,  
Have we shrunk in the wild apprehension  
Of evils that never occurred!

## MISCELLANY.

## A Dream.

After a day of severe exercise, and I confess such as not usually belong to one of the gentler, or in common parlance, weaker sex, I was lounging before, and gazing at a beautiful wood fire, until, after watching the variety of images in the coals and ashes, I fell into a slumber.

I dreamed that I was asleep, and had continued to sleep until days passed into weeks, weeks into months, months into years—in short, it was to me as it had been with Rip Van Winkle. I had slept many years, and my locks, which were once jet, were now white. I exhibited every change that usually marks the difference between the young and the old woman. I knew my dwelling, however, in spite of changes, but it was with difficulty I could believe that those who called me mother were really my children. They were, apparently, quite overjoyed that mother had her senses and use of her limbs again.

Had I been crazed or paralyzed, thought I? How is it that there are six persons, in men's habits, that call me mother, when I left only two sons and four daughters? One day I called one, whom I could believe to be my son John, and enquired how the case stood. He hesitated, and at last said— "Mother, you had better not talk until I ask the doctor, who will soon be at home, about your symptoms." The doctor and lawyer have been at the election and will be home shortly.

With this he sat down, took up a piece of sewing and began to stitch quite diligently. Surely, I thought, I, my son John has not turned father! Presently David came in—I knew it to be my son David by his strong likeness to his father. He had a child in his arms, which he was endeavoring to pacify. I felt an impulse to take it from him, believing that I, being a woman could understand its wants better than he; but it clung to him and was not pleased. He gave it its pap without any awkwardness his poor father would have shown.

Whose child? asked I, voluntarily.

The Doctor's, said John. But mother, don't talk.

Forbidden to talk, and filled with amazement at all I saw, I looked out the window to while away the time when I saw a number of horsemen approaching. John and David looked out and exclaimed—

They are coming from the election.

It was a company of oddly-shaped individuals; but they appeared quite skillful horsemen notwithstanding.

After alighting they came in, all regarded me with much interest.

Has she spoken again? asked one.

Yes, Doctor! but you had better examine her case.

He approached me and felt my pulse.

"A capital pulse," said he. "Let me look at your tongue. Quite clean round the edges, and nearly so in the middle!" he added, and turning to John, he asked if what I had said had been altogether lucid?

"Entirely so," replied John.

"Mother, do you know me?" asked the Doctor.

No, I do not, said I, who are you?

"I am your daughter Elizabeth, and this," she added, bringing the Lawyer forward, is your daughter Ann, who has this day been appointed a member of the Legislature. Here is your daughter, Sarah, who is President of our Fire Insurance Company, and Susan is an officer in the Navy. You did not know us all the while you were paralyzed, that is plain. This is my husband, whom I chose and addressed after having been refused by several others. Our Law-

yer is not yet married. You look so bewildered!—Let me feel your pulse!

I jerked away my hand, and exclaimed— "Out upon the farce you are acting! Go put on your proper garments, and then I can tell whether I have my children about me."

I fear she is not sane, said the Doctor, I must take a little blood.

Stop! cried I, explain to me how it is that, after the long sleep I have had I see none of my sweet gentle girls about me, but a parcel of strangers claiming their names.

A light seemed to strike the lawyer, and he offered to state the case to his mother.

"Mother, I am, our daughter Ann, striking her riding whip against her book emphatically. Since your long sleep, the Rights of Women, which you may have heard spoken of years ago, and set aside as a thing to be established when the Millennium had come—those Rights, so long disputed; those Rights so basely trampled on, (here she arose and used the popular jestures,) have now spread from East to west, and from North to South, of our happy country. Women now vote at elections, climb the hill of science, side by side with men and indeed they have rather the precedence.

"Even the convenient dress so long usurped by men, has at length been conceded, and the riding hat, coat and collar have, inch by inch gained ground, and now the whole dress is rightfully claimed.

"The drudgery of the nursery is no longer exclusively ours."

At this moment another sob from the cradle—they had been many-made the Doctor interrupt the discourse to enquire what ailed the child?

"It don't like pap, and has cried itself to sleep," replied David.

"That was the way with the other little fellow who died. Evidently they have some organic disease, remarked the Doctor.

"Mother! Mother! exclaimed some one shaking, 'what is the matter! What are you groaning about?'

I opened my eyes and saw the sweet fair faces of my four young daughters, with their pretty frocks, and aprons, gazing somewhat anxiously in my face.

I was still but half awake. "Never put on men's clothes, nor ride like them again," said I solemnly.

"Mother, what do you mean?" asked Elizabeth.

"Are you a Doctor?" inquired I.

"No," answered Elizabeth looking frightened; "do you want to see a Doctor?"

"Ann, are you a Lawyer? Sarah, you are not President of the Fire Insurance Company? Nor Susan a captain of the Navy?"

By this time it was quite established in my poor children's mind that I raved, and being quite aroused, I told them my terrible dream.

They will, they assure me, crave no rights further than to be good and wise women; and those rights have never been disputed.

## Sioux.

There will in all probability, be one or more new States created out of the land our Government have purchased of the Indians, by the treaty just concluded, when the population shall have reached a number entitling them to that rank—Now, in everlasting memory to the race and tribe who have, so far back as we can learn from their incongruous and semi-fabulous history, lorded it over the territory, let it be called *Sioux*. It is euphonious and brief, and is in harmony with the rule which seems to have governed those who had the naming of the States of the West. Besides, being an Indian word of conjectural meaning at this time assimilated to the genius of the French tongue, it would at the same time, seem to remember those early pioneers, who first threaded the wilds from Canada to the Mississippi and laid open the gaze of the old world and the new, the incredible vastness and fertility of the valley of the Mississippi.—[Galena Advertiser.]

Girls are like peaches, the nearer they are ripe, the more they blush.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.—The young Emperor of China, who succeeded his father at his death, February, 1850, having at his succession, rejected the demands addressed to him by the Mandarins, for permission to persecute the Christians within his dominions, published a decree in the month of June, in the same year, permitting the free exercise of the Christian religion throughout his dominions. The Emperor at the same time invited four Missionaries to wait upon him, who were to be lodged in his place. Monsignor Perreman, Bishop of China, states that the Emperor was educated by a Christian Lady, in whom the late Emperor placed unbounded confidence.

CARTON.—Be careful in directing your letters. According to the new official list of post offices in the United States, there are 25 Washingtons, 24 Franklins, 23 Salems, 22 Springfields, 25 Centrevilles, 19 Jacksons, 15 Jeffersons, 13 Lafayettes, 9 Kossuths, 10 Lowells, 20 Richmonds, 18 Wat-rooms, 22 Columbias, 18 Concordes, &c. The direction should always contain the county and State in which the post office is located.

JENNY LIND TO BE MARRIED.—The London Sun of July 11th remarks: "The cordial reception afforded the Swedish Nightingale by our transatlantic brethren, has so greatly delighted that amiable cantatrice, that she has, it is said, made arrangements for a permanent continuance in a 'united state.'" The Sun goes on to state, on unquestionable authority, that Signor Belletti is to be the happy man, and that arrangements have been made for the Nuptials on their return from Canada previous to the voyage from New York for England. Jenny is now at Niagara Falls, where she will remain for several days. She will give only three or four concerts more in this country, and then will leave for Europe via New York on the 16th of August.

This announcement of the fair Jenny's intended marriage will doubtless prove a great source of relief to the "Tom Noddies" of our city, who were busy in conjectures upon the matter of her virginity during her visit here. If must be satisfactory to them to know that Belletti is the man.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## ATTENTION.

EMIGRANTS going to Salt Lake, or Oregon, who have to remain at Council Bluffs, until next week, will do well to call upon THOS. MCKENZIE, Agent for the sale of houses, and lots in Kanessville. Some 100 farms in Pottawamie county, for sale—with or without the crop. Call and examine the Books. Office at the Music Hall, Kanessville.

Those indebted for entering claims, will please call and pay in such goods as they may have to sell. THOS. MCKENZIE.

Kanessville, Aug. 8, 1851.

## PETITION.

STATE OF IOWA,  
POTTAWAMIE COUNTY, ss.  
In the Pottawamie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludington, vs. Elam Ludington. Petition for divorce.

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and files her petition, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: it is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanessville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. TILES, Solicitor.

Attest, ERAN M. GREENE, Clerk.

Kanessville, August 6th, 1851.

## POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.

Kanessville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851.—tf.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has obtained from Jacob G. Bigler, Judge of Probate, for the County of Pottawamie, and in the State of Iowa, letters of administration on the estate of Peter Mahler, deceased, dated the 23d of July, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; otherwise they will be treated as the law directs.

LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—30.

## LOST LAND WARRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given to William Bell Esq., his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,636 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, issued in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transferred or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.

Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—61.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Medical Notice.

THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour.

Dr. LUKE JOHNSON.

Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—12.

## MIDWIFERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Kanessville, and vicinity, that she is prepared to tender her professional services to all who may favor her with their patronage. She has her diploma from the best Physicians in Denmark, and counter-signed by the American College of Midwives.

Residence at the Washington Store, Hyde Street, three doors Southeast of the Printing Office.

MARY MYNSTER.

Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851.—14.

## COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE.

OF all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of (Aug. 8) C. VOORHIS.

## WHISKY—By the bottle or gallon. You know that it is always cheap at

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth S. A. or at the old Cheap corner of C. VOORHIS.

FLOUR—By the bbl. sack or smaller quantity, for sale at the Mammoth A. C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of C. VOORHIS.

## WASHINGTON STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened a Fresh stock of goods in his new store, formerly known as the Chadwick property on Hyde street, three doors South-East of the Printing Office, and is ready to wait upon the ladies and gentlemen of Kanessville, with fabrics, new, neat, and fashionable; consisting of the latest pattern for ladies' dresses, gentlemen ready made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats Caps, &c., &c., which for taste, elegance, and cheapness cannot be surpassed by any house in town.

Ladies and gentlemen give me a call—I am ready to wait upon you always.

C. O. MYNSTER.

Kanessville, Aug. 8, 1851.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A STORE AND STOREHOUSE, 52 feet long, by 20 in width, 2 stories high, located in the centre of Kanessville, and one of the best stands for any kind of mercantile business, will be sold low, and on accommodating terms. Apply to JOHN GOOCH.

Kanessville, July 11, 1851.

## Now's Your Time to Buy Cheap

THE subscriber has on hand, for sale, the following articles on Hyde street, next door to J. W. Armstrong's dwelling house.

5 wagons,  
4 harnesses,  
50 bridles and Martingales,  
10,000 Havana (Lanoma) Cigars,  
25 Gals Copal Varnish,  
200 Trusses, Supporters, and Shoulder Braces Window Glass, &c.

All of which will be sold cheap.

J. C. LITTLE.

Kanessville, June 27, 1851.

## SUMMER

## BOOT AND SHOE STORE

Latest Arrival from St. Louis.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Hyde Street, opposite Mr. Hyde's New Hall. Respectfully informs the citizens of Kanessville, and vicinity that he has just opened a fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, of the latest cuts and fashion, and is prepared to sell at St. Louis prices, for cash only, and for quality, and assortment he flatters himself that his stock cannot be excelled by any house on the Frontier.

Come ladies! come! and view our slippers; And all you gentlemen, who love nice uppers. Your children too, shall find their fit. All latest fashions, neat and light.

JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanessville, Aug. 8, 1851.—14.

## J. E. Johnson's Column.

## ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!  
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!  
AT THE  
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun, ever before exhibited in Kanessville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, tea, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes, cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flower, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles), every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanessville, May 30, 1851.

## GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanessville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public, as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandise, and necessities of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains), he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase on the most favorable terms, and on credit (cattle and horses excepted), and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merveworth, Cin. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Louis, Mo.; Major L. Blanton, and William McLellan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases. Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All orders should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

## DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE  
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of

Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, essences, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medicinal use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT PEW  
The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanessville, May 30, 1851.

## Day is Breaking. Hoe Cake Baking!

A COMMODIOUS BAKERY, CONFECTIONARY AND EATING SALOON are kept in the East Rooms of Emporium Buildings. A. attached and complete—extended dimensions

gives, Cakes, Pies, Candies, &c., can be furnished in good terms. Also, all kinds of fruits, nuts, Refreshments, the market affords; together with Wines, Cordials, Cigars, Tobacco, Cider, Catsup, Oysters, Sardines, Lobsters, &c., &c.

"Give the Mountaineer a Call."

J. E. JOHNSON.

dec 11

## ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholice, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanessville.

Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

## VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chills Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanessville, Iowa.

Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

## JOHNSON'S

## VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND BONESSET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this Western Country. A few doses will generally remove the Chills or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country, and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

## TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BAL-

## SAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN

OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanessville.

Sign of the Golden Mortar

Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

## CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned having employed a good and experienced workman, and a reliable, will be able to furnish orders for any kind of furniture on short notice and on reasonable terms. A good supply of Tables, Stands, Bedsteads, Trunks, &c., constantly on hand. Just Call and examine and encourage domestic Manufacture.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanessville, April 18, 1851.

## DAGUERRIAN LIKENESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL, put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURES."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanessville, April 18, 1851.

## SPEAK QUICK.

A GOOD practical Daguerrean Artist, will find employment by making immediate application at the Emporium Store, Kanessville, Iowa.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

## LOTS! LOTS!!

A Few choice lots for sale in the town of Kanessville. Apply soon.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanessville, April 18, 1851.

## ICE CREAM

## SALOON.

THE good people of Kanessville, and the public, are informed that a room has been fitted up in the EMPORIUM BUILDINGS, where ladies and gentlemen can be furnished with Ice Creams, Cooling and pleasant beverages, and such other refreshments, Sweet Meats, Fruits, and Pastries, as can be produced in this market. Strict attention will be paid to order and the comfort of the guests.

Kanessville, Iowa, July 25, 1851.

## CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!!

## GLASSWARE!!!

## AT THE

## EMPORIUM STORE.

## RUN! RUN!

492 Sets Teas and Coffees, assorted;  
577 do Plates, do;  
30 do Soups, do;  
24 do Bowls, do;  
175 do Tumblers, do;  
210 Sugars, teapots, & creams, do;  
615 Dishes, bakings, apples, &c., assorted;  
55 do do turkeys, butters, &c., do;  
25 do pitchers, do;  
3 do Wash Basins, do;  
15 do com. Fine, and covered Chambers, do;  
7 do Glass Lamps, do;  
16 do Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;  
6 do Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;  
21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;  
136 pieces Lustre China, do;  
10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;  
Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

Kanessville, July 25, 1851.

J. E. JOHNSON.

## GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

## Cheap for Cash at

## HENRY KEBBELL'S

## Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

## CITY BAKERY.

## and

## CONFECTIONARY.

To Salt Lake and Oregon Emigrants.

THE undersigned has commenced the above business, and will keep constantly on hand HARD BREAD, BUTTER CRACKERS, PIES, CAKES and BISCUITS, of all kinds, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of patronage. Don't forget, the place is on Main Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Mills St. Joseph, Mo.

E. BRYANT.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1851—6m

## ST. JOSEPH

## EATING SALOON.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the traveler, emigrant and public generally, that he has entered into the above business on the South-west cor. of Main and Robidoux streets, St. Joseph, Mo.,

where may be found hard bread, crackers, cakes, pies, candies, fruits, nuts, and every kind of refreshment the heart can desire. And last but not least, a good BEEF STEAK, or Pork and Mutton, 1 lb, with a good cup of Tea or Coffee, smoking hot, any hour, not forgetting a first rate Glass of Beer, Come and See.

WM. HAWKINS, Jr.,

March 7, 1851—6m St. Joseph, Mo.

## M. &amp; R. M. ROGERS,

Main Street, Kanessville, Iowa.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron

Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment. As we have on hand as heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants,

That they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of

COOKING UTENSILS,

of better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVES,

Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns,

well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanessville, March 7, 1851.—14

## SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER MCRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Travelling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the late War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanessville, Dec. 11, 1850—14

## Estables on Short Notice! a Variety of other

## Good Things!!

## JOHN ORMOND'S

## Confectionary and Eating House, Main

Street, Kanessville, Iowa.







## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad.

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian, he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also, at ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1851.

## Summary of News.

Since our last issue, we are in receipt of cheering news from the traveling Elders, in various parts of the United States. The success which has attended their labors, show, that a goodly number of persons are anxious to know the truth, and receive it upon presentation at all hazards; notwithstanding the continual trade of abuse in circulation, respecting us as a people.

Elder James McGaw, writes from Grimes Co., Texas, under date of the 20th July, stating that he was warmly received there by the Saints, and also by those who do not belong to the Church or profess the faith of the Saints. He says also, that the Saints in that quarter will be on their way westward next Spring; and from the counsel given by Elder Hyde to Br. McGaw, we believe that he will urge the necessity of the Saints' removal to the Valley the coming season.

The latest dates received from Elder Isaac Bullock, is from Oswego Co., New York, where he was laboring faithfully in awakening the Saints to a sense of their duty, and preaching the Gospel of Christ to all those that would hear him.

David M. Gamet, writes from Niagara Co., New York, where he says, he can find now and then, a scattered head of wheat, fit to be gathered into the garner.

Richard Cox, writes from Joe Davis Co., Illinois, and says; that Elder David E. Bunnell, had visited them in that region, and after preaching twice, had baptized sixteen persons; eight of which had never been received into the Church before.

The following extract we copy from Elder A. D. Boren's letter, who wrote from Marion, Illinois, August 1st:

"I can say, that I have been happily disappointed in some places, to find the people inclined to hear and prove. The people in this section are friendly, and I have preached all I could, during the busy season of the year; at present I have all I can do, and my labor is not in vain, for many believe and are willing to obey the Gospel. I have appointments where they have refused to hear the words. I have also found some of the Saints, who, on a day of trial shrink; but now have renewed their covenant and are determined to go ahead in the work of the Most High."

Elders Candland and Brown, in their letter from Cambria, Niagara Co., New York, dated August 2d, says:

"I give you a synopsis of our labors in Nauvoo, Tioga Co., Pennsylvania. Here we found a people ready to believe, and would have embraced the doctrine of Christ, had we time to tarry with them, and take advantage of the ground we had gained. Priests and people were on our side, and both seemed determined to load us with kindness. Churches were opened for us on the right and on the left, and lighted up with gas free of charge."

We are well and in good spirits; full of hope and buoyant feeling. God has been our helper in truth, and very good. We leave to-morrow for Nova Scotia. Br. Smith in Halifax, is very anxious to have us go, and preach to the people of that large and populous City."

The last communication from Elder D. E. Bunnell, is dated August 4th. Trenton, Wayne Co., Michigan, at which place he was warmly received by the Saints, and baptized two at the close of his first meeting there.

The latest received from Elders Candland and Brown, is dated Boston, August 14th, on their way to Nova Scotia.

Elders Carroll and Robinson, were in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, on the 12th ult. On the 1st they baptized six, and on the day following one more. They represent the prospect in that region of country favorable, and state that those who have been baptized, feel anxious for the day of their deliverance to arrive.

From every quarter where the traveling Elders had visited, there seems to be a fresh spirit imbued into the hearts of the Saints; and in unison with the spirit and tenor of the last General Epistle of the Presidency in the Valley. The gathering is all the cry, and we hope that this spirit may be more widely diffused until every Saint shall feel the necessity of complying with the sacred mandates of Heaven, which is calculated to save them from the impending danger hanging over an unbelieving world.

Ex-Bishop George Miller, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary, from King James Strang's Court, of Beaver Island, Lake Michigan, paid the citizens of our town and country a visit about two weeks since. He asked the privilege of speaking to the Saints here, in their assembled capacity. Elder E. M. Greene, President of the Branch told him, that he would leave that matter for the members of the Branch to decide on Sunday the 31st ult. Accordingly about half past 11 o'clock forenoon, the Ex-Bishop and suite made their appearance, and unsolicited made for a large and respectable audience of Saints, and friends.

The courtly suit consisted of two men, of the name of Bacon and Prindle. After being seated, every few minutes, the Envoy felt necessitated to wait upon a bucket of water standing by, to quench his unquenchable thirst. This last circumstance strongly reminded us of the case of Dives and Lazarus. If the Ex-Bishop was not actually the torments of the damned, it seemed apparent to us, from facts transpiring, that he consumed a considerable quantity of water to cool his parched tongue; and we think the best thing he could do, would be, to despatch a messenger forth with to his brethren to inform them not to come to this place, lest the same puns befall them also.

After transacting the Branch business, the diplomatic request of the MINISTER was laid before the assembled multitude; and they were asked by the Presidency of the Branch, if they were ready to hear from Ex-Bishop Miller. With the velocity of lightning the response came from every quarter of the congregation, No! No!! NO!!! Upon hearing this unfavorable reception; George Miller expressed his disappointment in being rejected a hearing from a people with whom he had in past times been associated. No wonder! who would hear a man whom the Saints had proved, and found out to be lacking in that, which is esteemed by the Most High, to be better than sacrifices and of more value in his sight than the offering of Rams?

We answer not we. We will let him—his associates, and King Strang alone; we hold no fellowship with them; their ostentatious character, and wicked practices, in days past, rendered them fit subjects to be cut off from our Church, the Church having accomplished her part, they are now in the hands of him, who judges those that are without the pale of her sacred institutions.

We have been credibly informed that Gladden Bishop will soon be here. What is the reason, that so many of these meteoric visitors are abroad, and coming to this place? The only reason we can assign is; to throw confusion among the Saints of God if they can, and to divert their attention from their line of duty.

We would call to the remembrance of the Saints in this section of country, the words of our beloved President, which is contained in the tenth number of the Guardian, and reads as follows:

"The Saints should watch and pray that they may not become the subjects of deception and imposture; and those who retain the spirit of the Lord, we are confident never will. Pray also, that speedy judgment from Heaven may come on all those who give false revelations to deceive, and beguile. Attend to your business and duties, to your prayers, and blessings in their season—to your labor temporal and spiritual while it is called to-day—to your fastings before you are compelled—to your alms while you have something to bestow; and to help no man to make a calf for you to worship, while your Moses is gone to the mountains to see his Moses."

The day of trial always comes before the day of blessings—it is only the faithful that will enjoy the latter; therefore take heed to your ways, serve the Lord, and every one of you shall have your recompense in due season.

## Reports.

This day, (Wednesday the 10th inst.) it is said that various letters have been received by several individuals in this town, from A. W. Babbitt Esq., who left this place last Spring, for Salt Lake.

These letters are said to contain certain suppositions; these suppositions have been converted by some here, into what they call facts; and from these man-of-war-facts, some feel alarmed, excited, and wish to know. All we have got to say on the subject, is; that God has ordained a channel through which truth, or any information beneficial to his Saints should come. When it comes that way, we receive it without doubt; but coming any other way we are very much disposed to doubt the greater portion of it.

The Lord has his agents on earth, so has the evil one his. The former is honorable and trustworthy; the latter is corrupt and deceptive. Any information that may be of benefit to the Saints comes through the legal channel and is productive of order; while that which comes any other way, always produces confusion and disorder. Some men hold the truth in unrighteousness, others because of their faith and good works, are eligible to the sacred treasure, and receive it in its proper time and season, and rejoice in it. Every tree may be known by its fruit; a good tree bringeth forth good fruit; contrariwise, a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit. We would suggest to the Saints to be patient, the day is at hand that will reveal all things; therefore be not moved from your steadfastness by spirit, or by letter, but attend to all your respective duties, and prepare as many of you as can, to leave in the Spring for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, and God will bless you.

## Praiseworthy.

Much has been lately written through Newspaper columns, about the Mormons in Utah, and their honorable Governor, Brigham Young. On our first page the reader will find an article headed; "THE MORMONS VINDICATED BY AUTHORITY."

This article appeared in the National Era, July 31st, published at Washington City, D. C., and purports to be the production of the Senior Editor of that well conducted Journal. We feel it our duty to give that generous and patriotic gentleman credit, for his liberal and candid views respecting the Mormons at Salt Lake, and elsewhere. His remarks are timely—his views liberal—the whole tenor of his article breathes Republicanism in its primitive state, and philanthropy in its purest form. When sound principle governs actions, unaided and uncontrolled by prejudice, superstition, tradition, or sectarian bigotry, then, and not till then, is man bound to come out, what his Creator designed him to be; A FREE MAN. He, whom the truth makes free, is free indeed!

## What Can the Reason Be?

Elder John Taylor's family have not received a line from him since he left the Missouri River; though they have written to him nearly every Mail. Millennium Star, please copy.

## Disasters in Ohio.

A correspondent writes from Lucas County, Ohio, under date of the 12th ult. His letter contains the following distressing occurrences:

The Toledo Blade, of the 7th August, gives an account of four awful and terrible hurricanes, and hail storms in that vicinity; which have in many places completely destroyed vegetation, and at one place, not less than twelve barns were destroyed by lightning. Some of the farmers say; that they have not anything left to satisfy the cravings of nature.

When I was in Allegheny Co., Pennsylvania, vegetation was almost burnt off the face of the land, in that section, and the crops suffering severely from grass-hoppers; so much so, that many had to cut their oat crops green, to save them for feed. Where I am at present, the season has been so wet, that it has been impossible almost to raise anything. The best crop was the Potatoes; but within this last week they have been struck with disease, and are rotting worse than they have ever been before.

## Fugleman! Fugle-Gun!

The St. Joseph Gazette of the 10th, inst., contains an article headed MORMONISM, "New Fugle Gun Plains." This article is usual, a fraud with tricked and bare-faced lies, which we are ready to prove to a candid public.

The Gazette says: "Judge Brochus, one of the Associate Justices, for the Territory of Utah, was accompanied on his way out by Elder Orson Hyde who is the leader of the Mormons at Council Bluffs, and who had under his charge TWO pieces of Cannon belonging to the Government. On the 4th of July, Judge Brochus requested the use of the Cannon, to fire a National Salute, near Independence Rock, in commemoration of our Independence, which Orson Hyde denied him, saying that when they reached Utah, he might fire a salute."

Ye lovers of truth, give your attention! Elder Hyde left this town on the 28th of June; Judge Brochus on Sunday, the day following; see Guardian No. 12, Vol. 3.

Judge Brochus had only one Cannon in charge, as the Commandant at Fort Leavenworth well knows. Elder Hyde had no control over it, neither did he wish to have any. The Gazette man gives Elder Hyde five days to travel to Independence Rock, a distance of six hundred and ninety-eight and three quarter miles; making at an average, nearly one hundred and forty miles per day. This is not all; we refer our readers to Elder Hyde's letter, published in the 15th number of the Guardian, dated the 23d of July, one hundred and eighty miles East of Laramie, on the Platte River; two hundred and eighty-four and three quarter miles this side of Independence Rock, at that date. Oh consistency, thou art a Jewel!

The Editor of the Gazette, will please reconcile this matter to the public. As to Mr. Hyde making application for the office of Surveyor of Public Lands, in the Territory of Utah, we say; it is a palpable falsehood, and we know it, and we ask the Editor of the Gazette to bring forward his proof in the affirmative. We leave the matter here, and appeal to the Public, for their just conclusion relative to the other insinuations, introduced by the Fugle-Gun of the Gazette.

## Interview.

On Friday, the 12th inst., George A. Mix, Esq., of Dubuque; special Mail Agent, for the Post-Office Department stepped into our Sanctum. We had quite an interview with him, and we think from our short acquaintance with the gentleman, that the Department could not have selected a better man to look after their interest and the public welfare in general. Long may such men fill the offices of honor, and trust, under the Star Spangled Banner of our Nation.

## Cuba.

The News from Cuba is very exciting, and contradictory, and now hard to tell what the real state of affairs are. But we give our readers the news to us late dates as have been received. In many parts of the United States, expressions of sympathy are given in favor of the "Invaders," and in many places a spirit of revenge against the authorities of Cuba, for the manner that they have killed the Americans.

## Shooting.

Several persons of late have been in our office complaining sadly of being nearly shot, while attending to their lawful business, about their stores, and behind dwelling houses. It is said that some, without any regard to distance or place, are addicted to this habit, and even in stores, and behind dwelling houses, the practice is followed up. We have plenty back ground in this western country; therefore if any feel very anxious to practice shooting, let them go out of town a mile or two, and shoot as long as they please. To carry on the practice in town, shows the low estimate placed upon life; it also shows that whoever carries on this practice any longer, is anything but a gentleman. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

## Oysters.

Mr. F. Stine, a gentleman from St. Joseph with a stock of goods; handed to us the other day, a can of Baltimore Cove Oysters, for the boys in the office. We touched our beaver in return, and in the evening tried them with the rest of the fraternity. We all pronounced them first rate; their flavor is peculiar, because we esteem the donor a friend. More of the same kind may be had, by calling at the store of Mr. Gooch, one door South East of the Printing Office. Also Sardines.

## Miner's Daily Express.

The third and fourth number of this neat little paper is on our table. It reflects a great deal of credit on its enterprising proprietors, Messrs. William H. Merritt & Co., especially on the gentleman who wields the pen in the Sanctum. The mechanical part is very well executed also. Success to Dubuque; may her shadow never grow less!

## Mormons at Salt Lake.

We see by late advices from this City of confusion and corruption, that the Mormons have commenced their old trade of plunder. What else can we expect of men more knavish than deluded—whose leaders encourage a social profligacy and licentiousness, which has no parallel in civilized life?—[Miner's Express.

"FOR TRUTH we sink our shaft—We drift up on the vein of FAUCIBLE."

The foregoing are the colors nailed to the mast head of the Miner's Express, published at Dubuque, in this State. Mr. Express, please allow us to correct you. You missed it that time! You sank your shaft for ERROR! You drifted on the vein of SLANDER. This is not the only time neither; it has been an inert quality of your being, to drift in such a channel. If the EPHRAIM can change his skin, or the Leopard his spots; so may you, who have been accustomed to do —, learn to do —.

At an Election held in Mills County, and State of Iowa, the following named persons were elected. Judge—William Smith, Clerk—W. M. Noyes, Recorder—C. W. Tolles, Coroner—William Dean, School Fund Commissioner—Daniel Clark, Supervisor—C. P. Liston, Surveyor—William Spencer, Prosecuting Attorney—L. T. Coons, Justice of the Peace—S. M. Farnsworth, Greenery Jones, Thomas Sears, L. Cox, Almon Williams, Samuel Gates, Solomon Scott, Square Eagles, David Fry.

Constables—W. C. Matthews, Jonathan Shin, Loren Gardner, Eli Whierem, Sherak Richardson, Truman Triam, Levi Anthony.

## Latest from Salt Lake.

The Deseret News of July 26th, contains the following articles:

## PROCLAMATION.

To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Whereas, the law of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," Approved Sept. 9th, 1850, devolves the duties of Superintendent of Indian Affairs within said Territory, upon the Governor of said Territory; and

Whereas, there have been appointed by the United States Government, one Indian Agent, and two Sub-Agents for this Territory.

Now therefore, by virtue of said authority, and to advance the purposes of the Government, for the benefit of the Indians, I do hereby order and direct that this Territory be divided into three Agencies, as follows: to wit—

The first, or Parvan Indian Agency, to include all within the limits of the Territory, west of the Shoshone Nation, and north of the south line of the Parvan Valley.

The second, or Uinta Agency, to include all of the Snakes or Shoshones within said Territory, the Uinta, and Yampa, and all other tribes south, within said Territory, and east of the eastern rim of the Great Basin.

The third, or Parowan Agency, to include all the country lying west of the eastern rim of the Great Basin, and south of the south line of the Parvan Valley, to the western bounds of the Territory.

Henry R. Day, and Stephen B. Rose, the Sub-Agents having arrived, and being ready to enter upon the discharge of their respective duties, are hereby temporarily, and until further directions, assigned to their respective agencies; as follows: to wit—

Henry R. Day, to the first or Parvan Agency; and Stephen B. Rose, to the second, or Uinta Agency.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor of Utah Territory, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

G. S. L. City, July 21st, 1851.

## Arrived.

Dr. John M. Bernhisel, Almon W. Babbitt, Esq., Judge Snow, Mr. Secretary Harris, and Messrs. Rose and Day, Sub-Indian Agents, Saturday, July 13th.

## Nominations of Iron County.

At a general meeting of the citizens of Iron County, duly organized at their Council House, in Parowan City, May 16, 1851; Dr. John M. Bernhisel was nominated, and unanimously sustained as the Delegate to represent Utah Territory, at the next session of the Congress of the United States.

George A. Smith, was nominated to be one of the counsellors, and Eliza H. Groves to be one of the representatives of Iron County, to the Legislature of Utah; and carried.

Rain descended in torrents, on our City, Sunday, 13th July, between 4 and 5 p. m., after a drought of sixty-three days, since which the nights have been cooler.

Elder Phineas H. Young, and General Brown, arrived on the 15th inst.

Correspondence for the Frontier Guardian.

FOR KEARNEY, O. R., Sept. 7th, 1851.

DEAR SIR—Col. Mitchell's train of twenty-seven wagons with Indian goods for the Treaty, under charge of Duziel and Campbell, passed here on the evening of the 5th inst. M. & I. Robediox's train of fourteen wagons, on the 6th.

The Pawnees have not gone up to the Treaty yet.

G. W. Kendall and company left here on the 31st of August.

Salt Lake Mail contractors have sold cut one end of the route, from Laramie to the Valley; name of purchaser unknown.

Kinked, of the firm of Livingston & Co., got within forty miles of the Valley; met an express from the firm and returned—passed here on the 23d of August, en route for Washington City, quite a company from the Valley was with him.

G. W. Kendall & Company, has returned the evening, and will leave to-morrow for the States, via Old Fort Kearney.

A company of Californians returned; passed here on the 4th; also via Old Fort Kearney; among them were several Iowa, on the 10th of August. Tom Williams at the Willow Springs, getting on very fine, all well, no complaints from the Indians.

Health of this Fort good.

One desertion last night. A private of 1st Com. 6 Infantry, took a mule, saddle and bridle with him.

Yours truly, &c., G. L.

Letter from Elder John Pack, &c.

Our readers will find on our first page, a document from Mr. John Hyde Jr., and believing that it might be interesting to our friends; more especially to the Saints, we cheerfully give it a place in our columns.

The following is from the pen of Br. Pack, who passed through this place a year ago last Winter, in connection with others, on important missions to the British Isles, France, Denmark, and Italy.

No 2, LA MOTTE STREET, ST. HELLIER, ISLE OF JERSEY, (FRANCE), Aug. 1st, 1851.

ELDER HYDE: DEAR SIR—If the enclosed, (referring to Mr. John Hyde's document) shall meet with your approval, please give it a place in your valuable paper.

Elder Taylor left here one month since for Germany; but is yet detained at Liverpool.

Elders Lorenzo and Erasmus Snow, when last heard from, were in London.

The Saints have been mobbed in Denmark; their Chapel torn down, and Elder Dykes not permitted to land. You will hear more of it from Liverpool. I have not received the particulars of all that was done.

The work of God is rolling on here with great rapidity. We are baptizing some, almost every day, and all the Saints are bound for Zion, as soon as time and means will permit.

Farewell! I remain,

Your humble Servant,

In the Gospel of Christ,

JOHN PACK.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 30th, 1851.

DEAR BR. MACKINTOSH:

Salt Lake Mail has just arrived, I give you a few items which you may not get from your exchanges; it got in last evening, being twenty-nine days out—met a large number of Indians on their way to hold a treaty at Fort Laramie; most of the tribes will be there; the Crows hold the whites in too much contempt it is said, to take any notice of the invitation. The Mail met Col. Chambers and party, getting on slow, seventy miles the other side of Fort Kearney; one of the English noblemen had two of his two hundred dollar horses stolen; notwithstanding they were on guard.

One large mule train has got in from Salt Lake, being out forty days; they represent business as being middling good, whilst they were there, but think it will be very dull most of the summer.

A train has also got in from Santa Fe; business is remarkably dull there, provision and bread stuff scarce; government have removed all their troops to the town of Mora, situated one hundred miles this side of Santa Fe; this, it is said, will use up the latter town.

This place is at present quite healthy, but has suffered severely from that scourge the cholera. Business is dull, the river is getting quite low. The last boat I was on, the Banner State, stuck on a sand bar four or five hours between this place and Weston. At Weston I had the pleasure of conversing with an officer of the Army, direct from Oregon, who stopped ten days at Salt Lake City; he was much pleased with the beauty, the order and regularity of the City, and declared with a degree of enthusiasm, seldom indulged in by persons not connected with the Church; that in less than ten years it would be the finest City in the Union.

This is but one of a great many persons, that I have seen recently from California, who have stopped at Salt Lake City, who declare that the Mormons are an enterprising, and industrious, and an hospitable people. But there are some buzzards in the United States who are very fond of currying, and the St. Louis Intelligencer, has furnished them with a very pretty dish of lies, and slander which is going the rounds of the country papers. Said to be written by an officer of unimpeachable character, in the United States Army; this contains the most outrageous language, and the most wholesale abuse against our brethren in the Valley, of anything that has yet appeared for some time, in any St. Louis paper. As a general thing the St. Louis papers deserve the credit of speaking in an honorable manner of the Saints of God; but it seems the devil is getting alarmed, and is afraid the emigration will continue; and he is consequently using this unimpeachable officer of the United States Army, to stop it. But I am sure he will have no influence with the Saints in Kansasville, or anywhere else, for all the falsehoods that have ever been written against the Church, have always been wrote by such unimpeachable characters.

Your Brother in Christ,

H. L. S.

## For the Public Good.

Mr. Joseph T. Pendleton, Postmaster, St. Francis, has on hand a large supply of Postage Stamps. Now's your time you letter writers, to save yourselves from a good deal of trouble.

## To the Saints Abroad!

As we learn that Mr. Bacon, one of Strang's missionaries, accompanying Ex-Bishop George Miller is holding forth to the Saints; that he is not an excommunicated member, and that he is still in good standing with the Church. This is therefore, to notify all the Saints, and the world, that all who follow Strang, Brewster, Wright, or any other false leaders, having gone out from the Church, after having known the way of truth, was, by a full vote of a General Conference, held in the Spring of A. D. 1848, dis-fellowshipped. EVAN M. GREENE.

## Married.

In this town on Thursday, the 11th inst., by Elder E. M. Greene, Mr. GEORGE DANIELS, to Miss JULIA STONE, both of Kansasville. The Partners received the sparkling red wine, And also a cake, which proved generous; May their joys never end, and love still increase, While affinity engender grace and peace.

At Pigea, on the 27th July, by Elder James D. Miller, Mr. ABRAHAM S. WORKMAN, to Mrs. JANE DACK, widow of Elder James Dack, lately deceased near Eddyville, in this State.

At Pigea, on the 27th July, by Elder James D. Miller, Mr. JAMES GREENE, to Miss MARGARET WELWOOD, both of Monroe County, this State.

## Died.

At Macedonia Camp, on Saturday evening, 13th inst., JOHN HANBURY, aged 36 years.

In this town, on the 13th inst., Miss MARY JANE COOK, Daughter of Dr. J. K. Cook, formerly of Carlinville, Illinois, aged 13 years and 3 months.

At Alton Telegraph, and Ocala Herald, will please copy.

In this town, on the 8th inst., of Bilious Fever, Mr. RILEY GOODRIDGE, formerly of Peterboro New Hampshire, aged 50 years.

New Advertisements.

SUPERVISOR'S NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given to the taxable inhabitants of Pottawatomie county, that the Supervisor has spent considerable time in calling for work on the Public Roads but to little effect, and I am determined hereafter to take legal measure if the call is not heeded. The penalty of which, is that after notice is given for work or other necessities for the benefit of the Public Roads, and is not attended to, they may expect to be brought before the proper officers, and risk a fine of not less than ten dollars according to law.

DANIEL R. WILLIAMS, Supervisor.

Kansasville, Sept. 19, 1851.

HOPS! HOPS! HOPS!!!

I'll buy your hops; ye country lads and lasses, For which I'll give you, hats or fanning glasses, Or other goods, what e'er your fancies choose, So Hop around, and get your dancing shoes.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash. Speak quick.

Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality,

for sale at the

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kansasville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

## PETITION.

CLARINDA LEWIS, Petitioner for Divorce pend-ing in the District Court of Iowa, on the Chancery side of said Court.

THE above complainant having filed in said above defendant and a subpoena, having been issued and returned, the defendant not to be found in the county, this is therefore to notify the defendant that Clarinda Lewis, on the 9th day of August, 1851, filed in said Court a decree divorcing her from the said







## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Below I give you for publication a copy of the lines composed by W. W. PHILIPS, whilst on a trip of exploration to Little Salt Lake, and as I have often been solicited for a copy, it may be interesting to your numerous readers.

AMICUS.

## Tune—A LARK ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

A life on the desert plains,  
A home on the mountains' breast,  
Where the Savages freely reign,  
And the hills are further west.

A Life, &amp;c.

Where the storming gales ride,  
In his cloudy living car,  
With his nimble windy riders,  
O'er the snow-capped mountains far.

A Life, &amp;c.

The rim where the mountains halt,  
The space for the Basin State;  
Was an ancient sea of salt,  
When the Jeddites were great;

A Life, &amp;c.

The rocks mid the gorgeous clouds,  
Are still when the tempest reigns;  
But they speak when the fire crowds,  
As the clatters heap the plain;

A Life, &amp;c.

We're free on the desert lands,  
We're free on the mountains' round;  
We're free to the precious sands,  
Where the gifts of God abound;

A Life, &amp;c.

'Tis life on the desert lawn,  
'Tis camp in the open air,  
When the day is nearly gone,  
For the boys to sit their fare,

A Life, &amp;c.

'Tis life in a desert storm,  
To sleep in the drifted snow,  
With but little fire to warm,  
And the winds unceasing blow,

A Life, &amp;c.

'Tis life that the desert lends,  
To think of the joys to come,  
When we meet with our wives and friends,  
As they greet us welcome home,

A Life, &amp;c.

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silence to my bashfulness, but she little knew what a storm of passion was raging in my jealous breast. I considered this little new comer a dangerous rival, and entertained serious fears that it might rob me of my place near the heart of my mother. I hurried from the room with every feeling of my jealous nature fully aroused; I sought the nurse and immediately interrogated her in reference to my rival, but I could learn nothing satisfactory from her. "I say nurse, where did mother get that little, ugly, squalling brat?" After a moment of hesitation, the kind old nurse smilingly replied: "that she found it in the garden, concealed under a cabbage leaf."

On hearing this, I went direct to the place where I kept my toys, and taking therefrom my hatchet, I immediately repaired to the garden and commenced diligent search for babies' nests among the cabbage. An Indian never hunted his victim with more stealth than I raised each leaf, and with ready hatchet watched for the appearance of the little ones; and had I discovered the object of my search, my keen-edged weapon would have done the work of death. Every cabbage in the garden was carefully examined before I abandoned the search, and fearing peradventure that one might have been overlooked, and to render the matter more sure, I cut every head from its stalk and threw them over the fence into the street; for this offence I was justly punished by my father, the first corporal punishment I ever received from either of my parents.

Years passed away, and I remained the same jealous, cruel, and ungovernable Frank. My sister was just the reverse. Her's was a soft and gentle spirit, as pure as an angel, and breathed naught but virtue and innocence.

It is strange, 'tis singularly strange, that I did not profit by the worthy example of my good sister, but strange as it may seem, to my shame be it said, that her kindness to me made me angry with her; my harsh, cruel treatment towards her, she always repaid with kindness, this I thought she did to chide me and I was the more unkind.

When with a retrospective eye, I glance at the wicked path I have pursued with such eager steps, I am forced to the conclusion, that I am not possessed of a single redeeming quality, but seem to be urged forward by the unseen hand of fate, to everything that is mean or cruel, degrading or low.

At an early age my parents sent me to a boarding-school in a neighboring town; here I found new trials to encounter and new difficulties to overcome, incidents were of daily occurrence that roused my jealous nature to action. If any of my schoolmates was favorably noticed by my teacher or outstripped me in my studies, I was his sworn enemy, and resorted to every plan that my jealous imagination could invent to get him punished, and ruin him in the estimation of the teacher, my plans were so cunningly devised and so deeply laid, that I rarely missed my point.

Edwin May and myself were competitors for the head of our class, it was the last day of the quarter, and the one who stood at the head of the class at the close of the term was to receive a "reward of merit." Now I did not care a fig about a "reward of merit," but I could not bear the idea of being excelled. When we were called forward for a recitation, I stood at the head of the class and Edwin was next below me. I had studied my lesson with great care, and flattered myself that I had learned it perfectly. I retained my place till the last word which I unfortunately missed, Edwin immediately corrected me and exultingly passed above me. I almost burst with passion, and it was with much difficulty that I refrained from screaming aloud with anger, but with much exertion I succeeded in smothering my rage for the time being, and escaped without my emotions being discovered.

We had a vacation of one week, during which time I daily tasked my imagination to devise some plan to be revenged on Edwin. I was as cowardly as I was jealous and cruel, and though I was much stronger in body and limb than Edwin, and a year or two his senior, I lacked sufficient courage to attack him myself, so I falsely represented to the teacher that Edwin was guilty of theft, that he had stolen apples from a neighboring orchard; he believed my story, and the second day after the re-commencement of the school Edwin was called up to answer to the charge of stealing apples. The teacher told him as it was the first offence, if he would confess to the school and to the owner of the orchard, he would not punish him, this of course he refused to do, and the consequence was, he received a severe chastisement in presence of the whole school.

After this occurrence, Edwin, instead of being angry with me, was if possible, more kind to me than before; this was more than I could bear. I could sit and see him writhing under the lash with a sort of fiendish satisfaction, but to have good returned for evil in such a marked manner, was like heaping coals of fire on my head, I knew I had deeply wronged my friend, yet I lacked true moral courage, I had not magnanimity enough to ask his forgiveness, so ever afterwards I shunned him as much as possible.

I was a precocious youth, and when I had reached the age of twelve or thirteen years, I considered myself almost a man. I had formed an interesting acquaintance with several pretty girls, and with a characteristic vanity flattered myself, that I was dearly beloved by them all, and it annoyed me very much whenever they received the slightest attention from any of my schoolmates. But I remained a favorite of the fair ones only for a short time. As soon as they discovered, that under a fair exterior was concealed such a distrustful spirit, such a jealous disposition, I was dismissed from their company.

Jane Logan was the last to cut my acquaintance, she was a beautiful, dark haired, bright eyed girl of thirteen, with a gentle spirit and a sweet disposition, with her usual frankness she informed that my company was no longer agreeable. When I was dismissed by the other girls I cared but little about it, I flattered myself that Jane loved me more than all the rest and this belief fully compensated me for the loss, but when

I was forsaken by her in whom I had centered all my affections, she whom I esteemed above all others, (except myself), I was angry; I was not angry with Jane, but with myself, that I had forfeited the esteem of so lovely a being by manifesting a selfish and jealous disposition.

I was now sixteen, and my besetting sin, instead of decreasing with maturer years, rather increased, and my conduct became so intolerable, that even my parents would put up with it no longer, my father plainly told me, that unless there was a reformation in my character, I could no longer have a home in his house. He talked to me kindly, and pointed out the evils of the course I was pursuing, and with tears in his eyes, exhorted me to abandon it, but my bosom was callous, and this kind reproof of my worthy sire I very ungenerously construed to harshness and a desire to persecute me. I thought I was greatly abused, and at once made up my mind to leave my father's house. The suggestion pleased me, and I made preparations for immediate departure. My good mother and kind sister entreated me to stay with them, but it was of no use. My well packed trunk already stood by the hall door awaiting the arrival of the stage. My father endeavored to appear indifferent, yet, as the stage rolled up to the door, I discovered an air of uneasiness resting upon his brow indicating that all was not right within. I handed my trunk to the driver, bowed to my father, bade my mother and sister a cold farewell, bounded into the stage and turned my back upon the home of my youth, forever.

After two weeks tedious travel by land and water, I arrived at a pleasant little village in the valley of the Mississippi. My small stock of money with which I left home was now nearly exhausted, and I was obliged to seek some employment to earn a maintenance. On making enquiry of my landlord, I learned that the trustees of the village school wished to procure a teacher. I immediately sought an interview and informed them that I was from the State of New York, (the only recommendation necessary,) acquainted them with my terms. All was satisfactory, and the next week I was regularly installed Village Schoolmaster. Although this was my first attempt as a pedagogue, I had a good school and gave general satisfaction.

Among my larger female pupils was one Julia McMin, an interesting young lady of about my own age. With Miss Julia I was favorably impressed at first sight, and soon began to admire her, she was so modest and unassuming in her manners, and possessed such an amiable disposition, and such a beautiful figure, such lovely features; her light brown hair which was always neatly arranged, hung in glossy natural curls about her neck of snowy white. Her eyes were unlike those of the olive colored creole of the sunny south, neither can they be described as like those of the pale faced maiden of the north, they were neither black nor blue, nor yet a hazel, but of a soft and dewy lustre ordinarily indicating nothing but love, deep unchanging love, but when she was in the least excited they would sparkle with animation. Her mouth was small and delicate, her lips were indeed models, her figure was tall and graceful, and her appearance altogether calculated to inspire the beholder with admiration.

The interest with which I first beheld Miss Julia soon ripened into affection, deep and ardent. My love was warmly reciprocated, and I became suitor for her hand.

Mr. McMin was a native of Ireland, he was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but as he was about to enter upon his ministerial duties, he fell in love with a "fair daughter of Erin." As celibacy is strictly enjoined upon her priests, by a law of the church Mr. McMin had either to give up the ministry or abandon his "lady love." After weighing the matter he decided to adopt the former course. Notwithstanding the stern opposition of his offended father, he married, and soon after emigrated to America with his young and amiable wife. He settled in the "far west," (which was then a wilderness, became a merchant and grew up with the country. At the time I made his acquaintance, he had quit the trade, and retired on his ample fortune.

Julia was the only daughter, and it was with no small degree of parental pride that the old man saw her fast ripening into graceful womanhood.

I have said, I was suitor for the hand of Julia. Well, I gained my suit and Julia became my wife, and my happiness was complete. Since I had left my father's house, I had very well succeeded in concealing my damning passion. A year had passed since our marriage, one of uninterrupted bliss. All was bright and pleasant, not a single cloud of sorrow had appeared above the horizon of our conjugal heaven.

My dear Julia, said one morning as we rose from the breakfast table, a year has passed since our marriage, and I have not been from your side a single hour since that time; to-day I have some business in the country which may detain me till evening, you must pass the time as agreeably as you can until I return. She followed me to the door and imprinted a kiss on my cheek. Good bye, said she, you must return as early as you can, for I shall be very lonely.

I did return, and an hour or two earlier than I expected; it seemed as though I had been absent a week—I wondered why Julia was not at the door to greet me, she certainly must have heard the carriage as its wheels rolled over the gravelly road. I ran into the house but I saw her not. She must be unwell and has retired to her bedroom. The next moment I was in her room but Julia was not there. A vague suspicion flashed across my mind but was instantly banished. I rushed wildly from the house, and ran into the garden—I visited every spot where she and I were wont to wander, but I found her not. I hastened through a long unfrequented aisle in the lower part of the garden. Hark! I hear a voice! I paused, and listened, it was Julia's voice. I advanced a little nearer, and again stopped and listened. Ye Gods! what language saluted my ear! to whom could it be addressed. "Harry" said she, addressing

some person I could not see (they were concealed by the thick foliage.) "this is one of the happiest days of my life—I am so glad that you have returned. I was afraid I should never see you again, it almost broke my poor heart when you left us, but you have now returned I shall love you more than ever." I carefully approached the spot, and noiselessly parted the foliage I saw, —Great God! what a sight! There sat my Julia on a rustic seat, beside him to whom she had addressed herself in words that pierced my very soul like so many daggers. He was a tall, handsome, young man, with a heavy moustache, and features somewhat embrowned by exposure to the sun. He sat with his arm lovingly extended around Julia's waist; she looked up into his face and smiled so sweetly. He pressed her to his bosom and kissed her blushing cheek.

I felt a strange kind of dizziness stealing over me. I instinctively felt for my knife—I clinched its handle with a firm grasp—my brain was on fire—a fierce flame was consuming me. Every feeling of my jealous nature which had so long remained dormant, was fully roused. I rushed into the arbor, with my dagger uplifted, and seized the terrified Julia by the hair. I drew her from the arms of the stranger, and dashed her violently to the ground. I cried, "die thou damned traitress," and plunged my dagger full to the hilt in her snowy bosom. She exclaimed, O! Frank! O! my brother, and died. The truth flashed at once upon my mind, and I fell senseless across the body of my murdered wife.

Returning consciousness found me incarcerated in this narrow, gloomy cell. Once or twice since my acquaintance with Julia I had heard her mention something of a brother, who had been absent many years, and supposed to be dead. He was a stranger to me, but he had fallen over-board and was drowned. He very unexpectedly returned, and you have learned the result. I have been charged for murder. I plead guilty to the charge, received the sentence of the law, and am now awaiting my execution.

I willingly give my life to atone for the murderous deed, but if I had a thousand lives to lose, they all would not atone for a single drop of the blood of the faithful and virtuous Julia. I expect no mercy either in this world or the world to come. "No murderer hath eternal life abiding in him," and I am a murderer of the darkest, foulest kind. I have murdered my wife my fond devoted Julia. The same hand that wielded the murderous weapon, and felt the warm blood as it gushed from the fatal wound, has written this confession.

I can write no more; the executioner is at the door, and I must prepare for the scaffold. May this history of my career prove a warning to all those, that like me are born with a jealous disposition. May they learn to curb their passions in their youth, and it may save them an eternity of misery.

## Italy.

## The Pope and the King of Naples.

It is stated in letters from Rome that the Pope does not intend to return to his capital from Castel Gandolfo, where he had gone at the last accounts, unless he should have some better guarantee against revolution than the presence of a French army. At Castel Gandolfo he has always the means of escape, for in a few hours he would be under the protection of the Neapolitans. The King of Naples has visited him at Castel Gandolfo, and they had a long and secret interview.

The Concordat between the Pope and the Grand Duke of Tuscany is published in the Florence journals. It is remarkable chiefly for the abrogation of many of the guarantees against the excessive power of the clergy which were introduced by Leopold.

Austria.—The Austrian Government is proceeding very mildly against the Hungarians, says the London Globe. The sentence against Col. Cushta, who commanded the fortress of Paterwarden as insurgent general, has been published, and merely condemns him to dismissal from the service, without further punishment.—[Intelligencer.

## Live not to eat, but eat to live.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

## More Curiosities Wanted.

A quill from one of the wings of love.  
The hammer with which misfortune makes her strokes.

Rain from the clouds of adversity.  
A pebble from the hill of science.

The lever with which the last excitement was raised.

Some of the hoops with which nations are bound together.

A specimen of the seeds of discord.  
Some ice from the winter of discontent.

The identical bed on which nature took her last repose.

The instruments used by the ocean in heaving.  
A stove from the famous old oven baked.

A pebble from the hill of science.  
The club with which a clock strikes.

An original portrait of *Misfortune* by Hogarth.  
The horn of a gilemma.

One of the eyes of the mind; the one with which Hamlet saw his father.

An ounce of drugs from the cup of sorrow.  
Some of the powders with which a gentleman's manners are polished.

One of the needles used by the wind in piercing.  
A chain that has been used to draw a conclusion.

Some of the arsenic used to poison the ear and the mind.

Some of the articles stolen by the thief of time.  
(Procrastination.)

A Gentlemanly Somebody, (a friend of the St. Louis Intelligencer.)

Who is so apt at falsehoods and misrepresentations that neither himself or his friends dare give him a name.

AMICUS.

## For the Guardian.

## Enigma.

I am composed of 16 letters.

My 9, 2, 11, 4, 13, is an island in Lake Superior.

My 9, 12, 7, 15, 5, is a desert of Africa.

My 13, 15, 13, 7, is a county in Missouri.

My 16, 7, 9, 8, 3, is a river in Brazil.

My 12, 10, 9, 7, 16 is an island in the Baltic Sea.

My 1, 11, 2, 3, is a town in Portugal.

My 9, 7, 3, 9, 9, 7, is a town in Cape Colony.

My 3, 8, 15, 16, is a town in Algeria.

My 9, 11, 10, 15, is a range of Mountains in Hindoostan.

My 1, 2, 6, 3, is a cape in Brazil.

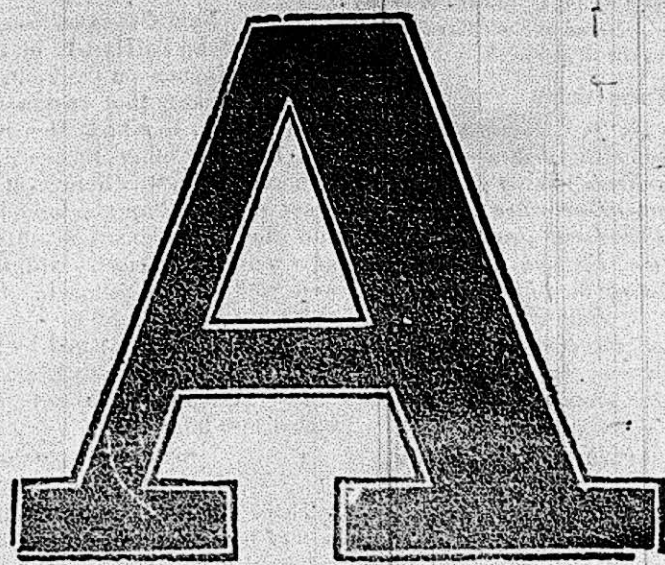
My 8, 14, 9, 15, is a town in Russia.

My whole is a source of intelligence.

## THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

## EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

## MAMMOTH



Messrs. C. VOORHIS &amp; CO.

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,** which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Bells;  
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;  
Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses;  
Satinets, Sugar and Parse Rings;  
Fish Lines, Cottons and Salicatus;  
Molasses, Curry Combs and Aprons;  
Cigars, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;  
Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords;  
Boutis and Shoes, Gunlets and Starch;  
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;  
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;  
Champagne, Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;  
Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;  
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;  
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;  
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by  
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SHOES—For Sale by  
my30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE GOLD REGIONS.  
COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given a universal satisfaction to the emigrants and travelling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost on this Ferry, during the last two years' heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake. Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred have died on that truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WHEELING, CLARK & CO.  
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

THE  
ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

**SPRING GOODS,**

most of which have been ordered from first hands manufacturers and importers, in the cities of New York and Boston, which makes their stock very complete, and one of the largest on the Missouri river.

Consisting of Dry Goods, in great variety, of French, English and American manufactures; large stock of Groceries, of all kinds; Boots and Shoes; Hats and Caps; Hardware; Cutlery; Iron; Nails; Castings; Queensware; Ready-Made Clothing; Leather; Foreign and Domestic Liquors; together with many articles not enumerated. All of which we will positively sell at the very lowest prices.

To Country Merchants we would say, we have a large and fresh stock to offer you, at wholesale. And our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell to you at the very lowest prices.

We particularly invite California Oregon and Salt Lake emigrants, to examine our stock before purchasing. We have everything in the way of Provisions and Clothing, for the trip, in large quantities.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Cash paid for Hides, Wax, Hemp and Fur.

TOOTHES' & JACKSON.

**MAMMOTH**

**BLUE MORTAR**

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Hayscraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

**Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.**

LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kansasville and St. Joseph.

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—Jm EDWARD W. FISH, Agent.

Our Motto is, Small Profits—Cash

Sales and Quick Returns.

E. J. HARPER,  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
St. Joseph, Missouri.

AS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles:—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; lacis and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel bones; purses and trinkets, musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of jewelry articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

**PERRY & YOUNG**

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinets; blankets; calicoes; domestic; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks; salt shovels; tin; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; span salt; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

**READY MADE CLOTHING,**

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrants.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

**DRY CLOTHED SUGAR,**

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfit will necessarily remain in our own few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1850.

**BEDFORD & CRAIGS.**

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

**FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS**

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,







## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
**ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor**  
**JOHN GOOD, Jr., Printer.**

## Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us un-paid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1851.

## Loyalty.

We have noticed for some time past, by various articles that appeared through newspaper columns, that several of the *EXETER GAZETTE*, have been eagerly engaged to calumniate the social and political character of the Saints in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, with the view of retarding their progress, and spreading an unfavorable influence abroad in the different localities, where their periodicals have a circulation. Zeal may have done it; but we pronounce it a zeal not according to knowledge. Anything for the Press to raise excitement, favorable, or unfavorable, good or bad, appear to us to be the creed of some of the gentlemen who occupy the tripod, and wield the quill.

Among the many fond and false charges, that have been preferred by persons of little, or no character, against the Mormons; disloyalty to the Government under which we live, appear very conspicuous. To controvert this, and several other charges, we refer our readers to a letter that appeared in the *Occidental Messenger*, of the 12th ult., which may be found on our first page. The writer of that letter does not belong to our Church; therefore we presume that some of our readers, who are no doubt similarly placed, may consider it a production worthy of their perusal.

The reason why so many fictitious letters, have of late appeared through the Press, relative to the asserted misdoings of the Mormons in Great Salt Lake Valley, we can easily account for.

For the last two or three years, a heavy tide of emigration set in for the West, and carried with it, not only some of the noblest, brightest, and most enterprising spirits of the age; but also through the concatenation of events, carried on its bosom some of the meanest spirits that ever labored in mortal flesh. The latter like so much filthy floating matter, sometimes drifted from the main channel, and lodged on the banks, and in eddies, and from what we have learned, several of this class remained at Salt Lake last Winter. Being unwilling to work or starve, they pilfered and stole from the citizens in the Valley, cattle, horses, and other articles to subsist on. The people there, upon finding out their unlawful proceedings, brought the depredators to justice, and as far as we can learn sentenced the guilty parties to hard labor on the roads, &c. We understand that some of these were released last Spring, and as a consequent occurrence, they left with no good feeling toward the inhabitants of the Valley, and gave free vent to their spleen and corruption, for revenge, by writing to the States, the awful state of degeneracy into which the Mormons at Salt Lake had fallen; from which state the Government must retrieve them. Not contented with trifles, they thought that raising the cry of DISLOYALTY TO THE GOVERNMENT, would raise the indignation of the citizens of the several States, and make it bear detrimentally on the future prospects of Salt Lake. After all, what have they done? What will their venom accomplish? All things are working together for good, and bringing from obscurity to notoriety and clearness, the character of a people, which is plainly portrayed in part, in the letter adverted to in the preceding part of this article. That is not all! our readers will find in one of our columns this issue, an account of the manner in which the Fourth of July was celebrated in Utah. Nothing treacherous there! Nothing but the best of feelings and sentiment, expressed toward the Government; and we are fully persuaded that every man and woman, who will read the proceedings of that day as observed in Utah, must feel convinced that the loyalty and good order of the people in that remote region, cannot be excelled in the States; although separated from the rest of mankind, by snow-capped mountains and everlasting hills, on the right and on the left.

Time and consequent circumstances, will yet produce evidence sufficient to show that the Mormons are not that wicked, profligate, debased, degenerate, and ignorant class of people, that vicious and unprincipled men, would have them to be. The annals of their past history, only furnish series of troubles and vexations of a very peculiar character, which they have had to pass through in consequence of the strong tide of prejudice usually prevalent among mankind, at the appearance of anything that supercedes their present comprehension or understanding. Mothers, ignorance and mystery, have ruled the world about long enough, and it is now high time that their bigoted votaries should be liberated from worshipping any longer at their shrine. For this purpose light came into the world, but we are sorry to say, that even now, some men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil.

## Etoile Du Deseret.

ORGANE DE L'EGLISE DE JESUS-CHRIST DES SAINTS-DES-DESERTEURS-JOINS.

By the last Mail from the East, we received the third number of the above named periodical. It is published in the French language, at Paris, and edited by the well known, and talented writer, Elder John Taylor, President of the French Mission, from Great Salt Lake, Utah, in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. From our personal acquaintance with the Editor, we are certain that his Journal must be a welcome visitor to all lovers of truth, and to the French Saints in particular. We give the SPAR OF DESERET a fixed place among our numerous list of exchanges; and wish it, and its faithful Editor, God speed.

## Emigration.

Of late, we are in receipt of letters from almost every State in the Union; these letters are from various persons belonging to the Church, and others who do not; asking information relative to the best course for them to pursue, so as to be able to leave this Frontier next Spring, for the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, California, and Oregon.

Our President here, and much respected SENIOR, (Elder Hyde,) being absent, we are to a certain extent at a loss, what to advance relative to the multifarious interrogations these letters contain. Mr. Hyde will soon be here himself, and give such counsel and instruction through the columns of the Guardian, as will no doubt suit the case of every one that has heretofore applied. His object for leaving this place last Spring, and prosecuting a journey across the plains, was with the view of ascertaining from the combined wisdom of the authorities of the Church at Salt Lake, the best possible manner to regulate Church matters in the States, and facilitate the progress of emigration to that place; in other words, to sit in council with the First Presidency of the Church in the Valley, and be the honored instrument of bearing the result of their united deliberations to the Saints in Pottawatomie—throughout the States, Canada, &c., &c.

In the meantime the Saints would do well, to be up and doing while it is called to-day, and prepare beforehand articles necessary for the trip. A little forethought or pre-meditation has often proved a bulwark against many inconveniences and trouble, incidental to a journey across the western prairies and plains; therefore, it becomes the duty of the Saints, to be wise as children of the light, and not encumber themselves with goods and chattels which perhaps will not either benefit themselves, or any other person, who may perchance buy them. We have reference more particularly to our brethren abroad, who intend emigrating by this place! Last season, several very good brethren to all external appearance, were detained in Pottawatomie, that might have gone to the Valley, were it not for this growing evil; its origin must arise from ignorance, or covetousness; when the latter predominates, gain is the object, more than anything else; therefore, we caution the Saints against this practice, because it leads to loss, trouble, vexation, disappointment, and sometimes apostasy.

We have been informed from a reliable source that Major Wharton, Commandant at Fort Kearney, with a number of the troops stationed at the Fort, recovered all the property stolen by the Pawnee Indians, from Elder Hyde and Company, in the Sand Hills. We are glad to see the timely interference of the Government Officers in this affair, and we understand that the Major had to bring his Cannon in sight, before these Red Skins would consent to surrender any of the stolen property; but it is said, that before he got through with them, that they had to hand over even to pocket handkerchiefs that were taken by them from the above named company. Success to good men and their measures!

Major J. E. Barrow, Indian Agent, at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, has been taking very decided and energetic steps lately, to crush the unlawful traffic of trading liquor to the Indians; and also, to recover any stolen property found in their possession. This is also praiseworthy, and we hope that these isolated cases, are only the precursors of a favorable change, and better times for the citizens on this Frontier, and the westward-bound emigrants.

A united effort by the Government Agents, and Officers, with a sufficient number of troops at their command, we think cannot fail to suppress the Sons of the Forest, from perpetrating such high-handed and outrageous acts, as they of late years have done; and for the benefit of emigrants intending to move westward the coming Spring, and all others concerned we would candidly say: that the old Mormon route via Kanabville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa, has been proven beyond doubt to be the safest, healthiest, and best overland route to either Salt Lake, California, or Oregon.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

KANESVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—Elder John Taylor's family have not been more punctual in writing to him, than Mr. Taylor has been in writing to them. The whole history of his travels and labor in connection with his important mission to France; were duly recorded, and sent with care to his beloved wife and family. I have posted several of his interesting letters to Mrs. Taylor, both in Paris, London, and other places.

Suffice it to say, that not only his constant prayers for the welfare of his wife and family, but also the various articles sent with me to Mrs. Taylor, prove him to be an affectionate husband and a kind father.

In answer to your interrogation, "What can be the reason be, that Elder John Taylor's family have not received a line from him, since he left the Missouri River?" I will here say, that the curiosity that exists generally throughout the European Continent, about the Mormons, and the Great Salt Lake City, and California, induce some inquisitive Post Gents to pry into the contents and prigg the letters having the address, *Great Salt Lake City*.

Wishing the *Guardian* success and prosperity.

I remain Yours, &amp;c.,

WILLIAM HOWELL.

## For the Guardian.

Minutes of a Public Meeting, held at the Court House, in Kanabville, Iowa, this 18th day of September 1851, to take into consideration the propriety of sending men to assist Major Barrow to recover stolen property from the Indians.

On motion Judge Burdick was chosen Chairman, and Charles H. Bassett, was chosen Secretary.

On motion of G. W. Harris, Dr. Luke Johnson, was appointed a committee to report to Major Barrow, the result of the meeting.

On motion: Resolved that the Clerk of this meeting be required to make out a report, accepting the proposition of the Major; provided, he shall pledge himself to be responsible to the people, that the request was made as a Government Agent, and that the individuals should be paid for their services.

On motion the meeting adjourned sine die.

CHARLES H. BASSETT,

Secretary.

## Caught.

In our last we noticed Mr. Mynter's Store having been broke open and a quantity of goods stolen by some thief, or thieves; since then, Robert Keys, a wagon maker in this town, was suspected and a search warrant issued at the instance of Mr. M., for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. Through the vigilance of the officers and people, five boots identified by Mynter to be his, were found on Mr. Key's premises; and as the result of the affidavits far as it has gone, Mr. K. is now in irons, and will be until next week, when the District Court will perhaps decide relative to his future destiny.

We fully approve of the course pursued by our citizens in not going that man's bail. Any man or woman, bearing the name of a Saint, that would engage in such a mean, low, and contemptible traffic, as pilfering or stealing from any person, should always receive from a virtuous community that response which the Savior used on a certain occasion parabolically, viz: "Depart from me ye workers of iniquity." We wish it distinctly understood, that the people of Pottawatomie County, are determined that they will not harbor knowingly among them, either thief, black-leg, or any other scamp that follows for a living, any, or either of the aforementioned disgraceful occupations; hence, those who intend to prosecute any of these lines of business, had better leave, for we have no use for them, and will not either succor, sustain, or countenance them, further than to aid the proper officers to bring such characters to justice, so that they may receive the just penalty which the laws of Iowa award for committing such offenses.

We mean what we say! It is the voice of the people of this section of country.

## MOSCOW, HILLSDALE COUNTY,

MICHIGAN, Sept. 10, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—I passed through your flourishing little village of Kanabville in 1849, on my way to California, perhaps you may remember a company from Jonesville, Mich., called the "Fayette lovers"; we were commanded by Capt. Baxter, and were all at your office and had a copy of your interesting paper sent to our friends. I have just returned after an absence of two years and five months. As I intend to cross the plains next summer and take my family with me, I would be thankful to you for a little information. Can all kinds of provisions suitable for the journey across the plains be bought at the Bluffs? Can oxen and good milk cows be bought? if they can, at what prices? as I want to purchase some thirty head of cows. As I have crossed the plains before and know the road and the dangers well, I would like to travel with a good company; if any of your people are going in the spring I should like to travel in company with them. I have no doubt I would be of service to a company who had never crossed the plains. I see by your exchange paper at the office of the Jonesville Telegraph, that the Indians have been very troublesome this summer. I sincerely hope something will be done to stop the Pawnees in their system of plunder. There are a number of persons, here who intend to cross the plains next summer, but the reports about the Indians on the route by the Bluffs, will make a number take another route. I would like to have a company large enough to give the Indians a drubbing. Please answer this, and you will much oblige, your obedient servant,

ANDREW HARTMAN.

In answer to the foregoing letter we would say: that Provisions, Wagons, Cows, Horses, Oxen, &c., &c., may be obtained at this place now, at very moderate rates.

Any number of cattle and horses, could be bought here last year during the time of emigration at reasonable prices; and as to rates next Spring, we presume that they will be in the same ratio.

We do not wish to deceive any person or persons intending to remove in the Spring westward; and for that reason, we cannot consistently quote rates for the future, because the demand and attendant circumstances, alone, can determine what they may be. Emigrants may rest assured of plenty of provisions, groceries, and every other article suitable for a journey across the Plains to be here; therefore none need fear to go short of what is necessary, if they come to this place. As to the Indians, we entertain no fears whatever; the Agent, Major Barrow, and also the Commandants at the different forts, latterly, have taken rather decided steps to crush their high-handed acts, and we trust, for the future that Government will succeed to negotiate with them for the right of way through their lands, so that the emigrant may pass through unmolested and unharmed. We anticipate a goodly number to leave the States for Salt Lake, Oregon, and California the coming season—therefore, emigrants intending to cross the plains should be here early, so as to insure regularity, safety and success. There is an abundance of corn, hay, and other useful articles produced by the farmer in this and surrounding counties; consequently none need fear, for scarcity of food for either man or beast upon their arrival at this point. Corn is selling at present from 20 to 25 cents per bushel; potatoes, 25 cents; turnips 10 cents; hay, \$2.00 per ton; butter, 10 cents per pound; flour \$6.50 per barrel and other articles in proportion. Again, we say: that Kanabville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa, is considered by many who have proven it, to be the best starting point; and the old Mormon trail, or northern route, is admitted by all to be the best route to either Salt Lake, California or Oregon.

Health of Kanabville and Vicinity.

Until of late the citizens of this town and County generally, enjoyed very good health; but for the last two weeks several have been attacked with chills and fever, intermittent, and bilious fevers; these no doubt have been occasioned by exposure, and the sudden changes of the weather from hot to cold.

Persons from a distance living here, more especially those lately from Europe, should be very careful in their diet, and also in changing their clothes when the weather changes, so as to keep the system protected from a sudden shock, and give it that regularity which the laws of nature require to insure temporal salvation. Cleanliness is a great preventive from many of those noxious diseases which infect society.

## A Radish.

E. M. Greene, District Clerk of Pottawatomie County, handed to us a day or two ago a radish, weighing over three pounds. Who can beat that?

## Liquor Traffic with the Indians.

On Wednesday, the 24th ult., three men of the names of Williamson, Homer, and Rose, were brought to this town, under arrest of Major Barrow, Indian Agent, at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, and were examined before Justice DeGraw, for trading spirituous liquors to the Indians.

Williamson turned State's evidence, Homer got clear for want of sufficient testimony; and Rose was committed; but owing to some alleged informality in the proceedings, he succeeded in obtaining his discharge through a writ of Habeas Corpus, before Judge Sloan.

Although these men got clear through some technical points in law; what will they do with PUBLIC OPINION! Those conversant with the testimony as far as it went, must have come to some conclusion before this time; for our part, we are satisfied relative to the direction in which the wind blows. In this as in all other cases, injurious to the interests of the citizens on this frontier, and the public generally, we say: Let the law have its full force without respect to party or creed, for that is, in our estimation, pure republican principles as far as they go.

## International Magazine.

The September number of this periodical is before us, and as usual, is replete with choice engravings, and highly entertaining readable matter; also a certain portion from the muses, very interesting. We pronounce this magazine, the most instructive we have seen lately.

## Disinterred.

Arrived in this place on Thursday, the 18th ult., Mr. CHAS. C. LECONTE, of Ky., Mr. LECONTE's object in visiting Kanabville was to remove the remains of his brother, Wm. M. LECONTE, Esq., who died in this town in many last to his native State. The remains were disinterred on Tuesday the 23d ult., and Mr. LECONTE, left here for Kentucky on the 25th ult. We wish him a safe and speedy journey home, &c.

## Melons.

M. L. Benson, County Surveyor, will please accept our thanks for favors shown to the Boys in the shape of several large, and delicious water-melons.

## Dr. John M. Bernhisel.

We have received information from a reliable source, that the above named gentleman was met on Wednesday, the 24th ult., between Fort Kearney and the Forks of the road leading to Independence, in good health and spirits, wending his way to Washington City, to represent Utah, in the councils of the nation. Success to him—he is a gentleman in every sense of the word.

## Thomas S. Williams, Esq.

We understand that this gentleman who left the Missouri river, on, or about the 24th of July, for Great Salt Lake City, accomplished the trip in seventeen traveling days.

## Improvements for Sale.

The soil in Pottawatomie, and adjacent counties, is the richest in Iowa, and we understand from Mr. Thomas McKenzie, Agent for the sale of Land Claims in this County, that hundreds of good and valuable improvements may be purchased cheap for cash this fall, or early in the Spring. Some would take in exchange, horses, wagons, cattle, &c., &c.

## Keep It Before the People.

The Bishop wants hay on tithing; also wood for the widows and orphans, to keep them warm through the winter. Who has a heart so cold, that would not engage in such a laudable undertaking? Bishop Palmer perhaps will tell!

For the Guardian.

AUSTIN, FREMONT CO.,

Sept. 12th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—The following named persons arrived from Sacramento City, California, in sixty traveling days, they left the above named City on the 27th day of June, they bring plenty of the Ore with them, and some little left among us at this point.

M. Singleton, of Jackson Co., Iowa; Benjamin Bowman, of Fremont Co., Iowa; N. P. Swan, Red Rock, Iowa; J. Smith, Mercer Co., Missouri; James Dykes, Mercer Co., Missouri; J. B. Holesdow, St. Charles Co., Missouri; Henry Shoch, Springfield, Illinois; Joe, a Pinte Indian, was in company.

Yours truly, G. L.

## The Nicaragua Route.

It is believed that the trip from New York to San Francisco can be made in twenty-five days by the Nicaragua route. If so, there is no doubt but that it will become a favorite one. The passengers are landed 600 miles up the coast of Panama, and they reach the Atlantic at a point 200 miles north of Chagres. The distance from the Pacific to the Atlantic by the Nicaragua route is not much over 200 miles, all but 15 or twenty of which is by water conveyance, and all but ten miles of that by steamers. The time from Ocean to Ocean is about 30 hours.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

Eastward They Wend Their Way. Four of our worthy enterprising citizens, Messrs. H. W. Miller, J. E. Johnson, M. L. Benson, and F. J. Wheeling, with a troupe of 15 or 20 Omaha savages left our place a few days since, intending to visit the principal eastern cities in this country, and then cross the Atlantic to the "Old World." Their company of Indians comprise some of the finest and most noble in stature of the Omaha Nation. The small portion of country they now possess, lies between the Loupe Fork of the Platte river, and the Missouri, and bounded south, by the Nebraska or Great Platte river.

All emigrants going west that travel on the north side of the Platte, pass directly through their country and near their rude villages. On this account their game is getting scarce, and their original means of subsistence is cut off, and they are anxious to visit the civilized world, and learn their manners, customs, and inventions of civilization. Their performances will be exceedingly interesting and will doubtless attract much attention, and excite the curiosity of all. Their dances, music, and feats of agility, are well worth witnessing.

"Friend Barnum, wake up! here is something that will out-general the famed Chinese curiosities, or Jenny Lind herself!"

A CITIZEN.

## China—The Chinese Insurrection.

HONG-KONG, Monday, June, 23.

The Intelligence which the present mail conveys is of a chequered and interesting nature, rather a foreshadowing of what is approaching than the record of what has already come. My expressed apprehensions regarding the underworking of that great agency which promises at no distant day to dismember this mighty empire, and the data on which they rested, were at the time questioned by the local journals.

But time has proved the correctness of what I have written you, and my next letter will probably announce the taking of the city of Canton by the insurgent mass, which like a mighty ocean, is moving gradually but irresistibly onward, involving ruin in its course, unless the mandarins declare themselves and thus hasten the downfall of the present dynasty. Fall it assuredly will, and it will be well if the event finds our countrymen with sufficient naval force for their protection!

Already the military commanders and the civil commissioners appointed to suppress the rebellion have been carried off by death, lured by the charms of future reward, or dismayed at the number, strength, and success of the revolutionists. The man put forth as the leader of the movement has assumed regal honors, to the terror of the reigning and legitimate sovereign, who, fearing the disaffection of his troops quartered or raised in the disturbed provinces, has ordered choice soldiers from the capital; if these soldiers in example of the local force, fraternise with the rebels, and re-echo the rebel shout, "down with the Tartar dynasty," the consummation will be reached sooner than the friends of the pretender expect.

Late Intelligence From Cuba—Arrival of the Empire City.

The Empire City from Havana, arrived at New York, on the 6th ult., bringing the following additional news from Havana:

The City of Havana has been the scene of much festivity, jubilee, and rejoicing for the last three days, in consequence of the capture of Gen. Lopez and his forces. The news of the capture of Lopez reached Havana on the night of the 30th Aug.; on that evening the principal buildings of the City were illuminated, and a great torch light procession was formed, and the City was full of rejoicing.

Gen. Lopez was taken in the interior of the Island, wandering alone and nearly exhausted from fatigue and hunger; he asked for something to eat at a farm house, and for permission to lie down, which was awarded him; while asleep he was made prisoner. Of the followers of Lopez, one hundred are now in prison at Havana and are to be sent to Spain, for ten years confinement in the dungeons. They represent that their sufferings before being taken were intense; for several days they lived upon the leaves of trees; the last meal they ate was the horse of Gen. Lopez; they had no arms when taken. The loss of the Spanish had been over 2,000 men; they were defeated in every engagement. Gen. Enna was killed at the head of his advancing column.

Gen. Lopez was "garrotted" at Havana, on the 1st of September, at 7 A. M.; he ascended the platform with much firmness, and made a short speech to the populace. His last words were: "I die for my beloved Cuba." Lopez took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and in two minutes he was dead.

The prisoners say that in no instance have the Crocres manifested the least disposition to join them.

The remainder of the expedition has either been shot or has perished from hunger. Capt. Platt, of the United States Ship Albany, visited the prisoners in the prison, and gained interesting accounts from them; which will be forwarded to us.

## Complete Failure of the Expedition.

Our regular correspondence at Nashville, has furnished us the following startling news:

The Cherokee arrived at New Orleans on the 3d ult. The passengers bring accounts of the capture and execution of Lopez at Havana. He died manfully. He is said to have been entirely abandoned by his men, and that after wandering about alone, was finally taken and executed. The whole expedition has failed. All of his men are either in prison or shot.

Lopez's last words were: "Adieu my dear Cuba!" You may rely upon this as the latest news received at New Orleans. I shall keep you advised of every thing further which may be received. [Intelligencer.]

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Keyes, and Margaret his wife, have this day been excommunicated from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for lying and other unchristianlike conduct. By vote of the Kanabville Branch.

E. M. GREENE, Pres.

CHAS. H. BASSETT, Clerk.

Kanabville, Sept. 16th, 1851.

## KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, October 3, 1851.

Flour	100 lbs.	3 50
Beef	" "	4 65
Sugar	" "	8 10
Coffee	" "	12 1/2
Rice	" "	8
Salt	" bush.	\$1 00
Ten, (various qualities)	" lb.	50 1/2 00
Molasses, S. H.	" gal.	75
Dry	" "	60
Pork, (fresh)	" "	60 1/2
Bacon	" lb.	8 10
Lard	" "	10
Candles	" "	15
Dried Apples	" bush.	\$1 50
Dried Peaches	" "	\$2 00
Raisins, (new)	" MR "	25
Currants, (Zante)	" "	30
Green hides	" lb.	2 1/2
Iron, (tire)	" "	5
" (assorted)	" lb.	5 60
Potatoes	" bush.	25
Tallow	" lb.	10
Butter	" "	10
Cheese	" "	6 60
Beeswax	" "	17 1/2
Gum	" bush.	20 1/2
Wheat	" "	\$1 25
Oats	" "	25
Flaxseed	" bush.	70
Honey	" gal.	\$1 00
Eggs	" doz.	8

## Monies Received Since Sept. 19, 1851.

Wm. Summerfield	\$1 00	James Tomlinson	1 00
Albert Merrill	1 00	Orson Gillet	1 00
Charles Read	2 00	Samuel Cutler	1 00
Wm. Evans	1 00	Thos. Thuston	1 00
John Brown	1 00	A. D. Sample	1 00
Mr. LeCompte	1 00	John D. Sample	1 00
Silas Alger	1 00	Nathan Davis	1 00
Mr. Vincent	50	John D. Sample	1 00
Daniel Miller	1 00	Hyram B. Jenkins	1 00
John Trout	1 00	Emer Harris	1 00
Oliver Branch	1 00	John Bradshaw	1 00
L. B. Harris	1 00	Wm. Hawkins	50
Martha Benson, Esq.	1 00	Eliza Smith	8 00
Asa Stoddard	1 00	John Smith	1 00
Mark Hall	3 00	William	1 00
Thomas Sloan	1 00	Uriah Roundy	1 00
Benj. Parcell	1 00	George Bacon	1 00
J. S. Pierce	1 00	A. Wright	1 00
Edwin B. Skinner	1 00	Mrs. S. H. Pierce	1 00
Peter Eisenold	1 00	Mary F. Bennett	1 00
John Spiller	2 00	Elhan Lawrence	1 00
George Graham	1 00	John Nichols	1 00

## Married.

At Pleasant Grove, on the 15th ult. by Elder J. F. Lane, Mr. EZEKIEL DOWNS to Miss FRANCES M. GRAHAM, both of this county.

## Died.

In this town on Monday the 29th ult. JULIA ANN, daughter of Zebadiah and Mary Coultrin. Aged 2 years and four months.



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1851.

From the Deseret News.  
The Celebration of the Fourth of July, in Great Salt Lake Valley.

On Friday morning, at day break, a salute of three rounds of Cannon ushered in the sleeping inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City, the glorious Fourth of July; and whose peaceful slumbers were disturbed by the reverberating sound of the roaring artillery, commissioning them to prepare themselves for their chivalrous march to the shores of the Great Salt Lake—the world's ninth wonder. A response from Black Rock on the Lake at the same time (though twenty miles from the City) gave the assurance that it was prepared to receive its numerous and distinguished guests. At 7 o'clock the City began to be in motion, and the busy throng to assemble. The rattling of carriages, the rumbling of wagons, the swaying tones of the Brass Band, the elegance, beauty, and smiles of the fair, and the smiling heavens above, gave an enchantment to the scene, and bespoke the occasion a nation's birthday.

The City guard, of fifty armed mounted men, stationed themselves at convenient posts, and by their vigilance were determined that the City should rest in peace in the absence of its evacuated occupants.

The bishops also engaged a suitable number of footmen from their respective wards, as night and day watchmen, to remain on guard in their wards.

Order of Procession.

At 8 o'clock the cannon fired, when the Marshal of the day, H. S. Eldredge, organized the company for the Black Rock, for camping, and their return, to march in the following order, agreeable to the plan of the committee of arrangements:—S. M. Blair, Jr. Clinton Joseph, John, Samuel W. Richards, Alonzo H. Raleigh, and J. Hardy.

1. The Military escort, commanded by Gen. Wells, carrying a banner.

2. The Band Carriage, (drawn by sixteen mules four abreast, with six mounted guards in which was Capt. Pitt's Nauvoo Brass Band.

3. Of the first Presidency—Brigham Young, and suite, Heber C. Kimball and suite.

4. Of the Twelve Apostles—Wilford Woodruff and family, Ezra T. Benson and family, and Elder John Taylor's family.

5. Stranger guests.

6. Presidents of the High Priests quorum, Stake, and Seventies.

7. Committee of Arrangements.

8. Bishops with their respective wards.

At 9 o'clock the Cannon gave the signal for the procession to move. The escort, numbering about sixty mounted men, with their beautiful banner, started from the west of the Bowery. The Band Carriage, the bulk of which would seem to forbid every thing but a tardy motion, presented as banner to the breeze, its noble animals running as if in defiance to time and space, and in spite of the most fearful prophecies of the timid. Following in its train was about 135 carriages and wagons, forming the cavalcade. As the train proceeded, the morning zephyrs changed their mildness, and the swelling gale blew in its northern course the dust; and the tormenting gnats hid their "diminished heads" as if to give place for better music.

After four hours travel this procession neared the Liberty Pole at the Lake, amid the firing of Cannon, guarded by eighteen artillery men under the command of E. Green, Lieut. On the lofty summit of the pole floated in proud triumph the stripes and stars of a new flag, made for the occasion. Its length was forty-five feet by fourteen and a half in breadth, with the American Eagle stretching its wings on an area of ten feet square; within its beak the folding drape with the inscription "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Under and above its left wing the Utah Arms, the Bee Hive and Historic Snake; under the right wing, a hundred and twenty Pounder discharging its contents.

Carriages were crowded, horses unharmed, and, and given in charge of the herdsman as by magic, a strict guard both sides of the herd night and day.

The people set themselves about getting dinner soon after their arrival. The refreshments were got up and enjoyed in Pie Nic style, each one contributing his share, and a general profusion made up the general feast. Snow from the Mountain top answered all the purposes to cool the refreshing draught.

At 3 o'clock the assembly gathered around the Band Carriage to hear speeches and orations; but the wind blew severely, which made it difficult for speaker and hearer to enjoy themselves. After an hour, they adjourned to meet again at 6 o'clock, during which time the company were variously engaged in recreations, by scaling the steep and Rocky Mountain, looking on the fading distance of the broad and swelling Lake, bathing in its briny waters, or walking leisurely to catch the glance of some well known face. These were a part of the pleasures of the Saints; and to sum up all, good order, peace, patriotism, plenty, sobriety, health, music, the feast of pleasure and the flow of soul, characterized the proceedings, and produced the charm of a heavenly spirit, and bespoke the scene of one harmonious whole.

At 6 o'clock the trumpet announced the time for speeches, orations, toasts, music, and singing, and a general movement brought a crowd to the Band Carriage, when speeches were made by Gov. Young, Pres't. H. C. Kimball, O. Spencer, J. M. Grant, Willard Snow, James Ferguson, and John Kay, which breathed the spirit of pure patriotism, true liberty, and happiness unalloyed.

At 10 o'clock the Cannon fired for prayer; after which dancing was continued till a late hour.

In the morn of the 5th, a number were assembled around the Band Carriage, to hear the admirable singing of John Kay and Jacob Hutchinson, together with the music of bagpipes, &c., and the almost endless

variety of tunes which were played by the Band. The Marshall notified the Camp to be in readiness for a start at 10 o'clock, at which hour the Cannon fired the signal for departure, and the Camp again moved in order as at the first; the wind having changed to the north, blew the dust southward. At 2 o'clock, the procession was in order in the City; the Band played with spirit, near the Bowery, and the Cannon fired three salutes. The Marshall delivered the several companies into the hands of their respective commanders; and the people moved to their several homes. Thus ended the memorable Fourth at Great Salt Lake, without accident, or drunkenness, or discord, or anything to mar the enjoyment of a Pic Nic in the Valley.

Not having room we are obliged to defer the speeches and orations to a future time.

Toasts of the Fourth.

The Great Salt Lake—As she has hitherto been oblivious to the birth-day of freedom and Independence; may she this day be awakened to her sense of duty, and seek by her BIRTH SYMPATHIES to preserve the Union, till she shall become a component part thereof, EVEN IF SHE HAS TO PICKLE IT.

—[Wells.]

America—The Alpha and Omega of the World.—[Phelps. Text—“Old Adam was a gentleman.”

The Anniversary of the Fourth of July—Our National Independence, made sacred by the devotion and patriotism of our forefathers to the cause of Liberty; may their children ever have a heart to cherish and preserve, and an arm to defend and protect her Institutions in the hour of peril.—[Wells.]

The United States—From many one; from many many.—[Phelps. Text—“Comin' through the Rye.”

Brigham Young—President of the people, Governor of the country; may the evening of his days be as happy, peaceful, and prosperous, as the morning has been rough, tempestuous, but glorious.—[Wells.]

The Army and the Navy—The strong arms of freedom, to protect friends and punish foes.—[Phelps. Text—“Yankee Doodle.”

The President of the United States—Good deeds make a great man at home and abroad.—[Phelps. Text—“Washington's Grand March.”

The Several States—United, they're hailed as the chief—divided, disgraced as a thief.—[Phelps. Text—“Come buy a brown.”

Utah Territory—May her guardian during her non-age, have a care for her education and accomplishments, that, when she becomes of age, she may be enabled to eclipse the glory of her older sisters in their matrimonial alliances, by forming a Union which shall be inseparable, glorious, and perfect.—[Wells.]

The Public Domain—Free land, free water, free air, and free men; give all an equal chance to live. Amen.—[Phelps. Text—“Again shall the children of Judah sing.”

The Mountains and the Valleys thereof—May their silent grandeur and lonely dells respond to the hand of industry, until teeming millions of earth's best children shall find welcome there, to breathe their freedom and feel their exaltation.—[Wells.]

The Law of the Land—Should be written in the hearts of the people by inspiration.—[Phelps. Text—“Come Holy Spirit.”

The Governor, Secretary, Judges, and other Officers of the new Government of Utah—May the Deseretians find peace and prosperity under their Administration, and may equity, truth, and justice guide them in the discharge of every duty.—[Wells.]

What is Wanted—A union of all honest men to walk in the light.—[Phelps. Text—“Jockey to the Fair.”

Agriculture and Manufactures—When they bud in righteousness, the earth will be clothed in beauty.—[Phelps. Text—“The Rose Tree.”

Learning—Happy the people that get wisdom, for they shall find grace on earth, and glory in heaven.—[Phelps. Text—“Sound the loud Timbrel.”

The Flag of our Union—We'll never surrender. That Eagle yonder. While the Bee Hive's a Singer, or Cannon to thunder.—[Phelps. Text—“Hark Listen to the Trumpeters.”

The Territory of Utah—Rocky Mountains sandy plains, truth and labor have their gains.—[Phelps. Text—“Hail to the Chief.”

The People—Not the Mountains and deserts, make the Commonwealth.—[Phelps.]

The Governor of Utah—The Lion of the West; when the waters swell he's on the Mountains.—[Phelps.]

The Ladies of Deseret—Like early swarms, make full hives; and that's the way the Kingdom thrives.—[Phelps.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10, A. M.

Official dispatches have been received at the Navy Department from Commodore Pratt, of the U. S. ship Albany. Commodore Pratt states, that the Captain General of Cuba permitted him to visit fifty-five of the American prisoners now confined at Havana. He conferred with Captain Kelly and Lieuts. Grader and Baker. They gave him a detailed narrative of the Lopez expedition since the sailing of the Pampero. The whole party manifest much indignation towards Gen. Lopez and Mr. Segar, of New Orleans Delta, for deluding them with false statements, that Cuba was in a state of revolt, &c.

On learning that Gen. Lopez was taken, words of joy were heard among the prisoners.

President Fillmore has sent copies of these dispatches to the Spanish Minister, with a view to enforce appeals already made to the Spanish Government, now that the invaders are captured and powerless, and asking the Government to deal mercifully with them.

A small piece of paper or linen, just moistened with turpentine, and put into a wardrobe or drawer for a single day, two or three times a year, is a sufficient preventive against moths.

## Foreign News.

We have received our files of British papers, from which we make the following extracts:

ENGLAND.—Several persons of the Latter-day Saints are about to quit Brighton, England, and other towns in the vicinity, and to emigrate to Deseret, a territory in California, almost as large as England, and where not less than 300,000 of them have taken up their abode, on or near the banks of the Great Salt Lake.

The number of persons who visited the Crystal Palace, on the 19th, amounted to 37,080 persons, and the receipts amounted to £2,773 7s. It has been decided by the Commissioners, that the building should close on Saturday, October 11. A meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday, October 15, to receive the reports of the several juries, &c. On jurors, and the foreign and local commissioners, and the members of the local committees, is required. Immediately after the proceedings, leave will be given to exhibitors to remove their goods.

The reports of the juries, and the names of the persons receiving prizes, will afterwards be published in the London Gazette. Medals will also be given to the juries—the foreign and local commissioners—the chairman, treasurer and secretary of the local committees, and other persons who have rendered services, accompanied by a certificate and a copy of the reports of the juries. All the memorials will be presented simultaneously, but no date is yet fixed.

IRELAND.—The state of the potato crop continues to be a subject of interest and anxiety, in consequence of the alarming rumors which have been circulated. We learn from the most reliable sources, that, though symptoms of disease are apparent on the leaves and stock of the potato, the tuber generally remains unaffected. One paper asserts that the late rains, so far from being injurious, has, to all appearance, stayed the disease. The Cork Examiner states, as the result of careful enquiries in that and the surrounding counties, that the “crop is generally safe, and that an ample supply will be left, after all deductions, not only for human food, but for many useful purposes to which that valuable esculent is applied.”

Great excitement prevailed in Ireland in consequence of the new law prohibiting the prelates of the Catholic Church from assuming their official titles. A great meeting of Catholics was to be held at Dublin on the 19th, and one of the Bishops, in a letter to the Committee, had openly defied the law by signing himself “John, Archbishop of Tuam.” The other prelates, though equally indignant in view of the new law, are content with prefixing the cross to their names. The excitement was very fierce and bitter.

COL. FITZ HENRY WARREN.—It ever gives us pleasure to bear testimony to the worth of a faithful public servant. This gentleman who is second assistant Postmaster General, has since his instalment in office, exhibited an efficiency in the discharge of his duties which is not only gratifying to his political friends, but is also highly appreciated by the opponents of the present Administration. His business tact, strict application and kind deportment towards those who have business with him, have rendered him one of the most popular functionaries in any of the departments, and justly made him a good example for many who occupy comparatively higher stations in the Government.—[Washington Telegraph.]

Fame and admiration weigh not a feather in the scale against friendship and love, for the heart languishes all the same.

## Overland Immigration.

A copy of the *El Dorado News*, of Saturday last, contains an announcement of the arrival at Placerville of the first companies of the immigration by the plains this season. The most forward party reached that place on the 17th inst., making the trip from St. Joseph in seventy-seven days. This party came by the way of Sublette's cut-off, and report having met two returning companies of Californians, who were in good health and well advanced. The first division of these homeward bound travelers was met near Soda Springs. The second camp was encountered at the head of the Humboldt. The California overland immigration is “rolling on.” It will scarcely exceed a thousand souls, according to the representation of the advance guard. About two thousand turned off on the Oregon road. There are few families on their way across the plains, the accounts of the sufferings of the last year's emigration having intimidated many.

The first company that arrived at Placerville was composed of the following persons. They were a party of packers: Laporte, Ind.—L. W. Keely, C. C. Crandell, W. Lemon, and John Hart. Joilet, Ill.—H. Carpenter, C. Carpenter, N. Flax.

On the 21st, the second party of immigrants “packed in,” arriving at El Dorado in good health, making the journey from Kanesville, on the Missouri River, in seventy-nine days. They were not molested seriously by the Indians along the route, their chief trouble being the scarcity of grass. For about a fortnight traveling over leaving the Missouri, they found grazing good, but about two hundred miles this side of Fort Laramie it failed, and continued scarce during the greater part of the way.

This company came via the Salt Lake country, and found the colony prosperous and increasing. They rejoice in the prospect of full harvests, and received the emigrants kindly.

We append the names of this company. They have suffered none from sickness along the route, and report those behind making excellent progress:

Dundee, Ill.—Thos. Pindar, Riley Holdridge.

Potosi, Wis.—Samuel Hunt, Mr. Garey.

Racine, Wis.—Capt. Head.

Missouri—Noah Simpson.

Elkhart County, Mich.—M. Rowe, Mr. Bates, John Rowe.

## PETITION.

CLARINDA LEWIS, Petitioner for Divorce pending in the District Court in and for the County of Fremont State of Iowa, on the Chancery side of said Court.

THE above complainant having filed in said Court a Petition for a divorce against the above defendant and a subpoena, having been issued and returned; the defendant not to be found in the county, this is therefore to notify the said defendant that Clarinda Lewis, on the 9th day of August, 1851, filed in said Court a decree of divorce, which is to obtain from said Court a decree divorcing her from the said defendant; in which petition the said complainant prays that for the causes set forth in said petition, the Court decree her divorce from all obligation under which she rests by virtue of her marriage with said defendant, and the said defendant is hereby notified that unless he appear at the next term of said Court, to be held in and for said County on the 3d Monday in October next, and defend said bill; that a decree will be entered against him at the next term of said Court: the October term, A. D., 1851.

MILTON RICHARDS, Clerk.  
A. C. FORD, Solicitor for Plaintiff.  
Fremont County, Aug. 8, 1851.—519 2t

## SURVEYING!

The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatomie, that he is now prepared, with a new set of A. Menely's most approved Surveying Instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice.

MARTIN L. BENSON,  
County Surveyor.  
Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

## KANESVILLE

Bakery, Confectionary and Eating SALOON.

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Cuckers and Hard Bread in any amount, And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount, Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake.

Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Baked.

Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke, Crack or chew.

Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew, Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet.

And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat. I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice, Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.

J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

## WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP.

GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON, well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to J. K. COOK.

Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

## Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

I am prepared to buy and sell all kinds of merchandise, and on commission.

STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored.

JOHN GOOCH JR.  
Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

## THE ELEPHANT WEST.

Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for the liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers

in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is composed of the best and largest in this place: for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,

of French, English, and American Manufacture; Also a large stock of

GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of

Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which will be sold positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLES & JACKSON.  
Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.—4t

CODFISH, Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds Raisins, Figs, Candies, and Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

DR. DAVID JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant, Alterative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative, Balm, Tonic, Vermifuge, Sensitive Pills, Acute Pills.

Received, and for Sale by,

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,

DRUGGISTS.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

STRAYED.

SUPPOSED to have strayed from the Twelve mile grove, 5 or 6 about the 25th of July, FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE.

One red; one big or swelled jaw, about 6 years old; one brindled, with a white stripe crossing the shoulder, and long horns, (had a rope on them); one red and white, with one ear pierced, these two about 5 years old; one white spotted with red; and one red, with horns turned back, about 4 years old and rather small.

Whoever shall give information of the above, which will lead to their recovery at the Frontier Guardian office, for Bishop Lane, shall receive a righteous man's reward.

N. B. They have all been severely marked with the whip.

Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.—3t.

## THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



Messrs. C. VOORHIS & CO.

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Heads; Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks; Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses; Satchels, Sugar and Paper Rings; Fish Lines, Cottons and Salabras; Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpacas; Gingham, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Satin Vestings, Tar and Red Corcs; Boots and Shoes, Candles and Starch; Candles, Prints and Hard Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters; Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill; Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers; Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

Tobacco, Bathing Ribbons and Handkerchiefs; Leather, Furs and Rope; School Books, Broom and Hair Pins; Shawls, Plow Shafts and Thimbles; Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil; Linseed Oil; Cutlery and Pickles; Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Cards; Castile Soap, Delaines and Vinegar; Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink; Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt; Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware; Coffee, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants; Tamarind, Mackerel and Claret; Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws; Braces and Bits, Turpentine and Combs; Saus, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by C. VOORHIS & CO.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO.

E. J. HARPER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles:—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; India and gentleman's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trunks; musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

J. N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 3, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRY & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satins; blankets; calicoes; domestics; hoots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tea; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; spon cotton; dye stuffs; rope; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of the emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of

DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR,

Warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who act wisely, will do so for many reasons,) would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain in town a few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRY & YOUNG.  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1851.

BEDFORD & CRAIGS.

St. Joseph and Savannah, Mo.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Hardware and Cutlery,

QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries, &c.

ASO—At St. Joseph, we are prepared for the receiving, baling and forwarding of Hemp in the best order and on low terms as any house in the country; and will be pleased to receive the orders of our friends, and those who may be disposed to favor us with their commission and forwarding in general.

We beg leave through this channel, to return our sincere thanks to our customers and friends, for their very liberal favors and exertions in our behalf, and hope they will always find us worthy of their confidence and a continuance of those favors, so very essential to the well being of our or any other establishment.

We are in receipt of our Spring stock, which is not surpassed by any house in the country, and respectfully invite your examination of the same before you purchase, hereby assuring you we can and will sell you as low, or lower, than the lowest.



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Noblemen.

BY C. D. STUART.

The noblest men I know on Earth,  
 And men whose hands are brown with toil;  
 Who, backed by no ancestral graves,  
 Have won the world and till the soil,  
 And win thereby a prouder fame  
 Than follows king or warrior's name.

The working men! what for their task,  
 To carve the stone or beat the hod--  
 They wear upon their honest brows  
 The royal stamp and seal of God!  
 And brighter are their drops of sweat  
 Than diamonds in a coronet!

God bless the noble working men,  
 Who rear the cities of the plain;  
 Who dig the mines and build the ships,  
 And drive the commerce of the main;  
 God bless them! for their swarthy hands  
 Have wrought the glory of all lands.

## Right is Might.

PATIENCE! and steadfast adamant will!  
 We will do right, though the great morning world  
 Deside and thwart us, asking, Have you skill  
 To guide your bark with all her sails unfurled  
 Against the tempest of my scorching breath,  
 That might as shield thee from except more  
 Dreadful Death.

To thee indeed, Death wears a fearful face,  
 See thou to that, he is our loving friend,  
 Who calmly leads us with an awful grace,  
 To where all doubting and all strife will end;  
 And as the guardian of our hard-won race,  
 We shall embrace fair Truth, long sought in every  
 Place.

But for thy scorn, laugh on! we love thee not,  
 And how can that we love not, make us grieve?  
 Yet we must pity thee and thy sad lot,  
 March to drink the living waters leave--  
 Ay, would we could all grief that thou canst give,  
 Could our last weary breath but teach thee how  
 To live.

Thou yet shalt see our bark's triumphant way,  
 Like the far star in its fullest prime;  
 Bearing diviner Truth's perfected way,  
 Go! its farthest child, helped in his chosen time!  
 Wait, and in quietness possess thy soul,  
 Trust this almighty arm, Right shall all things  
 Control.

## MISCELLANY.

## A Yankee in a Shower Bath.

Kind reader, did you ever take a shower bath? I mean a right cold one, and in cool weather? If you have, you know how to appreciate the feelings of my friend, Tom C., upon the momentous occasion of his first shower bath, in the city of Boston and month of March, 1844.

Tom C. hails from a long way "down East," or, as he used himself to say, he "was brought up as near to sunrise as he could get without burning, and where the woods were so thick the moon couldn't rise without help." He stands six feet two natural, and six feet six when he stretches. His breadth is not quite in proportion, although his bones were gotten up for a giant. Had they been fairly covered with flesh, he would have been invaluable to "Barium." The truth is, Tom was very lean, indeed, and his leanness annoyed him exceedingly. His clothes would be open at the elbows and knees, in half the time of those of his fatter fellows, and Tom vowed to get fat, if only for the sake of economy.

Some kind friend recommended the Gymnasium as likely to be beneficial, and Tom forthwith enrolled himself at Sheridan's. It was there he first met him, and a right good fellow, with plenty of fun and wit in him, he proved to be, in spite of his unpromising exterior.

Among the gymnasts, Dr. — was conspicuous, not only for his skill in all athletic feats, but also for his beautiful, compact form, and superabundant muscle. When he "pecked," his arms and chest looked smooth as a woman's, and yet as muscular as those of a "pocket Hercules."

How our friend Tom envied the Doctor! Many questions did he put to him about regimen, exercise, &c., and their effect in producing flesh upon the human frame. The Doctor attributed this redundancy to plenty of exercise, plenty to eat, and above all, to the daily use of the shower bath.

"Well," said Tom, one day, with his inimitable drawl, "I'm sure, I've shinned up and down these ladders and ropes long enough; as for eating, 'tain't to be expected that one man can eat enough to fatten such an all-fired skeleton as mine. I wish I may be darned if I don't try that shower bath you tell me so much about."

As Tom and I were as thick as two such thin men could be, I volunteered to show him where he could get one in short order. We accordingly started for the United States Hotel, then called Texas. In the basement story of this house were a large number of bathing rooms, fitted up with hot, cold, and shower baths. The latter were temporary wooden boxes standing on end, with doors bolting on the inside, and a very spacious showering apparatus in the top.

I went in to take a warm bath, while Tom made ready for his cold one in the next room. As the partitions were very thin, I overheard him soliloquizing something after this fashion:

"Well, now, that upright coffin with holes in the bottom, and a sieve in the top, may pass for a shower bath here, but I guess if we had it down east, 'twouldn't be long before we had it set for cels! Blast the thing! wonder how it works. Here, you Susan, Sally, what's your name?" calling to the servant girl, "just come here, and show me how the critter works. I don't see no shower."

"Oh, my!" cried the girl; "don't you know how? Why, 'tis easy enough! You pull this ore string, and guess you'll see a shower, and feel it too."

Tom, who stood outside, caught hold of the string, and before the girl could interfere gave it a tremendous pull, when down came a deluge of water, spluttering then, and swimming the carpet.

"There, now you see!" said the girl, indignantly.

"Yes, I see now," replied Tom very coolly.

All this amused me considerably, but I

had a presentiment that the fun was not finished.

Tom adjourned to the room on the other side of mine, and the girl to wiping up the carpet. Before Tom had gotten ready to enter his bath, I was out of mine and nearly dressed. All had been still in the room for several minutes except an occasional muttering of discontented sentences, such as—

"Wonder what there is about this to fatten a man. Never heard Noah was very fat, and he took one for forty days. Mighty small place to stuff my carcass into. Guess there isn't much danger of the water coming up high enough to drown me. Wonder if 'twill fall any thing as that blasted shower did down to Bath, last summer," &c.

"I heard him, after stepping into his closet, shut the door, which he carefully bolted; and the next minute there came a crashing 'slam bang' on the floor that made the house shake, followed by the most terrific screams and shouts of 'Oh! Oh! Oh! Lord! Oh! Oh! Thunder and Lightning! Murder! Fire! Water! Let me out! I'm drowning! For God's sake, help!' and ending by calling on me vociferously."

In an instant, not only I, but every servant and all others within hearing, male and female were in the room. Although he had not ceased shouting, nothing was to be seen of Tom, but in the centre of the floor laid the shower bath, door downwards, and the whole affair absolutely jumping, from Tom's superhuman efforts to relieve himself. We rolled it over, the door flew open, and out tumbled the most astonishing mass of arms, legs, and body, ever presented to the astonished gaze of human eyes.

One moment was given to astonishment, the women screamed, and then mortal risibles could stand it no longer.

We rolled on the floor in little short of convulsions. Tom raised himself up, too happy in his fancied escape to be very angry at us, but still evidently trying to assume some dignity. Dignity from such a figure, in such a plight! We roared louder than ever, and Tom, finding it was of no use, joined in the chorus, until we were compelled to stop from sheer exhaustion.

He then, having huddled on a part of his garments, answered our repeated inquiries of "How it happened?"

"Why, you see, when I got in that infernal man-trap there, I bolted the door, and then it took me some time to screw up my courage. I knew it was all-fired cold, and so I thought I would bring down the shower a little at a time. Waal, you see, I pulled the string—consumed it—kinder softly, about an inch on a time. I had my shoulders drawn up, my head down, my eyes and teeth shut, and gave it another little pull, when 'ker-couse!' came a hull ocean of ice-water, right slap on my head, taking away my breath, and fairly 'quackling' me. I made one jump for the door, but the plug thing was bolted, and over went the hull machine 'kerslap' on the floor! then I got frightened, and thought I was drowning sure enuff. Maybe I didn't sing out, and try to strike out but warn't no use, I filled the machine so full I couldn't stir enuff only to knock all the skin off my knees and elbows. Just then you came in and let me out, and you know all the rest. Plagenation take the shower bath! I wouldn't take another if 'twas to make me as fat as Daddy Lambert; nor has poor Tom to this day, but remains a perfect Calvin Edson on a mammoth scale."

CHEVAL.

California.

From a letter of our San Francisco correspondent, which should have reached us two weeks ago, we make the following extracts:

A cargo of live hogs arrived a day or two since, from the Sandwich Islands, and sold at from 20 to 25 cents per pound, on foot, or 30 cents per pound when dressed. The same vessel brought over 400 turkeys, and 300 hens. The latter sold readily at \$2.50 each.

The crop of hay this season will go far towards supplying all our need. In the valley of Santa Clara, six tons to the acre is not an uncommon yield, and at present readily commands \$8.50 per ton. The crop of barley will be harvested within two weeks, say by 1st July, and promises well though squirrels are found to be very destructive to many fields, compelling the farmers to resort to a literal use of arsenic to poison them.

The mines continue productive, though it has been recently remarked by a gentleman high in the confidence of Government, who has recently returned from a trip through the Quartz Rock machinery, and experiments of various kinds, involving heavy expenditures, will exceed the profits on gold obtained therefrom in the subsequent three years of labor and toil. The subject is beginning to engage the attention of many of our citizens.

A project is now on foot by many leading Southern men—strong politicians, to bring about a division of this State.—[Miners Express.

Great Fire.

Bennett's Mammoth Mill at Muscatine in ashes.

From the Muscatine Enquirer of the 22d inst., we learn that the magnificent flouring mill of Mr. Joseph Bennett of Muscatine, was, on the night of the 22d, together with the out-buildings, 150 barrels of flour, 500 or 600 bushels of wheat, 4,000 flour barrels, the fixtures and tools, warehouse, and residence of Messrs. Brown, and some half dozen stables, consumed by fire. The loss of Mr. Bennett is set down at \$45,000; insurance, 15,000, and other property to the amount of \$5,000, upon which there was no insurance.

This is a sad calamity for Muscatine.

What a man has learned is of importance; but what he can do, and what he will do, are more significant things.

Coinage of gold at the Philadelphia mint, for six months past, \$24,050,266.

Intelligence in a young man is infinitely preferable to all the moustaches and dandyism in creation.

## A Strong Speech.

The following we clip from the Cleveland Herald, Ohio, of the 27th ult.

## Cuban Meeting in New York.

There was a tremendous gathering of people in the Park, the evening of the 22d, to give an expression of feeling on the late massacre at Havana and the cause of Cuban Independence. The Herald estimates the number at 5,000. The flag of Cuban Independence was suspended over the stand, and flags and placards were scattered through the immense crowd. Bands of music were present.

"The Band played 'Hail Columbia,' once more, and Judge Read, of Cincinnati, was introduced by the Chairman, Mr. Purdy. He thought that the Americans had a right to assist any Nation to acquire liberty. It was one of those Americans who went in for annexing the whole continent and all the adjacent Islands. As an American citizen, born in the West, he would say that we had to determine that Cuba should be free—and free she shall be—no power on earth or on high shall prevent us from freeing her. (Great cheering.) The blood of those fifty-two men would rise up with a vengeance, and accomplish the destiny of Cuba. Cuba must be free. The voice of God Almighty, speaking through the mouth of the American people, declares it. He spoke as one of God Almighty's own messengers, and he declared that we had a right to make people free all over the world wherever we chose, and he spoke as man who advocated freedom all over the world. We had a right to go to Cuba armed, or unarmed, just as we pleased. Speak! talk! act! said he—make Cuba the gem of the sea, free, and down with old Spain! (Three groans for Spain.)

A curious and laughable exhibition at the London Fair, is a bedstead, containing a spring in the mattress, which, being set at a certain hour, wakes the sleeper, by turning him straight over on the floor.

Beauty and use are the two hands of God, and ever, when the one has made a creature for our good, the other adorns it for our delight.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,  
 252 BROADWAY,  
 St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the Fancy Goods and Variety Line, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hosiery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Peddlers and the Trade.

Remember the Sign,  
 252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
 St. Louis, Aug. 22d 1851.—3m.

KANSASVILLE MEAT MARKET.

AND THE

PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity, that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks' old stand near the Bank House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand,

Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meal, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Sausages, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best qualities of liquors by the gallon only.

Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL

Kansasville, Sept. 5, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandise, and necessities of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains,) he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that he can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Meryweather, Cin. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases. Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All orders should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kansasville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

POWDER.

ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON. Kansasville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851.—4f.

LATEST DISCOVERY.

FOR SALE one door west of the Desert Hotel, the largest assortment of LEATHER ever offered for sale in Kansasville.

N. B. All kind of findings suitable for Shoe makers. Cash Paid for Hides and Peltries.

L. R. CHAFFIN, Agent.

Kansasville, July 25, 1851.—2m.

STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM the subscribers a LARGE GRAMMARE 9 years old about the 20th ult. Whoever will find the same, or give information that may lead to her recovery, will be handsomely rewarded by

RIDDLE & CO., Merchants, Main St. Kansasville, Iowa, Sept. 5, 1851.—3f.

FLOUR—10,000 pounds of extra superfine flour put up in 80 pound sacks and bbls, for sale low for cash. (Jy11) JOHN GOOCH

## J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!  
THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun,

ever before exhibited in Kansasville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, tea, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, scones, candies, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, caviars, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes, cords, wax boards and tins, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Curtain, floor, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles), every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5.00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kansasville, May 30, 1851.

DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE

GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyestuffs, gums, roots and herbs, laces, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, snuff, brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, tincture, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medicinal use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MIND THE RIGHT FEW

The Emporium of the West.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kansasville, May 30, 1851.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chills Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kansasville, Iowa.

Kansasville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S

VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL COMPOUND

BONNET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this part of Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will relieve the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventive. Are you ailing, sick, or debilitated? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at

JOHNSON'S STORE.

Kansasville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY! QUEENSWARE!!

GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE

EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!

492 Sets Teas and Coffees, assorted;

57 do Plates, do;

30 do Saucers, do;

243 do Bowls, do;

175 do Tumblers, do;

219 Sugar, teaspoons, & creams, do;

615 Dishes, bakets, nappies, &c., assorted;

55 Cov do turkeys, butters, &c., do;

25 doz pitchers, do;

3 doz Wash Basins, do;

15 doz common, Fine, and covered

Chambers, do;

7 doz Glass Lamps, do;

16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;

6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses

cans, do;

21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;

126 pieces Lustre China, do;

10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kansasville, July 25, 1851.

LOOK HERE GENTLEMEN!

A Great Bargain.

THE undersigned wishes to go and see his friends; offers to sell his Farm, which consists of 160 acres, about 50 of it under cultivation and well fenced. The land lies high and dry, and not a stump in the field; also about 90 acres of good timber for sale, with a good set of House logs. He will also sell him 10 to 12 acres of wheat, stacked in the field in good order; also 5 or 6 acres of corn—2 good log houses with about six acres of land, broke and under good rail fence, with good food yards, corn crib, chicken crib, stable, and sheep pen, all in good order, which he offers for sale at a very low price for cash; good handy work cattle from 4 to 7 years old will be taken, or a good strong two horse wagon.

For further particulars apply to THOMAS MCKENZIE, Land Agent, next door to the Printing Office, or to Thomas Clark, Ferryville, 10 miles above Kansasville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.

Ferryville, Aug. 22d 1851

ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholitis, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kansasville.

Kansasville, June 13, 1851.

CATTLE WINTERED

For Seventy-five Cents per Head,

ON THE

RUSH BOTTOMS.

JACOB BIGLER, who has wintered cattle on the rush bottoms for the last five years with the greatest success, will be ready to receive cattle by the 15th of October, to be wintered, and kept until the 1st of April. Persons having cattle to winter will do well to call upon him. Sub will have to be furnished, also assistance to drive them too and from the range, by the owners of stock.

Mr. B. has some of the best rush bottoms that can anywhere be found.

Kansasville, Sept. 5, 1851.

DAQUERRIAN LIKENESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above commodious and beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL, put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURES."

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kansasville, April 18, 1851.

## GROCERIES. GROCERIES.

Cheep for Cash at

HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.

North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter

Great Cash and Produce Depot.

MIDDLETON & RILEY,

St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy







## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

Do not be mistaken! Neither deceive  
Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken  
out of the Post-office, but will be returned to  
Washington City, as dead letters.

## Our Agents Abroad.

Are authorized to receive from each yearly sub-  
scriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents.  
The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when  
a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian  
he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it  
makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also  
to ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they  
procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly  
executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1851.

Latest News from the Traveling El-  
ders.

We have before us a compilation of letters re-  
ceived from the Elders, who were sent out last  
Spring on mission through the States, and Cana-  
da. To redeem a promise made by us through the  
Guardian some time since, and to satisfy our  
friends abroad relative to repeated inquiries made  
by them, as to the progress of these Elders, and  
their different fields of labor, we consider ourselves  
under obligation to publish the following extracts  
and comments.

The first before us, is a letter from Elder James  
Wardman, Springfield, Ohio, dated August 10th.  
Mr. W. says: "I embrace this opportunity to in-  
form you that I am well, and have been ever since  
I left home. I have nothing of importance to  
write at present. I have been visiting upon some of  
our brethren, and have found quite a number of  
them; some in good spirits--others in doubt. I  
have been preaching in the vicinity of Springfield,  
and Canton, but have not baptized any yet; some  
have expressed belief in the doctrine, and are on  
a balance because they possess a considerable  
amount of property, &c.

Elder Royal C. Cutler, writes from Newburgh,  
Sullivan County, New York, under date of the 1st  
ult.; but does not say anything relative to the  
progress of the work of oil in that region of country.

Elder Isaac Bullock, dates one of his letters,  
September 25, at Bolton, Warren County, New  
York; at which place he received quite a num-  
ber of subscribers for the Guardian; but said nothing  
relative to the prospects before him, or the pro-  
gress made in spreading the word of life, or the  
Gospel of salvation in that section.

Elder James McGraw, writes from Grimes Co.,  
Texas, under date of the 21 ult., and says:

"After being perilled from you some considerable  
time, I now write, and state, that I arrived in  
Texas safely after a month's voyage, found the  
Saints in this region generally well; the work ap-  
pears to be moving slowly, but steadily, and I am  
still in hopes of performing a good work before I  
leave this place. I have baptized a few since I re-  
turned. I have been preaching principally to the  
Saints as yet, but expect shortly to start out to  
different places, where I have been invited,  
and strongly anticipate to find a number  
of good and virtuous hearers. I have talked to  
the Saints about gathering, and with but few ex-  
ceptions they say, that they will be prepared to  
leave next Spring."

The following is from the pen of Elder John  
Murray, LaSalle, Monroe County, Michigan, dated  
Sept. 6th. Mr. M. says:

"I again embrace the opportunity of writing  
to you a few lines, to inform you of my welfare,  
and how the work of the Lord is progressing in  
this locality. I have been instrumental in the  
hands of the Lord, of baptizing into the Church  
several persons since my last communication to  
your office, &c., &c."

Elder David James Ross, writes from Yates, Or-  
leans County, New York; his communication is  
dated Sept. 14th, the purport of which is as fol-  
lows: "I am well at present. I get full houses;  
but few receive my testimony in this region."

Elder David Candland, communicates from Hal-  
fax, Nova Scotia, where he says, he was warmly  
received by the Saints. His letter is dated Sept.  
30th, and contains the following intelligence:

"My labors here have been of the kind peculiar  
to preachers of the Latter-day Saints. I would  
have preferred to be the first one here, but I find  
that some have been before me in years past, and  
instead of leaving the way open, it is closed,  
through some narrow course of text. Allow me  
to say, that it is a difficulty of no easy kind, to  
win, revive, and kindle anew the spark of truth,  
whose gentle and refulgent rays have been be-  
clouded by mists of ill-regarded confidence and es-  
teem reposed in the Elders. A second cause of  
trial here, is the constant visits of a STRANGE EL-  
der, who, as soon as I have any on the eve of  
baptism, he, by a smooth and oily tongue upsets  
them, he is like Alexander the Coppersmith, he  
does me much harm. He solicited an interview  
privately, which I declined, and gave for my reasons  
that as I had replied to him, it would suit him  
better to have witnesses present, which he ac-  
cepted. When we met, he promised to renounce  
the matter if I could show a single error; this I  
did, and more than six, but he would not re-  
nounce, and so I counted him among the liars,  
where he, like Judas will have his place, &c."

September the 15th, is the date of a second let-  
ter received from Elder Cutler, written at the  
same place as the former, enclosing a list of addi-  
tional subscribers for the Guardian, and says:  
"That he expects to return home next Spring."

The spirit and sentiment of this letter shows  
that he is well, and doing well. Those under his  
care or tuition, would do well not to despise his  
chambers because of his youth, for we consider him  
every exemplary young man, and earnest in the  
work of truth, to which he is appointed a minis-  
ter.

Elder James W. Bay, writes from Cleveland,  
Ohio, under the same date, and gives cheering ac-  
counts of that section of country; he says, that  
several have been added to the Church there of late.

The last accounts from Elder Isaac Bullock, is  
dated Sept. 18th, Moline, Franklin County, New  
York; during his stay at Bolton, Warren County,  
he says: that he baptized five persons--ordained  
two Elders, and one Deacon--organized a Branch

numbering twelve members, and left them in good  
spirits. Furthermore he says: that he visited the  
old broken down Branches--some that fell off,  
turned from their evil ways and brought forth  
fruit meet for repentance; therefore he baptized them  
over again, and left them enjoying the spirit  
of God, and the fellowship of their new adopt-  
ed brethren. He further states, that he finds it  
very difficult to convince some of the eastern  
Saints the importance of gathering, and assigns as  
a reason for their reluctance, "Prosperity in things  
pertaining to this life, and their love for the lands and  
regions of Egypt." Query: Have the cares of the  
world, and the deceitfulness of riches choked the  
word? We say: "Where your treasure is, there  
will your heart be also."

Elder A. D. Boynton, when last heard from, was  
in the State of Massachusetts, performing a good  
work.

All the comments we have to offer on the fore-  
going extracts, are simply, that we are always glad  
to hear of the advancement of truth and righteous-  
ness, through the efforts of the servants of the  
Most High appointed for that purpose. If those  
heralds of Salvation have their eye single to the  
performance of that work to which they have been  
set apart and sent forth; they will retain the spirit  
of the Lord--honor their Priesthood, and be a  
blessing to all the honest they may in their travels  
come in contact with. Truth has a charm, an in-  
fluence, a power, and a virtue that flows from it;  
although its spirit may not be discerned by the  
natural eye, nor felt by a polluted heart, yet, that  
charm--that influence--that power, and that vir-  
tue is felt, when an honest and unprejudiced mind  
comes in contact with the gentle, but powerful  
words of its possessor.

The Scripture says: "Be ye clean, ye that bear  
the vessels of the Lord," also, "let your light  
darkness," so shine before men, that they may see  
your good works, and glorify your Father which  
is in Heaven."

Then shall your presence, like suns in their cir-  
cuit.

Revive and illumine all persons of worth;  
And as a reward for the light you exhibit,  
The life that's eternal is yours on the earth.

## Remember the Poor.

At this inclement season of the year, when frost  
and cold weather are about to set in, we consider  
it the duty of all Saints in this section of country  
to remember the Poor, the Widow, and the Fa-  
therless, and to minister to their necessities, such  
things as they may stand in need of. In the first  
place, wood is wanted to warm their hearths,  
and raise their drooping spirits from under those  
miasmatic and malarious influences, which of late  
have made their appearance through the stagnant  
waters remaining in the swamps and creeks, since  
the heavy rains we had last Spring. These nox-  
ious vapors have produced chills and fever--fever  
and ague, and intermittent fevers, and we are sor-  
ry to say that the poor have not escaped their de-  
leterious effects. Can we consistently ask our  
Father who is in Heaven, to bless and preserve us,  
if our ears are deaf to the cry of the widow,  
and to the moaning of the orphan in their times  
of distress and want? The Apostle John said on  
one occasion: "He that loveth not his brother  
whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom  
he hath not seen?" But whose hath this world's  
goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shut-  
teth up his bowels of compassion from him, how  
dwelleth the love of God in him? We say it can-  
not; and furthermore, the measure we mete out  
to others, we must expect to receive in return.  
He, whose compassionate and merciful heart leads  
him to works of kindness and charity, shall in a  
future day reap the reward of well doing.

Man should take into consideration the impor-  
tant fact, that no man liveth unto himself, neither  
dieth unto himself, especially the Saints; because  
we are all placed here individually, as part of  
the great whole, bearing that relationship to each  
other, that the nature of our callings and stations in  
life, fit us for.

The Bishop says: that he is out of flour, wood,  
and many other things necessary for to place the  
poor and the needy in a comfortable situation.  
Will the Saints let the cries of the destitute ascend  
into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth, while plen-  
ty surrounds their domicile circle? Shall the  
moans of the orphan penetrate through the blue  
vault of Heaven for bread, while the Saints have  
it, and to spare? Shall we as a community look  
upon the widow's cold hearth with careless indif-  
ference, while our teams are perhaps wandering  
on the prairie, and we ourselves loitering from  
store to store, doing nothing but in some person's  
way who is perhaps indifferently engaged? We  
say brethren arise, and put on the mantle of char-  
ity which is the bond of perfectness and peace.

A religious profession is good as far as it goes;  
but the practical part, is that which makes every  
man and woman perfect. "It is not he that says:  
Lord! Lord! that will receive the Crown; it is  
the man that doeth the will of our Father who is  
in Heaven. To whom do we look for aid when  
our trouble comes? We answer, to our friends  
and our God; what our friends cannot do, God  
will. In the same ratio the poor of the Church  
looks for help from their friends who have the  
means, and if they cannot obtain help from them,  
they will appeal their case to a higher tribunal.

We say that the blessings of the Almighty cannot  
fail to pour out their rich contents in copious  
effusion, on the head of him or her, who kindly  
condescends to visit the widow and the fatherless,  
and who ministers to them in their distresses. The  
Saint who is blind to these things, cannot see afar  
off, and hath forgotten that he was cleansed from  
his old sins.

## From Hon. John M. Burnhise.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Sept. 28, 1851.  
DEAR BROTHER--I arrived here this afternoon  
from Salt Lake City. Elder Hyde probably set out  
on his return, about the 15th instant, accom-  
panied by Elder Ezra T. Benson, Jedediah Grant,  
and others. The good people of the Territory of  
Utah have done me the honor to elect me their Rep-  
resentative to the 32d Congress of the United  
States. Should you deem this event worthy of  
notice in the Guardian, please to say that I am neu-  
tral in politics. In haste, I am truly yours,  
JOHN M. BURNHISE.

## Meat.

Of late several persons have brought meat to  
Kansasville, not fit to be used. We caution the  
citizens to be careful of whom they purchase here-  
after, if they place any value upon their own  
lives. Our intention is not to prevent any person  
from bringing meat into market; but to save our  
friends from using that which is certainly injur-  
ious to health. In the absence of an inspector,  
the people must be their own judges.

## More Indian Outrage.

The Agent, Major J. E. Barrow's Life  
Threatened.

On the 10th inst., we received a letter from  
Major J. E. Barrow, Agent for the Omahas, Ottoes,  
and Pawnees, Indians, dated the previous day at  
Bellevue, Nebraska Territory. The purport of  
the letter is as follows:

"I am under the necessity of asking you to get  
fifty men, and their horses to come down as soon  
as possible. The Omaha Indians are becoming  
so impudent and dangerous, that they want chal-  
lengement. YOUNG ELK, their Chief, drew his  
gun on me this morning, and threatened to kill  
me. This was done in consequence of my threat-  
ening to iron him for some of his, and his young  
men's misdeeds toward the whites. Some  
thirty of them loaded their guns, and the Chief  
told me that I would have to iron all of them if  
I attempted it with ELK."

On receipt of the Major's letter the citizens of  
this place called a mass meeting, and by the voice  
of that meeting a committee of three were appoint-  
ed to wait upon Mr. Barrow, to ascertain the real  
cause, or origin of the difficulty; but before their  
arrival at Bellevue, the Major's residence, the In-  
dians left on their Fall hunt; consequently no  
further steps were taken.

We think, that if the Major had the force nec-  
essary at his command, that a different state of  
things would be presented; not only with the In-  
dians, but along the Frontier.

It is high time that the outrageous conduct of the  
Omaha Indians should be checked; and it is well  
known, that no Agent, let him be whom he may,  
can put a savage tribe of Indians under subjection,  
without the power to accomplish what is undecid-  
ed by force. It has been ascertained beyond doubt,  
that the young Chief called ELK, is the most de-  
praved scoundrel that traverses the western prair-  
ies; he is not only wicked, and a notorious thief;  
but he counsels his young men to act in the  
same manner.

We do not wish to be understood that we have  
any private pique, or cherish any malicious or  
hostile intentions toward ELK, or his associates;  
but being placed as we are on this Frontier, we  
have every facility to know just how these mat-  
ters stand; and knowing, we consider it our duty  
to give publicity to the facts, so that emigra-  
nts, and citizens of the States may know the pre-  
carious situation in which their western brethren are  
placed. Government should station more Forts  
along the line, and convince the Indians by the  
rod, if they will not comply to keep the peace  
upon more amicable terms, that their is sufficient  
strength in the Government to execute its own  
business, and defend the rights of its lawful sub-  
jects. We sincerely hope and trust, that some-  
thing will be done soon, to curtail the further vi-  
olent acts of these savage Marauders.

## Books.

We have still on hand at this Office, a supply  
of the latest edition of Hymn Books, Doctrine and  
Covenants, and Books of Mormon; also School  
Books and Stationery, which we are ready to sell  
cheap for cash only.

## Wood! Wood!!

We are still in want of Wood to keep the Print-  
ers warm. The market price will allow for  
good dry Cord Wood on subscription for the Guardian,  
or, indefinitely to the office for the paper  
Come on, we are ready! Our Devil says: if fuel  
for fire is not furnished him quickly, he will quit  
work.

Some of the Products of Pottawatamie  
County.

Alvin Nichols who resides a few miles from  
this town, handed us a few days ago a Squash  
weighing sixty-four pounds.

John Huntington, a resident of town, presented  
us with a green Tomato weighing a pound and a  
half; also a Radish weighing four pounds and  
fourteen ounces.

Doctor Lake Johnson says: that he has raised  
this season several Beets, that will weigh fifteen  
pounds each.

Who can beat these?

Good sense is invariably found connected with  
good nature.

## Emigration.

Within the past few days--since the ad-  
vent of the present month--we have noticed,  
with pleasure, such accessions of mov-  
ers and travelers in our midst, as indicate  
the commencement of an active Fall emigra-  
tion to our favored State. From every point  
around and about us, we also hear of large  
additions to the population and wealth of  
Iowa. Every part of the State seems to be  
rampant with improvement, notwithstanding  
the discouragements of an unexampled  
Spring; and all the visible signs indicate  
that, as a commonwealth, we are progress-  
ing with giant strides in the onward march  
to greatness. Since the bursting of the gilded  
California gold bubble, which lured thou-  
sands from the sober but more certain walks  
of agricultural and mechanical industry, the  
superior advantages of a western home are  
beginning to be more appreciated and sought  
for by the surplus population of the eastern  
States; and large numbers of such are flock-  
ing to the fertile plains and thriving towns  
of Iowa. We bid them all a hearty wel-  
come, and beg leave to assure "the rest of  
mankind" that we have plenty of room for  
more.--[Iowa Reporter.]

Still they Come! Come Hither, and See  
Us Also!!

The richest soil in the State of Iowa lies ad-  
jacent to the Missouri River; and several good  
judges, who lately visited this section of country,  
have pronounced it the paradise of this State, for  
fertility and luxuriance. Emigrants who have a  
desire to possess good farms, good houses, good  
water, pleasant and healthy locations, will please  
come to Kansasville, and view the surrounding  
country before you purchase elsewhere. On a  
record of the land claim Agent, at this place, we  
noticed lately, hundreds of valuable improvements  
for sale at a very low figure; these improvements  
are in good repair with good houses on them, and  
other appurtenances suitable to make the farmer's  
home comfortable. The climate here is very health-  
ful also, as a general thing the atmosphere here  
is clear and cool, and very bracing to the human sys-  
tem; these, with many other advantages too nu-  
merous to mention, we think cannot fail to be  
duly appreciated by any and every person who are  
on the move, in pursuit of a home in the West.  
Come and see then, all of you may judge for your-  
selves, whether we are advancing the truth, or not.

## The Ottoes and Omahas Vaccinated.

Maj. J. E. Barrow, Agent for the above named  
Indians was in town a few days ago; and informed  
us that he had employed Dr. Sikes, of St. Joseph  
to vaccinate the above tribes, so as to be a preven-  
tive against the Small Pox, which is said to have  
proved very fatal to several tribes of Indians for  
the last few years. The Major says: that he has  
underaken this course upon his own responsibility,  
but he thinks that Government will liquidate  
the expenses growing out of this measure, as it  
must be a great benefit to the Indians in a future  
day, and also be the means, perhaps of ingrafting  
in their bosom gratitude toward the Major and his  
white brethren on this frontier.

Probable Antiquity of Gold Mining in  
California.

About a mile above the town of Porters-  
field, or lower crossing of Sutter's Creek,  
Messrs. Palmer and White, while engaged  
in mining in a flat, at the depth of five feet  
from the surface, discovered a rastra or  
mill, such as is now used for grinding quartz.  
There is every appearance of this rastra  
having been used, as a quantity of crushed  
stone was found in it. Extensive veins of  
gold bearing quartz and rich ravines have  
been found in this vicinity, near one which is  
worked by Mr. Bigelow, this wonder is to be  
seen.--[St. Louis Union.]

## Mormonism.

A Correspondent of the Philadelphia  
Ledger, writing from Nauvoo, states that  
"Mormonism at this day is as different and  
distinct from anything which the Prophet  
Smith ever taught or ordained, as Mahomet-  
anism is different from Christianity. The  
sect is already split into seven different  
bodies, each repudiating the other. These  
are as follows: "Kigdonites, who are the  
simon pure of the sect, are scattered  
throughout the land; Brighamites, who  
occupy the valleys of Utah;  
Strangites, at Fort, Beaver Island, Lake  
Michigan; Hydrites squatters on the un-  
surveyed public lands in Western Iowa--  
Kanevillites their headquarters; Cutlerites,  
settled on Silver Creek, Mills County, Iowa;  
Brewsterites, at Socorro, New Mexico;  
Bishopites, at Kirkland, Lake County, Ohio;  
The Strangites, Brewsterites, and Bishop-  
ites, are new lights; the Cutlerites are re-  
formers; and the Hydrites are the Wing  
branch of the usurpers of the Government  
of the Church after the assassination of  
Prophet Smith."

We beg leave to differ materially with the Cor-  
respondent of the "Philadelphia Ledger," where  
he repudiates the Brighamites and Hydrites, as be-  
ing usurpers over the other simon-pures. If  
the Correspondent of the Ledger would reverse the  
simon-pures, and give place to Dr. Brigham at the  
head of the Church, and Elder Hyde President of  
the Twelve Apostles of the last days, he would be  
a little higher the truth than he now is.

As to the appellation of Brighamites and Hy-  
drites, we know of no such divisions, neither do they  
exist, except in the brain of some frenzied old fool,  
who, perhaps knows no better. Presidents Bri-  
gham and Hyde, are brethren in the same cause,  
members of the same Church, (the Church of  
Christ), and undivided in their feeling, sentiment,  
and spirit.

Perhaps the Correspondent of the Ledger has  
made selection of Rigdon, as PRESIDENT of his  
Church! If so, we have no fault to find; two in-  
gredients of opposite qualities, sometimes form a  
good compound. So says Chemistry, and no doubt  
Philosophy would chime in also.

## District Court.

This Court has been in session since the 6th  
inst. Judge Sloan has been very sick, through a  
severe attack of chills and fever; nevertheless he  
had made out to attend Court every day but one  
since its opening. His weakness in consequence  
of this sickness has delayed business to some ex-  
tent; but all parties seem satisfied, and we con-  
sider that the Judge has done remarkably well un-  
der existing circumstances. All parties here, now  
have had a chance to know that the Judge knows  
his place, and that he has firmness enough to car-  
ry through what he does know, without respect  
to persons.

A large number of the members of the Bar were  
present, viz: J. C. Little Esq., of Kansasville,  
Prosecuting Attorney, assisted by H. D. Johnson,  
(late of Indiana), George P. Styles, of Kansasville,  
J. L. Sharp, and A. C. Ford, of Sidney, Fremont  
County, Iowa; General Bassett, of St. Joseph,  
Mo.; together with several other gentlemen who  
were admitted at this term of the Court.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

## Railroad Meeting.

SIDNEY, Sept. 29th, 1851.  
Upon a few days notice there assembled  
at Sidney, (County Seat, of Fremont Co.,  
Iowa,) September 29th, 1851, the largest  
Public Meeting that has been together on  
any former occasion at that place.

Upon motion Milton Richards, Esq., was  
called to the Chair; and J. L. Sharp, ap-  
pointed Secretary.

Hon. Benjamin Rector, by request stated  
the object of the meeting to be, to re-  
spond to the call for a State Railroad Con-  
vention, to assemble at Iowa City, on 15th  
October next.

A. C. Ford, offered the following Resolu-  
tion.

Resolved, that this County send twelve  
Delegates to said Convention.  
Upon this Resolution sprung up an animat-  
ed discussion; in which Messrs. Rector,  
Ford, Richards, Gastin, Sharp, Blanchard,  
and Fugate, participated.

The Resolution was adopted; and Messrs.  
Lingenfelter, M. Richards, Col. Farmer, J.  
L. Sharp, Fugate, Dr. Blanchard, Mr. Gas-  
tin, A. C. Ford, A. J. Singleton, A. A.  
Bradford, Hon. Benjamin Rector, and Mr.  
Calvert.

Mr. Rector, offered the following Resolu-  
tion.

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meet-  
ing, that it would be impolitic to fix upon  
any point upon the Missouri River, until  
there has been a Topographical Survey of  
the western borders of our State. Adopted.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this  
meeting be published in the Guardian, and  
other Iowa papers friendly to the improve-  
ment.

MILTON RICHARDS, Chairman.  
J. L. SHARP, Secretary.

## By O'Reilly's Eastern Line.

## Arrival of the Canada.

## HALIFAX, Sept. 30.

The steamer Canada, from Liverpool,  
with dates to the 20th, arrived this morn-  
ing at half past 7 o'clock; she brings 86  
passengers, 15 for Halifax. Among the  
passengers is Sir John Harney, Lieut. Gov-  
ernor of this province, who returns in invig-  
orated health.

ENGLAND--The news is devoid of inter-  
est. Much disaster is apprehended from  
the potato rot in Ireland.

The overland mail from India reached  
London on the 18th, with advices from Cal-  
cutta to the 7th of August. It is stated  
that the Nigam had agreed to discharge  
the debt due the Indian government; some  
of his provinces had been occupied by the  
troops. A conspiracy to effect the escape of  
Wister had been discovered in Calcutta.  
Twenty villages around Goodenough had  
been plundered and burned by Eriholas, and  
it was said by a large party of native troops.

From China we learn that the rebellion  
was rapidly waning.

In France the government newspaper had  
been suspended for one month and the editor  
tried and imprisoned for nine months for an  
article on the treatment of foreigners by the  
French government.

France and England are decided in their  
determination to prevent a rupture between  
the United States and Spain.

GERMANY--The treaty with Prussia re-  
cently concluded with Havana, it is thought  
by some will lead to the breaking up of the  
whole sovereignty.

TURKEY--The relations between the Sub-  
lime Porte and the Pacha of Egypt are as-  
suming a hostile character--the Pacha has  
increased the armaments of the forts of the  
coast with a view to resist any attack which  
may be contemplated.

## Revolution in Tamaulipas.

## NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.

Later intelligence from Texas, advises us  
of a Revolution having commenced on the  
Rio Grande, near Laredo. The insurgents  
assembled in considerable numbers, seized  
the officers of the Mexican Government, and  
the funds in the treasury; and marched to  
join Carranjal and Canales, who were at  
the head of the Revolutionary government.  
Troops were concentrating at Monterrey--  
[Mexican troops, of course.]

[The men engaged in this enterprise are  
mainly from Texas, and the expedition is a  
marauding one, plunder being the main ob-  
ject.]

## By the O'Reilly Line.

The steamship Yacht has just arrived  
from Texas. She brings some additional  
news in regard to the revolution in Tamaulipas.  
The revolt commenced at Camargo. The  
Government troops were entrenched in a  
church, with artillery. The Patriot forces  
were commanded by Carranjal, who had  
two companies of Texans with him.

The Mexicans had only two hundred men  
at Matamoros. The Patriot forces were  
marching on that city. It is said that the  
Governor has made a requisition on Matam-  
oros for two thousand men, but that the  
citizens refused to raise a single man.

## By the O'Reilly Line.

## Horrible Steamboat Disaster.

## NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 30.

The steamer Brilliant, Captain Hart, ex-  
ploded her boilers yesterday, at Bayou Sara,  
by which it is reported more than one hun-  
dred lives lost. No certain information has  
yet reached us.

## Boston, Sept. 24. P. M.

Accounts from Cherryfield, Maine, state  
that the whole wooded country is burning  
up, there being scarcely a green acre of land  
along the sea-board; the fire has swept over  
Mount Hercole destroying several houses.  
Hancock is suffering considerably; the roads  
are almost impassable from smoke and flame.

The timber of the Cutter Company has  
been damaged to the extent of \$150,000.  
At Norway, Maine, Burnett's Hotel and five  
other buildings were destroyed by fire on  
Tuesday.

The Santa Fe Mail, under the charge of  
Griffith H. Williams, reached this place on  
the 25th inst--left Santa Fe on the 3d--  
They met Barnes' at Chappo, Brattleson's  
at Little Round Mound, the outward Mail  
at the Arkansas. Thurston's, train at Streeters  
Pond, and Russell's and Childs' at the  
boundary line, all getting along well.

Business in Santa Fe is reported very  
dull, and the prospect of its growing better  
by no means flattering.

Colonel Sumner's command, at latest ac-  
counts, was in the Navajo County, and had  
lost a large number of their horses, on ac-  
count of the scarcity of forage.

## Married.

At St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Sept. 29th, by El-  
der Thomas Wrigley, Mr. JOSEPH BARKER to  
Miss LIDONIA BROWN, both of that city.

## Died.

At Council Point, on Wednesday the 8th inst  
of Congestive fever, Dr. GEORGE COULSON,  
aged 50 years and 18 days.

Br. Coulson occupied a conspicuous place among  
the Saints in Pottawatamie,--he was a member of  
the High Council,--and President of that portion  
of the High Priest's Quorum remaining here. He  
was a kind father, a good husband, and a faithful  
brother in the Kingdom of God, and left a wife and  
family to lament his loss, in connection with many  
warm friends. We saw him while he lay in his  
coffin, open to the view of his numerous friends  
who had gathered from different sections of the  
country to perform that ceremony that man owes to  
his fellow-man, and while gazing upon the mortal  
remains of the departed, our Iowa thoughts sug-  
gested:

That he lay like a warrior taking his rest,  
With his martial cloak around him.

In this town on the 2d of October, MIZA LY-  
ONIA PRATT, infant son of William D. and Lo-  
sana Pratt, aged one year five months and thirteen  
days.

At Council Bluffs, on the 28th September, 1851,  
HANNAH FORD, in the 50th year of her age,  
formerly of Oneida Co., N. Y.

She died, leaving six children to mourn her loss,  
and in the faith of Latter Day Saints. Her death  
leaves a blank that will be filled in the place where  
she resided. Peace to her ashes.

## Olive Oil Warranted Genuine.

For sale at this Office several dozen of pure  
Olive Oil, as cheap, if not cheaper than any in  
town. This article is put up in quart bottles and  
may be depended on being genuine.

The Minutes of the Conference



# The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1851.

## Fugitive Slave Riot—Two Persons Shot.

A desperate riot occurred at Christiana, Pa., in consequence of an attempt to capture a fugitive slave from the State of Maryland, which resulted in the instant death of the owner of the slave, Mr. Edward Gorsuch, the mortal wounding of a son, and the injury of several officers of the law. A telegraphic dispatch from Philadelphia, gives the following particulars of the tragedy:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.—The conductor of the Pennsylvania Railroad has furnished the Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning with these particulars: It appears that Mr. Gorsuch, the owner of two fugitives from Baltimore county, accompanied by his two sons, two U. S. Deputy Marshals from Baltimore, two U. S. officers from this city, (Philadelphia) and several policemen, also from this city, proceeded on Wednesday evening to Christiana, about 21 miles this side of Lancaster, for the purpose of arresting the fugitives. After a consultation between the officers, it was not deemed expedient to make the arrest until Thursday morning. The colored population in the vicinity having been informed of the nature of the visit of these officers to Christiana, held a meeting and asked the opinion of several leading abolitionists as to what course they should pursue. The answer was, as one of the most current reports states, that they should stand their ground! Accordingly about eighty negroes assembled with guns, etc., and secreted themselves in the neighboring woods and cornfields; the signal of attack on the officers was the blowing of a horn. When the officers came upon the party they were surrounded on all sides, and a deadly fight ensued until Thursday morning. At this time, Mr. Gorsuch, an elderly gentleman, and the owner of the fugitives, was instantly killed, and one of his sons mortally wounded; another of the party, said to be a U. S. Deputy officer from Baltimore, was also much hurt; a Philadelphia officer was fired at five times and missed. The information to the fugitive slaves, that their master and the officers were after them, is believed to have been given by two negroes from Philadelphia, who begged the pursuing party to Christiana.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the office of the Police Marshal, dated at Lancaster, asking that officers might be sent to West Philadelphia, to intercept the murderers, who had fled in the Snow Line. The line arrived at 5, and the dispatch did not reach the police office until quarter past 5, and then gave no description of the parties. The Marshal telegraphed back for a description, and was answered that Mr. Chas. Bracy, a gent., would furnish him with one. A number of the Marshal's officers proceeded to West Philadelphia, and all the other Western depots, but were too late. Two suspicious-looking negroes came down in the 5 o'clock line. Several white men in the garb of "Friends" also came down, who were heard by the agent conversing on the affair. Every effort will be made to arrest the murderers.

## Latest from Salt Lake.

We clip from the Deseret News, of August the 10th, the following items:

## Proclamation by the Governor.

Whereas, by the sixteenth section of the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," approved September 9th, 1850, it is enacted, "That temporary, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory, may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said Territory, to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding Courts in the several counties or subdivisions, in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him:"

Now, therefore, I, Brigham Young, Governor of said Territory, in pursuance of the directions, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said Act of Congress, do hereby make proclamation, that I have defined the judicial districts of said Territory; assigned the judges appointed for said Territory to the several districts; and have also appointed the times and places for holding Courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of the said judicial districts, as follows: to wit:

1. The City and County of Great Salt Lake, the County of Tooele, and the adjacent territory east and west to the boundaries of the Territory, including Bridger's precinct, shall compose the first judicial district.

There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said district, held at Great Salt Lake City, commencing on the second Tuesday of April and October, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in said District, if business shall require. The Honorable Lemuel G. Brandbury is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

2. The counties of Davis and Weber, and the adjacent territory east, west, and north to the boundaries of the Territory, shall compose the second judicial district. There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said district, held at Ogden City, in Weber County, commencing on the second Tuesday of May and December, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in said District, if business shall require. The Honorable Zerubbabel Snow, is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

3. The Counties of Utah, San Pete, and Iron, and the adjacent territory east, west, and south to the boundaries of the Territory, shall compose the third judicial district. There shall be semi-annual terms of Court for said District, held at Provo City, in Utah County, commencing on the second Tuesday of August and February, to continue each term one week, if necessary, and may adjourn to any other County in said District, if business shall require. The Honorable Perry E. Broechus is assigned to said District, and will hold the Courts therein.

The foregoing judicial districts, assignment of judges, and times and places of holding Courts to continue, and be observed by officers of the Territory, parties interested, and all other persons, until otherwise organized, altered, or modified by the Legislative Assembly at their first or any subsequent session, as is further provided in the said sixteenth section in the Act above referred to.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of said Territory, at Great Salt Lake City, this eighth day of August, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and fifty one.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Governor.

B. D. HARRIS, Secretary.

The Fort Bridger Post Office has been discontinued by the Postmaster General, because it is in-expedient to continue it: those interested will understand that mailed letters for Fort Bridger, will hereafter be delivered at Salt Lake City, Post Office.—[July 31st.]

J. Wesley Jones, Esq., Superintendent of the Grand Panorama of the Plains, Salt Lake, and California, has just arrived from California, with his troop of artists, and reports the following items:

Met the U. S. Mail six miles north-east of thousand spring Valley, and sundry trains of emigrants, all in good health. A company of packers, fourteen in number, were attacked on the 9th day of August, about seven miles north-east of steepie rocks on the Fort Hall road, about fifty Indians, supposed to be Snakes and half-breeds. The fire came from the willow bushes, and four men fell dead the first charge. The packers were but poorly prepared for fighting, their ammunition being mostly in their packs; eight men were killed, and the remaining six succeeded in making good their escape to trains in the rear and across on the Salt Lake road. The company was styled the Galena company, from Illinois. The names of the killed were as follows:—Nathan Stewart, J. R. Garlinger, John Woods, John Burton, Jordan Underwood, Capt. M. Russell, of Galena, Louis Berry, of Shillsberry, and Chamberlain, of Whiteoak Springs.

About \$2000 worth of property was taken, including 12 horses and about \$1000 in cash.

Mr. Jones will report in full to the U. S. Indian Agent, who will, no doubt, favor us with the report for our next.

Mr. Jones reports a great excitement in Sacramento City, the day before he left, in consequence of two men robbing a third in the streets of \$500. The populace rose en masse, declaring the would demolish the jail and hang the men. The Mayor and Judge Robinson succeeded in allaying the excitement by promising to call a Court immediately, and try the prisoners, and if guilty, to pass a sentence of death by hanging, this being the law enacted by the Legislature, to take effect on the first of July, 1851 on all persons found guilty of Larceny exceeding \$50. Society must be in a flourishing condition.

Mr. Jones also informs us that a company of volunteers under Gen. Winn, crossed the mountains into Carson Valley, to hunt Indians. They succeeded in killing an old squaw and a dog, which were too old to run away. The soldiers returned, after drinking the Valley dry of liquor, and kicking up a few rows.

President Orson Hyde, Elder A. Carrington, and Judge Broechus, arrived in our Valley on Sunday eve, 17th inst. We get no general news from the States, of later dates than before mentioned. The party were robbed by the Pawnees and Omahas, as they believed; or as the Indians would say, swapped shirts with them, neglected to present their blankets in return. They appear to have had a rough and tedious passage, and confirm the strongest reports of the high water on the Western Frontier. About 500 wagons on the route. Our emigration may be expected to commence in the Valley in about two weeks: some merchant trains, perhaps this week.

Messrs. Livingston, Packard, Beach, Walden, Arnold, and others, left for the States on 3d inst. This company met Mr. Kinkadee and others at Echo Canyon, when Mr. K. faced about for the States, and Mr. Livingston returned for the City, bringing us a large number of papers of the latest dates, Times to the 16th June, from Mr. Kinkadee, with compliments, which we warmly return.

The weather continues very warm, night and day. The earth is very dry, and the waters low.

Mr. Holman, Indian Agent, has visited this place and returned to Laramie, to attend the great Council of Indians, with the Government agents, which is to take place September 1st. The sub-agents, and various tribes from this side the Pass, and interpreters, are expected to attend the Council.

## Indian Depredations.

Mr. Cornelius Dunham, formerly of Jackson county, but now residing 76 miles N. E. of Kanabville, Potawatamie Co., informs us that the Indians belonging to the West side of the Missouri are particularly troublesome to the settlers upon this side. The Sioux, Omahas and Otoes have regularly divided the country into hunting grounds, and established the metes and grounds of each. The Indians visit the white settlers at their pleasure, and demand whatever they want, and if it is not given to them, they generally take it by force. Last January, he Omahas killed and carried off 63 sheep for Mr. Dunham at one time.

The fact is that the lands in that portion of the State are yet mostly unsurveyed, is probably one cause of these Indian interferences. The survey of the land will increase settlement, which will be an important means of increasing security, and will also ensure for the settlers a more perfect claim to the interference of Government, should these Indian depredations be continued.—[Dubuque Tribune.]

New York, 22d Sept. The advices from Havana, by the Cherokee, are to the 17th. The Spanish Consul has left for Spain. Nearly \$700,000 had been subscribed for relief of the widows of those who fell in defence of the Island; the funeral obsequies of the slain were celebrated on the 9th, and crosses were distributed to the soldiers by the Captain General, after which he proceeded to Bahia Honda, to inspect in person the distribution of rewards among the people.

## Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

The great road which is to connect the Mississippi and the Missouri is shortly to be commenced. The Directors at a meeting at Liberty, on Monday last, determined to break ground at Hannibal early in November.

The First Snow of the Season.—A gentleman from Annapolis, Md., says that snow fell in that region on Sunday morning the 14th, the same report is given by others from other portions of the State.—[St. Louis Union, Sept. 30.]

## KANESVILLE MARKET.

Friday, October 3, 1851.	
Flour 100 lbs.	3 50
Beef, 1/2 lb.	4 1/2
Sugar, "	12 1/2
Coffee, "	12 1/2
Rice, "	8
Tea, 1/2 lb.	\$1 00
Tea, (various qualities), 1/2 lb.	50¢ 1/2 00
Molasses, S. H., 1/2 gal.	75
Oil, N. O., "	60
Pork, (fresh), "	6 1/2
Bacon, 1/2 lb.	10 1/2
Lard, "	10
Candles, "	15
Dried Apples, 1/2 bush.	\$1 50
Dried Peaches, "	\$2 00
Raisins, (new) MR 1/2 lb.	25
Currents, (Zante), "	20
Grape Nuts, 1/2 lb.	2 1/2
Dry, "	6
Iron, (tire), "	5 1/2
Iron, (assorted), 1/2 lb.	5 1/2
Potatoes, 1/2 bush.	25
Tallow, 1/2 lb.	10
Butter, "	10
Cheese, "	6 1/2
Boeswax, "	17
Corn, 1/2 bush.	20¢ 25
Wheat, "	\$1 25
Oats, 1/2 bush.	25
Elased, 1/2 bush.	25
Honey 1/2 gal.	\$1 10
Eggs, 1/2 doz.	8

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SAINT LOUIS**  
Best and Shoe Store,  
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanabville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash—Call and See.  
JOHN HUNTINGTON.  
Kanabville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m

**HOP!! HOP!! HOP!!**  
I'll buy your hops! No country hops and lasses, For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses, Or other goods, what ever your fancies choose, So Hop around, and get your dancing shoes.  
Sept 19 J. E. JOHNSON.

**FURNITURE.**  
BEISTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash. Speak quick.  
Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**, extra quality, for sale at the  
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.  
Kanabville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

**NEW CODE.**  
RECEIVED for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanabville, Potawatamie County, Iowa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, in German.  
EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk.  
Kanabville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851—3t

**LEATHER!**  
SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND SKIN SKINS, for sale low at the  
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.  
Kanabville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

**TOOTLES & JACKSON,**  
Kanabville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of  
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, also their new style Dress Silks, Donnet Silks and Satins, of all colors. Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which we will be pleased to show you.  
Kanabville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

**NEW GOODS!**  
THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.  
Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.  
AT THE MAMMOTH A.  
C. VOORHIS & CO.  
Kanabville, Oct. 3d, 1851.

**CLAIMS! CLAIMS!**  
IN THE BOYUO COUNTRY.  
THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate, in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest in this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case ofague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanabville, and on the direct route from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.  
Do not forget—HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.  
Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851—5t

**NOTICE.**  
RECEIVED at Council Bluffs Agency, about the 20th September, from the Otoes and Omahas Indians, four horses, two oxen and one cow. The owners wish to have them returned to Council Bluffs on the direct route from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.  
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Do not forget—HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.  
Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851—5t

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**E. J. HARPER,**  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.  
N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.  
St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

**Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.**

LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanabville and St. Joseph.  
Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m  
EDWARD W. FISKE, Agent.

**MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR**

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. E. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Hayerast & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

**GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.**

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanabville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the mercantile and outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandise, and necessities of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains), he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted), and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.  
Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cinn. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyle, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.  
Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All order should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required.  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kanabville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

**STRAYED.**  
SUSPECTED to have strayed from the Twelve mile grove, on or about the 25th of July, FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE. One red, has a big or swollen jaw, about 6 years old; one brindled, with a white stripe crossing the shoulder, and long horns, (had a rope on them); one red and white, with one ear pierced, these two about 5 years old; one white spotted with red; and one red, with horns turned back; about 4 years old and rather small.

Whoever will give information of the above, which will lead to their recovery at the Frontier Guardian office, for Bishop Laue, shall receive a righteous man's reward.  
N. B. They have all been severely marked with the whip.  
Kanabville, Sept. 19th, 1851—3t.

**THE ELEPHANT WEST.**

THE subscribers take pleasure, in returning their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

**FALL & WINTER GOODS.**

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of

**DRY GOODS,**

French, English, and American Manufacture; Also a large stock of

**GROCERIES,**

of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware; A large stock of Ready made Clothing, Leathers Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.  
We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.  
All kind of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wool, tallow, &c.  
TOOTLES & JACKSON.  
Kanabville, Sept. 19th, 1851—4t.

**CODFISH,** Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds, Raisins, Fig, Currants, Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.  
Kanabville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN, EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

**SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,** which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads; Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks; Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses; Sattinets, Sugar and Pulse Rings; Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salicatus; Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpacas; Gingham, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords; Boots and Shoes, Goggles and Starch; Candles, Prints and Hard Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters; Champagne, Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Mustins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill; Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers; Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handkerchiefs; Leather, Fans and Ropes; School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins; Shawls, Plow Slabs and Thimbles; Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil; Linseed Oil, Cattery and Pickles; Leaf Sugar, Wheel Heals and Horse Cards; Castile Soap, Delano and Vinegar; Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink; Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt; Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware; Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants; Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret; Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws; Braces and Bitts, Turpentine and Combs; Saus, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30  
SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30  
GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. my30



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

For the Frontier Guardian.  
Lines on the Death of Bishop N. K. Whitney.

BY AMICUS.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,  
Though much we could wish, for they stay with us here;  
The Savior again with the Saints shall restore thee,  
To earth's pure domains with thy kindred friends meet.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,  
Yet long we'll remember thy goodness and zeal.  
When dark clouds of grief and oppression hung o'er thee,  
How much for the Saints thy warm heart could feel.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,  
For we know that thy work on the earth is well done,  
And deep as time own is the love the Saints bore thee,  
The bright crown is celestial, thy faith here has won.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,  
For thy spirit now soars in bright mansions above,  
With the martyrs and Saints who have gone there before thee,  
Pursuing angels in the best realms of Love.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,  
Yet are the hearts of thy kindred behind,  
And warm were the friends from whom death said I tore thee,  
To the point and oppressed thou wert generous and kind.

Thou art gone to the grave, yet we will not deplore thee,  
For now thou art free from earth's sorrows and pain;  
Scarcely thou part spirit to celestial world's realm,  
And in blissful realms of heaven may we meet thee again.

## All Thy Works Praise Thee.

BY MARY HOWITT.

The moonbeams on the silvery deep,  
The blue way of rippling on the strand,  
The ocean in its peaceful sleep,  
The shell that murmurs on the sand,  
The cloud that dims the homelike sky,  
The bow that on its bosom glows,  
The sea that lights the vault on high,  
The stars at midnight's calm repose,  
These praise the power that arches the sky,  
And reborn the earth in beauty's dye.

The melody of Nature's choir,  
The deep-toned anthems of the sea,  
The wind that turns a wondrous lyre,  
The zephyr on its pinions free,  
The thunder with its thrilling notes,  
The peal upon the mountain top,  
The lay that through the forests floats,  
Or sinks in fading cadence there;  
These all to Thee thy voice raise,  
A fervent voice of glowing praise.

The day-star, herald of the dawn,  
As the dark shadow flit away,  
The tint upon the cheek of morn,  
The dew-drop gleaming on the spray—  
From mountain's summit to the sea,  
From earth's farthest lovely things,  
Doth living praise ascend to Thee;  
These with their silent tongues proclaim  
The varied wonders of Thy name.

Father, Thy hand hath formed the flower,  
And flung it on the verdant lea,  
Thou hast it open at summer's hour,  
Its hues of beauty speak of Thee.  
Thy works all praise Thee: shall not man  
Alike attune the grateful hymn?  
Shall he not join the lofty strain,  
Rejoice in Thee our Father's name,  
Thy mercy, goodness, love, we praise.

## MISCELLANY.

## More "Patriots."

We perceive from our Southern exchanges, that there is just reason to apprehend that efforts are likely soon to be made, by some of our restless population, to revolutionize one or two of the Mexican States most contiguous to our territory. It is not to be disguised, that there is in the United States a numerous class, who are always ready for any enterprise, however reckless, desperate, and lawless, provided only that it promises excitement, and is likely to pay well. The persons who engage in these enterprises, for the most part, affect to be overwhelmed with patriotic sympathy for the suffering and oppressed subjects or citizens of some foreign government. Many of them, we do not doubt, are honest in these professions, and not from the best motives; but a large number of these patriots are prompted alone by a restless desire for change, a morbid love of excitement, and a hope that in the chances of war they may better their condition. Hence it is entirely immaterial to them, whether it is proposed to revolutionize Cuba, to get up a "pronunciamento" in a Mexican State, to take possession of Central America, or to conquer China.

They are ready for any or all of these enterprises, and do not for a moment stop to enquire whether they are violating the law, and setting at defiance not only their duty to their own but towards foreign governments. Wherever a nation is really oppressed and is resolved upon a manful effort for freedom, they are not only entitled to our sympathy but to such aid as we can legitimately render them. But it is high time for all good citizens to discontinue and frown upon the lawless spirit of aggression which of late so often assumes the garb of patriotism, only as a flimsy disguise for a reckless spirit of adventure and rapine.

Unless a step is speedily put to this pseudo-patriotism, we will find ourselves involved in endless wars with foreign nations, and will lose the respect of the whole civilized world. Our true policy is, to attend to our affairs and not to intermeddle in the domestic concerns of other nations, except in those cases where our aid is sought by an oppressed people, and then, only so far as we will be justified by the law of nations and our obligations to other governments. We trust that recent events will impress these truths upon the public mind. [St. Louis Intell.]

Five Good Rules.—Cold bathing, pure water, plain diet, a clear conscience, and a clean shirt, are indispensable to health and happiness.

## A Mississippi Electioneer.

The North Mississippi Union gives the following sketch of a speech delivered at Jackson, in that State, by D. K. Russell, a candidate for State Auditor. The *Memphis Enquirer* says it is a capital sketch, though not up to the original:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I rise—but there's no use of telling you that, you know I am up, as well as I do. I am a modest man—very—but I have never lost a pleasure by it in my life—being a scarce commodity among candidates, I thought I would mention it, for fear if I didn't, you never would hear of it.

Candidates are generally considered as nuisances, but they are not, they are the politest men in the world, shake you by the hand, ask how's your family, what's the prospect for crops, &c., and I am the politest man in the State.

Davy Crockett says the politest man he ever saw, when he asked a man to drink, turned his back, so that he might drink as much as he pleased. I beat that all hollow; I give a man a chance to drink twice if he wishes, for I not only turn around, but shut my eyes. I am not only the politest man but the best electioneerer, you ought to see me shaking hands with the variations, the pump-handle, and pendulum, the cross-cut, wiggle; I understand the science perfectly, and if any of the county candidates with instructions, they must call on me.

Fellow-citizens—I was born—if I had not been, I wouldn't have been a candidate, but I am going to tell you where—[was not in Mississippi, but] 'twas on the right side of the negro line; yet that's no compliment, as the negroes are mostly born on the same side. I started in the world as poor as a church mouse, yet I came honestly by my poverty, for I inherited it, and if I did start poor, no man can't say but that I hold my own remarkably well.

Candidates generally tell you—if you think they are qualified, &c. Now I do not ask your thoughts, I ask your votes. Why there's nothing to think of, except to watch and see that Swan's name is not on your ticket, if so thick to scratch it off and put mine on. I am certain that I am competent, for who ought to know better than I do? Nobody. I will allow that Swan is the best auditor in the State, that is, till I am elected—then perhaps it's not proper for me to say anything more, yet as an honest man, I am bound to say that I believe it's a grievous sin to hide anything from fellow-citizens, therefore I say that it is my private opinion publicly expressed, that I'll make the best Auditor ever in the United States.

'Tis not for honor I wish to be Auditor, for in my own country I was offered an office that was all honor—Coroner, which I respectfully declined. The Auditor's office is worth \$5,000 a year, and I am in for it like a thousand of brick. To show my goodness of heart, I'll make this offer to my competitor: I am sure of being elected and he will lose something by the canvass; therefore I am willing to divide equally with him, and make these two offers—I'll take the salary, he may have the honor, or he may have the honor, and I'll take the salary. In the way of honors, I receive enough to satisfy me for life. I went to Mexico, eat pork and beans—slept in the rain and mud—and swallowed everything except live Mexicans. When I was ordered to GO, I went, CHARGE, I charged. "And break for the chapparel," you had better believe I beat a quarter nag in doing my duty.

My competitor, Swan, is a bird of golden plumage, who has been swimming for the last four years in the Auditor's pond, at \$5,000 a year. I am for rotation; I want to rotate him out, and to rotate myself in. There's plenty of room for him to swim outside of that pond—therefore pop in your votes for me—I'll pop him out, and pop myself in.

I am for a division of labor. Swan says he has to work all the time with his nose down upon the public grindstone. Four years must have ground it to a point. Poor fellow, the public ought not to insist on having the handle of his mug ground clean off. I have a large, full-grown and well-bred nose, red as a beet and tough as sea leather. I rush to the post of duty, I offer it up as a sacrifice, I lay it on the grindstone. Fellow-citizens, grind away—grind till I hold the end, and that'll be some time first, for I'll hang like grim death to a dead African.

Time's most out. Well, I like to forget to tell you my name. It's Daniel, in short, Dan. Not a handsome name, for my parents were poor people, who lived where the quality appropriated all the nice names, therefore they had to take what was left and divide among us—but it's as handsome as I am—R. Russell. Remember every one of you that's not Swan.

I am sure to be elected, so one and all, great and small, short and tall, when you come down to Jackson, after the election—stop at the Auditor's office—the latch string always hangs out—enter without knocking—take off your things, and make yourself at home.

[Dan crawled out of the stand, bobbing his head like a tip-up, and amid cheers for "Dan," "A D—m Russell," and "Young Davy Crockett."]

The "Donaldson and Greer" correspondence, published by the New York Herald, has worked the political destruction of all Gen. Houston's hopes for the Locofoco nomination for the Presidency. Some of the gentlemen whose letters have been published, are publishing "explanations," disclaiming any intention to go for Houston. Among these are Andrews, of Rhode Island; Giddings, of Ohio; and Brittan, of New York. Andrews kicks at being placed in company with Giddings, and Brittan thus unconsciously disposes of the hero of San Jacinto.

With these few words, I submit the correspondence to the public with the single remark, that no state of circumstances could induce, humble as I am, to give the least countenance to any scheme or movement for the nomination of such a man as Houston to the Presidency, and that I would not vote for him were he nominated by forty National Democratic Conventions.

P. H. BRITAN.

## The Fillibusters disbanded.

On Friday evening, the Executive Committee, who had in charge the affairs of the expedition destined for the invasion and conquest of Cuba, resolved, that the force which was rendezvoused in New Orleans, comprising some fifteen hundred men, should be disbanded. This determination of those who were supposed to hold "the sinews of war," was communicated early next morning, at the several quarters of the men, and the effect was soon visible in different parts of the city. The young men who had been lured here, from their distant homes, by the extravagant and fallacious statements of the extent of the dissatisfaction among the inhabitants of Cuba, and the flattering prospects of a triumphal success, which was certain to accompany them as the liberators of the island, were very indignant when they were officially apprised of the abandonment of the enterprise. Their hopes and anticipations had been elevated to an extravagant height, and the bright dreams of conquest and wealth had been sedulously encouraged by the daily intelligence received from correspondents who were on the spot, who had every opportunity of knowing what was going on, and who were of such tried and approved character, that it was impossible for them to be deceived themselves, or to deceive others. We cannot wonder at their credulity. When we review the events of the past month, and cast our eyes over the elaborate and detailed communications from Cuba correspondents, which have been endorsed by the public press, containing the most shameless fabrications, with the most abandoned prostitution of every sense of moral right, we cannot wonder at the tone of excitement to which the public mind has been pitched.

The conviction that they have been the subject of such gross deception, has produced a corresponding reaction among the friends of Cuban emancipation. On Saturday and yesterday, there was no reserve observed, and opinions were freely expressed, by no means complimentary of the designs and management of those who got up, and have thus far conducted this stupendous humbug. The feelings of disappointment and indignation that the failure of this scheme has engendered among some fifteen hundred or two thousand young and adventurous spirits from every section of the Union, will have a powerful influence in discouraging and putting a stop to any similar design that may be attempted for some time to come. We may say with confidence, that no committee, however large in numbers and respectable in character, will be able to induce the people of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia, upon the faith of promises and newspapers representations, to come to New Orleans with the view of embarking for Cuba invasion. They have once been deceived, and if they subject themselves again to the same fate, they must approach no one but themselves for credulity and fatuity.

Some of the disbanded volunteers are disposed to censure the Committee, and to hold them responsible for the embarrassing position in which they are placed—This is wrong and there is no justice in such a procedure. The object of the organization of the Committee was to subvert the volunteers while here, and to facilitate their departure as soon as possible. We thought at the time, that any one who would undertake such an office, was a wonderfully bold and sanguine man; but while we doubted his judgment, we gave him credit for honesty of intention. If the Committee have failed in their efforts, they certainly do not merit censure, and much less the violence with which they have been threatened. No one has a right to call them to account except the citizens of this and other places, who have deposited funds in their hands; and to them no doubt they will make a full exposure of the manner in which they have discharged their trust. In the meantime we notice that they have not yet deserted the cause, but will make an effort to collect from our citizens sufficient funds to defray the expenses of the volunteers to their homes. We do not know the precise number of Cuba volunteers at this time in the city—several detachments left on Saturday, and we suppose there must be some five or six hundred remaining, and who are destitute of the means of subsistence or transportation. [N. O. Bulletin, Sept. 8.]

## Kossuth is Coming.

John P. Brown, Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, has written to the Mayor of New York, that on the 12th September, Kossuth and all his refugees at Kulatriah, in Asia Minor, will be liberated. He and his associates, with the exception of Count Bathyania and his lady, will at once proceed to the United States in the steamship Mississippi, which vessel has been designated for that purpose. He may, therefore, be expected in the latter part of October.

## What a Pity.

An exchange paper says the girls in some parts of Pennsylvania, are so hard up for husbands, that they sometimes take up with Printers and Lawyers. Poor souls!

## Keep Good Company.

There is a certain magic or charm in company, for it will assimilate and make you like them, by much conversation with them. If they be good company; it is a great means to make you good, or confirm you in goodness; but if they be bad, it is twenty to one but they will infect or corrupt you. Therefore, be wary and shy in choosing and entertaining, or frequenting any company or companions; be not too hasty in committing yourself to them; stand off a while till you have inquired of some (whom you know to be faithful by experience) what they are; observe what company they keep, be not too hasty to gain acquaintance, but stand off and keep a distance yet a while, till you have observed and learned touching them. Men and women who are greedy of acquaintance, or hasty in it, are oftentimes snared in ill company before they are aware, and entangled so that they cannot easily get loose from it when they would.

If it is mean to dun a man for a small debt, it is great deal meaner to wait to be dunned for a small debt.

THE BLUFF STORE,  
Late Brown & Miller.

IN consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestics, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hose, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings—Innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at

T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store, Kanessville, July 11, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE  
REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes, the District Clerk's office is now removed to said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.  
N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.  
Kanessville, Iowa, June 10th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HAFRIS  
A few rods West of the Printing Office, in Kanessville, Iowa.  
Works at Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds. At the Sign of Watches at the Window, AND GOOD WORK.

Kanessville, Jan. 22, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,  
Kanessville, Pottawatomie County, Iowa.  
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanessville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE,  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
Hyde Street, Kanessville, Iowa.

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A. Kelling's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Sops of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Dry Rum, an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medicinal purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,  
Kanessville, June 14th, 1851—4f.

GENERAL AGENCY.  
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.

SETH M. BLAIR,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as Agent in all business transactions where business requires and Agent, Office, U. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanessville Iowa. Livingston & Rhinck, St. Louis and G. S. L. City. Beach, Eddy & Co., St. Louis. Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,  
Main Street, Kanessville, Iowa.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in, and manufacturers of  
Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

WE invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and examine our assortment. As we have on hand so heavy a stock, as any house in St. Louis, and not surpassed in material and workmanship. We would also inform the

Salt Lake, Oregon and California Emigrants, that they can be outfitted in our line with all kinds of COOKING UTENSILS.

better here than at any other point, as all articles in our line are more appropriate, and better gotten up for this trade, and we will sell as cheap as can be bought in St. Louis. We have also on hand an excellent article of

SHEET IRON COOKING STOVE, Suitable for crossing the Plains; warranted to give satisfaction. In addition to the above we have a large and splendid assortment of

Cooking Stoves of Various Sizes and Patterns, well adapted for this market, all of which will be sold at reduced prices.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

Kanessville, March 7, 1851—4f

TOWNSEND'S SARRAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicine in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Constipation, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanessville, Sign of the Golden Mortar Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's surviving or according to them services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1790.

Kanessville, Dec. 11, 1850—4f

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth A, or at the old Cheap corner of the Mammoth A, at 8

C. VOORHIS.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES  
Cheap for Cash at  
HENRY KEBBELL'S  
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.  
North-East cor. 8th and Green Streets,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter  
Great Cash and Produce Depot.  
MIDDLETON & RILEY,  
St. Joseph, Mo.,

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern cities the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy finery of every variety and latest style.

Children and children's black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts. Cottonades, striped, and plain.

Hats and caps, of every description—stylish. Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions. School books and paper—general assortment. Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves. Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table.

Ready-made clothing—big stock—latest style. Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.

Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of [aug 8] C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bill or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

aug 8

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.  
J. McCREGOR,  
Watch Maker and Jeweler,  
Has removed from Vine St. to Market Street, 2nd Door, West Third St. North side.

St. Louis, Mo.  
N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.

St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851—6m

VALUABLE FARM  
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his farm lying one mile west of Benson's Mill, and about ten miles north-west of Kanessville. It contains 60 acres, 70 acres fence and under cultivation, with four houses on the place. Also a smoke house and yards for cattle. About 250 acres of timber; and the best range in Pottawatomie for raising stock, as there are plenty of oaks and pecan vines. Emigrants coming west will find it to their advantage to call and examine this farm before purchasing elsewhere. For further particulars enquire of THOS. MCKENZIE, Land Agent, Kanessville, Iowa.

ISAAC MATTHEWS & SONS.  
Big Pigeon, Sept. 5, 1851—3f

LOST LAND WARRANT.  
NOTICE is hereby given to William Butt Enquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 67,616 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, granted in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said land warrant, as I have never sold, transferred or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.  
Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851—6f.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.  
Medical Notice.  
THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour.

Dr. LUKE JOHNSON.  
Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851—4f.

PETITION.  
STATE OF IOWA,  
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY, ss.

In the Pottawatomie County District Court of the October term thereof, A. D. 1851.

Mary E. Ludington, } In Chancery  
vs. }  
Elson Ludington. } Petition for divorce

NOW on this day comes the plaintiff, by her attorney and duly sworn, and also an affidavit stating that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Iowa: It is therefore ordered that said defendant be notified of the commencement of this suit, the object of which is to obtain a divorce from the bonds of matrimony by her contracted, on the grounds of abandonment, and otherwise neglecting to maintain and support her, and unless said defendant appear at the next October term of this court, to be begun and held at the village of Kanessville in said county, on the first Monday of October next, and on or before the third day thereof, answer said petition, the same will be taken against him as confessed; and it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law, in the Frontier Guardian newspaper.

G. P. STILES, Solicitor.

Attest, EVAN M. GREENE, Clerk.  
Kanessville, August 6th, 1851.

Flour—by the bill sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8

C. VOORHIS.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

aug 8

G. VOORHIS.

STAGE HOUSE,  
AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and the traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point.

HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor  
Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851—6m.

Eatables on Short Notice! A Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S  
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanessville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanessville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND.

Kanessville, June 13th, 1851

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!  
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturer a splendid assortment of Tin Ware, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.

Kanessville, June 13th, 1851.

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AT JACKSON'S POINT.

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Eatables on Short Notice! A Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S  
Confectionary and Eating House, Main Street, Kanessville, Iowa.

J. E. Johnson's Column  
ATTENTION!  
THE UNIVERSE!!  
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!  
AT THE  
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun, over before exhibited in Kanessville, consisting of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, tea, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, crackers, soap, candles, spices, figs, raisins, walnuts, sardines, caviar, chocolate, pepper, nutmeg, cinnamon, nutmeg, rice, corn, wheat, beans, chickpeas, mackerel, round beefs, wash, butter, tubs, buckets, round hoes, axes, saws, benches, axes, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, tinware, boxes, fine jewelry, black books and stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, and caps, (latest styles) every variety and price from 30 cents to \$5.00. Boys' shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

Kanessville, May 30, 1851. J. E. JOHNSON.

DRUG STORE.  
OLD STAND SIGN OF THE  
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, points, oils, essences, gums, roots and herbs, tinctures, perfumery, chemicals, soaps, salts, brashes, pencils, instruments, dental medicines, glass and glassware, paper, tape, blacking, best imported waxes, brandies and liquors, for medicinal use. Preserved fruits, syrups, together with every article usually kept at the Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

MINN THE RIGHT PEW  
The Emporium of the West.

Kanessville, May 30, 1851. J. E. JOHNSON.

VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chills, Fever, and Ague, and in many cases, for the cure of the Chills, or Ague, taken at its early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, and a powerful, in most of the diseases prevalent in this country, and should be kept by every family, and used as a preventative. Are you sick, or feeble? Then try a box and prove its value. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at the EMPORIUM STORE.

Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S  
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL COMPOUND  
BONESSET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the Chills, or Ague, or in any of the diseases prevalent in this country, and should be kept by every family, and used as a preventative. Are you sick, or feeble? Then try a box and prove its value. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at the EMPORIUM STORE.

Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENWARE  
GLASSWARE!!!  
AT THE  
EMPORIUM STORE.  
RUN! RUN!

492 Sets Tea and Coffee, assorted;  
57 do Plates, do;  
30 do Soups, do;  
243 do Bowls, do;  
175 do Tumblers, do;  
219 Sugars, tapers, & creams, do;  
615 Dishes, bakins, nap







## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN COUCH, Jr., Printer.

## Do not be Mistaken Neither Deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as head letters.

## Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1851.

## The Wise Will Understand!

COUNSEL! What is it? It is instruction given for directing the judgment or conduct of another. In a Scriptural sense, it is the will of God, or his truth and doctrines concerning the way of Salvation.—Webster.

Counsel, according to the doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is the still small voice of the spirit of truth whispering through those whom God has appointed and set apart for that purpose.

The effect resulting from rejecting Counsel in the order of Heaven, is plainly portrayed in the case of Israel in the days of some of their wisest rulers. The Lord spoke through one of his servants on this wise: "Because I have called, and you have refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; but you have yet at naught my Counsel, and would have none of my reproof. I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh. Then shall you call upon me, but I will not answer; they shall seek me early, but they shall not find me."

We would here ask, for what reason? The answer follows: "They would have none of my reproof; therefore shall they eat of the fruit of their own ways, and be filled with their own devices."

From the foregoing passages, Webster, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the Church anciently agree exactly, relative to the import, or definition of the term Counsel.

Webster advances the idea that Counsel in a Scriptural sense, is "the will of God." Jesus said on a certain occasion: "He that heareth these sayings of mine and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon sand, &c. On another occasion he said to his disciples: "He that receiveth you, receiveth me, and he that receiveth me, receiveth him that sent me." We wish to argue from these quotations, that whosoever is sent, or left, in the order of God, as representative, or representatives of another, is to a certain extent clothed with the same plenary powers. Man upon earth, is always acting in one of two spheres: he is either agent for another, or acting as principle for himself. Well then, the High Council in Pottawatomie, is acting agent for the time being for Elder Hyde in his absence, as the Presiding authority of the Church here, &c., &c. This Council have repeatedly advised, in other words counselled the Saints through their traveling agent, Elder James C. Snow; also through their local agents, the Presidents of branches, to refrain from dancing, until the proper period should arrive to indulge in that recreation. Have the Presidents of the different branches taught the Saints the advice of the Council? We feel warranted to say, that they have. Have the Saints obeyed the voice of their Presidents respecting this matter? The majority have,—a few through a selfish disposition to gratify their own will, have not submitted to the will of our Father who is in Heaven; and though it may appear to be but a trifling matter in their estimation, yet, it carries with it to every honest heart a conviction of manifest disobedience on the part of those who indulged in it. The Savior said to his disciples: "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." In what light can those members of the Church be viewed, who without any shadow of authority whatever, and at the expense of the counsel given, have wilfully, and unhesitatingly stepped forward in the dance. Do they feel justified in so doing before God, and their brethren? They know their own feelings best, therefore we leave the parties concerned to answer,—for our part we feel justified in saying that no blessing can follow them, without a speedy repentance, and a public acknowledgement before their brethren whom they have offended. They have the right to choose either way; but the way of the transgressor is hard.

Sickness and death have been, and now is, in our midst; the poor, the widow and the fatherless in a measure are yet unprotected; for yet, these perhaps unconscious, and no doubt unconcerned indulged in rejoicing while the majority of their brethren felt to mourn. A beautiful specimen of charity! On consistency, (by real value is worth more than riches! How much better would it have been, first to feed the poor, clothe the naked, visit the distressed, and minister to them, &c., and then after doing these works of charity, wait for the period to arrive, when we could all have the privilege of rejoicing together. We opine it would only be doing that which the law of brotherhood, and Christian charity enjoin upon us to do. Ladies and gentlemen, who do not belong to our society, have a right, and are at liberty to do as they please in these matters; but persons who have openly, and before many witnesses professed allegiance to the laws of God, and a promise to adhere to the counsel of his servants, cannot much longer violate these sacred obligations with impunity. The Church at this place, have borne with such characters, till forbearance is no longer a virtue; therefore we hereby caution and forewarn all Saints in this section of country to beware. Do not risk your salvation and exaltation for that which is of no more value to you than a yre straw would be in an extreme case of hunger.

The foregoing is published by the special approval of the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at this place during their session on Saturday the 25th inst.

CONCERN.—Why is Kanawville like the best box in a theatre? An answer requested.

## Where has it Been?

"A New York mail of the 18th of August, due at our Post Office, on the 24th of that month, was received on the 12th of October. Where has it been? Can any one tell? Where has been its resting place in the tedious 54 days of its transit from New York to St. Louis—Mo. Republic."

The foregoing from the Missouri Republican of the 13th inst., shows the disarrangement of mail facilities east. The east is not the only place; our Southern subscribers have been complaining sadly of late about the non-arrival of their papers in anything like time. We have been informed that the Guardian remains in some Post Offices, away down somewhere, (we know where, and they know too,) quite a length of time, before their honor—the Postmasters will be at the trouble of overhauling the mail.

The reason assigned for the delay is simply that our mail matter is too large for them to attend to; consequently they either forward it as it comes to them, or lay it under their desk for further consideration. Ay! a very judicious way we think, nevertheless, it is true! The special mail agent for the Postoffice Department, should pay these gentlemen a visit; if it is an error in judgment they should be corrected,—if laziness is the cause, others should take their place. Oliver Cocks, Esq., Postmaster, Burlington, Iowa, wrote to us sometime since stating that he had forwarded per mail on the 6th of August, a letter addressed to our office enclosing a considerable sum of money, which has not yet come to hand.

The Postmaster at Mount Pleasant, this State, also mailed a letter enclosing funds for this office, about six weeks since, and as yet has not made its appearance.

What can the reason be, that these letters are lost? Where have they gone to? Has some Postmaster been kind enough to pocket that which he well knows is not his own? If he has, the blighting influence of misfortune, will sooner, or later, add to his misery, and we believe that his character will yet appear conspicuous as a thief—a scoundrel, and a low vagabond without a home. Who the party is, we are at a loss to know, at present, but we are confident that they cannot escape unpunished, unless the property stolen is put forthwith in possession of the rightful owner, because the All-Seeing Eye of Him who rules on high, takes cognizance of the deeds done by men in the flesh, and from his discriminating glance, and righteous judgments who can escape?

We called upon Mr. Burdick, Postmaster, at this place, to ascertain if a bill came to his office, of letters mailed at Burlington on the 6th of August, and after a careful examination of all bills in his possession, from July to the present date, no such bill, or date could be found. The bills, letters, and money, went somewhere, and we shall try, if possible, to find that wretch out. Perhaps Mr. Mix, of Dubuque, Special Mail Agent, for the Post Office Department will aid us in this undertaking. Such rascality should not escape unpunished.

## From France.

The September number of the "Etoile De Deseret," (the Star of Deseret) is before us. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in France, and is ably edited by the renowned and talented writer Elder John Taylor, in the French language. We truly admire this publication; it presents a neat and clean appearance, the matter its pages contain must be interesting, not only to the French Saints, but to all who are conversant with the language in which it is written.

Although we do not make any pretensions to French erudition, yet we rejoice to learn, that our friend and Brother, Mr. T., in connection with others from Utah, who passed through this place about two years ago, are making such rapid strides favorable to the cause of righteousness in a foreign land. Mr. Taylor was no French Scholar then, but through the providence of our Heavenly Father, and the aid of his Holy Spirit he has been instrumental in winning souls to the obedience of truth, and also to publish to the French people in their own language, the principles of life and Salvation. The work in France is onward; several well educated gentlemen have joined the ranks of the Standard bearers of truth, and contributed for this number of the Star out of the sacred treasures of their heart a rich poetical effusion in their own dialect worthy of the work they so readily espoused. When talent, genius, and a conscience as clear, and unclouded as the face of the King of Day, is lighted up by the truth, and guided by the spirit of the latter; error, superstition, tradition, bigotry, and prejudice, are as sure to vanish, as the morning dew before the majesty and strength of the rising sun. May the Etoile De Deseret, be to the humble and worthy of the French Republic, what the Star of Bethlehem was to wise men of the East; a guide to the place where Salvation is found.

There is every prospect of a grand blow up among the Mormon leaders at and around Kanawville. Our feelings in reference to the suggest the indifference of the matron as to the result of a certain bear fight. Pardon us.—[Iowa Capitol Reporter.]

Friend Paul, from whom did you receive your information? Do you remember the stolen Poll Book affair there was a pitching in then, with a vengeance, yes, into the rights of the people, and a pitching out too; but the whole was attended to, as every case of the kind should be to the honor and credit of the State.

We are as near Kanawville as the next man, and up to the present know of no such Blow up as our friend the Reporter alludes to. This circumstance brings to our recollection an anecdote concerning a woman who undertook to traduce the character of her next door neighbor to screen herself from a certain unfavorable epithet likely to rest upon her own character. As fortune and fate would have it both women were tried and the traducer was found guilty of a crime hitherto unknown in the neighborhood, for which she was sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The Reporter should consider well the maxim: those who live in glass houses should not be the first to throw stones. Time—like the white man, BE BENE UNBORN!

Change in Frink & Co's Stage Line of Passenger Coaches from Kanawville to Savannah.

Mn. McIlroy:—You will please start the Stage on Tuesday Morning, at 2 o'clock, and we will run through in two days, leaving your place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. G. D. SILBEY.

The earth is said to be 7616 miles in diameter, and 24,860 miles round.

## A Noble Example—Obedience to the Law.

It affords us pleasure to state, as an evidence of the law-abiding spirit of our citizens, that the several coffee houses in this City were closed by their proprietors yesterday, and that the new Code, prohibiting such establishments in this State, went into operation without the slightest manifestation of hostilities, or any disposition to evade its requirements, on the part of those who feel themselves proscribed by its enactments. The fact is creditable to all concerned—and it is to be hoped that the same sense of propriety will be observed throughout the future operations of the law. Those who expected that the "last day of grace" would be signified by a "universal spree" were agreeably disappointed—the event being characterized rather by universal quiet than otherwise.

The law being now in full effect, we shall soon know to what extent its provisions will promote the public morals. All good citizens will hope for the best—and if the experiment shall prove successful, the law will become a "fixed fact" in the future policy of the State.—[Burlington Daily Telegraph.]

Here is an example coming as it does from a river City, one of the oldest and most respectable in the State, worthy of imitation in every other town and city throughout the State.

The law abiding citizens of Burlington who have thus closed their liquor houses, without coercion, are deserving of all praise. May property follow them into more worthy channels of business. We trust that the time is not far distant when all the money invested and all the time wasted in this unlawful traffic throughout the State, may be otherwise employed.

By this means the law will, peacefully and quietly become a "fixed fact" in the future policy of the State.

No law in the new Code has been so much applauded by good men in other States; it is taken as an evidence of sound morals and good citizenship. Upon this point Iowa stands second only to Maine—the Maine law treats the liquor traffic as a great public evil and places it in the same category with the implements of gambling and counterfeiting, of poisonous food, infectious nuisances, and weapons of war in the hands of an enemy.

Upon this ground the seizure and destruction of liquors in Maine is justifiable—it is considered no waste of the bounties of Providence, but on the contrary that its destruction enriches the State, while it restores to prosperity and happiness, thousands who are made poor and miserable by its use.—[Iowa Republican.]

## Worthy of Imitation.

Will the citizens of Kanawville remain unconcerned and tolerate Crog Shops, while almost every other town and City in the State, are walking up to the spirit of the law, and making the letter honorable? We hope that every law abiding citizen will take cognizance of the foregoing from the Burlington Telegraph, and the Iowa Republican.

## Crog Shops.

The following from the Dubuque Herald, shows that the Liquor Law is carried into effect on the Mississippi side of the State. A few days ago a lawyer stepped into our office and said that nothing could be done in that quarter with transgressors. Wonder if he did not mean this quarter. Perhaps the gentleman had taken a fee to defend some person here, consequently would rather have the Law trumped upon, than to see order and good government prevail. Be that as it may, we say to our friends in the line, keep a sharp look out, there is something coming that you are not aware of. We do not mean to scare you at all; when it is too late, you will say that we told the TRUTH.

State of Iowa vs George Mackey. Charged with selling liquor without license—verdict guilty—fined fifty dollars, and sentenced to ten days imprisonment.

Mr. Picotte and Party. This Gentleman and party, en route for Fort Pierre, with the Indian Agent, Col. Narwood, passed through this town on the 23d inst., in good health and spirits.

The Colonel paid us a visit, and said that he left home particularly for the benefit of his health than anything else; and was glad to say that his hopes so far were fully realized. From the time he left Saint Louis, he stated, that he has been on the mend. We wish the Colonel much success; also the party accompanying him.

Cannon For South Carolina. A Baltimore paper of the 24 inst. says: The Southern mail arrived, by it we learn that at the Tredegar Foundry, at Richmond, twenty Disunion Cannons are being cast for South Carolina.

## Immigration.

We understand from a reliable source that a number of immigrants are on their way from the Mississippi side of the State, to this place, and likely to winter here. Their real object we have not yet ascertained, but presume that they are either to settle in this and the surrounding counties, or to leave for the West in the Spring.

Much corn, hay, and other articles of provender will be wanted by them no doubt; therefore our friends in the country need not fear, for they will find a ready market for their surplus produce.

We anticipate a large emigration to leave this point next Spring consisting of settlers here, and also a goodly number from abroad. Wisdom is justified of her children.

## Periodicals.

The October Numbers of the International Magazine, published by Stringer and Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, and Godey's Lady's Book, published in Philadelphia, Pa., are on our table. They are both excellent works, and richly deserve patronage from all lovers of literature, art, and science.

## Delayed.

The lack of editorial in this number of the Guardian arises from the fact, that for several days past, we hourly expected the arrival of President Orson Hyde, and company, from Great Salt Lake City.

A man by the name of Murphy, living near Gallatin, in Missouri, about four weeks since, murdered his wife, by beating her to death.

The health, in, and around Kanawville is improving.

## Correspondence for the Guardian.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,  
September 22d, 1851.

BROTHER HYDE:—It is with pleasure that I convey to you my thanks for remembering my request for to send some elders to this City. Permit me to say, that I feel you have acted wisely in the choice you made. Bro's. Candland and Brown are men of God; they are laboring with all their mights to roll on the work; their acts tell that they are men of faith, prayer, and wisdom.

Br. Brown has gone to Pope's Harbor, some seventy miles eastward of Halifax, to labor with some Saints there; he has been gone about three weeks. We have not heard whether he has met with any success or not; at the least, I trust, he will revive in them the spirit of gathering.

Br. Candland is laboring alone in this City, in Dartmouth, on the opposite side of the harbor, or at Preston, six miles from Dartmouth. He has had to labor hard to break down prejudice. He has labored not only with sinners, but also with Saints. He is really a Savior, not a destroyer. This City is a difficult place to make proselytes in. The meetings are pretty well attended, especially on Sabbath evenings. Few oppose these principles.

Br. Candland has nearly rooted up Strangism here; there are several enquiring the way. As a general thing the people are very quiet as regards the matter. It appears as though a deep slumber rested on the people; that they are satisfied to continue in their erroneous opinions; that they will not come to the light for fear that pecuniary loss may follow, and that their good name may be tarnished. Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that this slumber will ere long be disturbed; and that many will find the way of Salvation.

Br. Candland purposes to remain till the end of the year, in this place, and then return. Now Br. Hyde, I feel that there are many in this province, which contains some four hundred thousand inhabitants, Germans, French, and English, that will obey this Gospel. I do not feel to say that these people should be passed over, without hearing the word of life, because a very few in comparison to the population of this City, may join. This City and a few miles around it, has only heard these things. Let it be then that when Br. David leaves, that a man of experience take charge of the mission to this province, and blow the trumpet of warning in all the towns and rural districts. If such is done, your name will be landed forever, for doing one great act of charity to Nova Scotia. I pray you, do not let the fires of Zion burn out, when Brother David leaves.

Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's Island, and Nova Scotia, have only heard a whisper of these things.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM A. SMITH.

Will some of the traveling Elders abroad take notice of the vacancy likely to occur through the absence of Bro's. Candland and Brown, and comply with the earnest request of Br. Smith? We say let one or two good men proceed to that section of country forthwith, and preach the first principles of the doctrine of Christ, and God will bless them. If the people are willing to hear and obey, it will turn out to their own Salvation. If they feel disposed to be refractory, let the Elders exercise a spirit of meekness and patience; by so doing they will save themselves, and all those who hear them. The servants of God owe the world a hearing, if they fulfill their part honorably, and with Godly fear, they may rest assured that he who is at the helm will direct the vessel successfully over every opposing power.

The Saints would do well to remember what the Psalmist David said on a certain occasion, viz: that the Lord hath made all things for himself; yea, even the wicked for the day of evil.

Faith, repentance, &c., has to be preached to this generation; then cometh the judgments for disobedience; the former duty devolves upon the Elders of Israel; the latter upon Israel's God.

Our voice to the Saints is: GATHER to the place appointed and be saved!

## Squashes.

George Foster, of Lake Branch, has our thanks for two large, and very fine squashes, one for the printer, the other for ourself.

For the Frontier Guardian.

LITTLE PIGEON, Oct. 25, 1851.

FRIEND MACKINTOSH:—Having noticed in the last number of the Guardian, an item in relation to the large growth of vegetables. Allow me to give you a brief account of some of the productions of my own Garden. I raised a Tomato Vine this season which was so productive that I had the curiosity to count the tomatoes on it, which amounted to the snug little number of two thousand and two hundred and sixty tomatoes. I have also raised a Squash Vine, which bore one hundred and four squashes, the Vine measured two hundred and forty-two feet in length. I raised one Beet which measured three feet eight inches in length, and weighed seven pounds; and another which measured twenty-three inches in circumference. Also a Carrot which measured twelve inches in circumference, and weighed three pounds and a half; it is twenty-one inches in length. I have also raised some turnips, which I think are hard to beat, one of which measures twenty-five inches in circumference. Also a Radish which measures twelve and a half inches round, and weighs six and a half pounds. My carrots yielded at the rate of one thousand six hundred and eighty bushels to the acre. Now if this is not an indication of a great country, then I am at a loss to know what is.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY A. TERRY.

## Consul at Havana Removed.

Our New York papers announce absolutely the removal of Mr. Owen. He has received the usual fate of those who suffer themselves to be made instruments in the hands of power, regardless of principal or duty.—[St. Louis Times.]

It is a curious fact that an amount of specie has been shipped from this country within the last twelve months equal to the sum of all the specie in all the banks in the country.—[Missouri Republican.]

## To the Friends of Education and Virtue.

The following we clip from one of our exchanges, though it is not our production, it contains several wholesome truths. This article shows on its face, that there are several well endowed minds in the world, and like the industrious Bee we should gather from every good flower all the sweet we can.

"Seize upon truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground; Amongst our friends, amongst our foes, The plant's divine where'er it grows."

## Triumph of Learning.

Mind constitutes the majesty of man—virtue his true nobility. The tide of the improvement, which is now flowing through the land like another Niagara, is destined to roll on downward to the latest posterity; and it will bear them on its bosom, or virtues, our vices, our glory or our shame, or whatever else we may transmit as an inheritance. It, then, in a great measure depends upon the present, whether the moth of immortality, of ignorance, and the vampire of luxury, shall prove the overthrow of the republic; or whether knowledge and virtue, like pillars, shall support her against the whirlwind of war, ambition, corruption, and the remorseless tooth of time.

The cynic may smile at the idea, but there is, perhaps, many a germ of genius now in America, destined to rise to the pinnacle of human glory. Go search the records of renown. It is not to colleges alone we are to look for great and good men. The Savior of mankind choose his companions from the fishing boat; and many of the most illustrious characters that ever illuminated the world, rose by the aid of some humble means. Dr. Herschell, who with the eye of a philosopher, searched out and added another world to the solar system, was a fiercer boy in the army; Ferguson, the very sun of science, was a poor weaver, and learned to read by hearing his father teach an elder brother. Search the records of our revolution, and the names of Sherman, of Franklin, and many others, may be adduced as evidences of the truth of this position. Active education is ever on the increase; like money, interest becomes compound—doubles, and in the course of years forms a grand national treasury. Give your children fortune, without education, and at least half the number will give down to oblivion, perhaps to ruin. Give them education and they will accumulate fortunes; they will be a fortune to themselves and to their country. It is an inheritance worth more than gold, for it buys true honor—they can never spend nor lose it; and through life it proves a friend—in death, a consolation. Give your children education, and no tyrant will trample over your liberties. Give your children education, and the silver-shod horse of the despot will never trample in ruins the fabric of your freedom.

Two women recently appeared in Little Rock, Ark., dressed in the bloomer costume. They were arrested and fined, and the dress declared "a nuisance."—[Jefferson Gazette.]

## The Sandwich Islands.

Speaking of the annexation of these Islands to the United States, Mr. J. J. Jarvis, who has been for a number of years a resident of Honolulu, where he published a newspaper in English, and Hawaiian says: that the offer is now made to the citizens of the Republic, as a free gift, of the entire Sandwich group, on such terms as Congress may themselves impose. The Islands ask in return simply to receive the rights and protection accorded to American citizens. The area of the group is 6500 square miles capable of supporting tenfold its present population (80,000). One million dollars worth of American merchandise is annually consumed. Its American permanent population is not far from 1000, possessing valuable sugar and coffee plantations, in which, and other permanent improvements large sums have been expended. The floating American population touching at these Islands annually is not far from 15,000, seamen and voyagers from some 400 vessels.

## Emigration.

The emigration into Iowa at this point bids fair to be more numerous this fall than during any previous season. Our ferry is engaged almost constantly in crossing emigrant wagons, and the number seems rather to increase than diminish. On Saturday last, not less than 25 wagons, 100 persons, and 150 horses, besides other stock, crossed here. The emigrants had good teams and vehicles, and seem to be persons of enterprise and means. We yet extend a cordial invitation to those seeking homes in the west, to pitch their tents in central Iowa. The best soil is here awaiting the hand of culture, and emigrants will find a good and well-supplied market, and a population ready to extend to them a kindly welcome.—[Muscatine Enquirer.]

An old maid in speaking of marriage, says its like any other disease—while there's life there is hope.

## KANESVILLE MARKET.

Friday, October 31, 1851.	
Flour 100 lbs.	3 50
Beef, 100 lbs.	4 50
Sugar, 100 lbs.	8 00
Coffee, 100 lbs.	12 00
Rice, 100 lbs.	8 00
Salt, 100 lbs.	1 00
Ten, (various qualities), 100 lbs.	50 00
Molasses, S. H., gal.	75 00
" N. O. "	60 00
Pork, (fresh), 100 lbs.	6 00
Bacon, 100 lbs.	6 00
Lard, 100 lbs.	10 00
Candles, 100 lbs.	15 00
Dried Apples, 100 lbs.	1 50
Dried Peaches, 100 lbs.	2 00
Raisins, (new) MR 100 lbs.	25 00
Currants, (Zante), 100 lbs.	20 00
Green Hides, 100 lbs.	21 00
Dry, 100 lbs.	5 00
Iron, (lire), 100 lbs.	5 00
" (assorted), 100 lbs.	5 00
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	25 00
Butter, 100 lbs.	10 00
Cheddar, 100 lbs.	25 00
Doerwax, 100 lbs.	15 00
Corn, 100 bush.	20 00
Wheat, 100 bush.	15 00
Oats, 100 bush.	12 00
Flaxseed, 100 bush.	70 00
Honey 100 gal.	8 00
Eggs, 100 doz.	8 00

## O Tempora! O Mores!

We will receive at this office in exchange for the Guardian, good dry Cord Wood, Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Tallow, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Flour, &c. Cash not excepted. Now is your time to pay up old debts, and evade new ones.

## Corn.

Mr. Boren, of Honey Creek, to this county, handed to us a few days ago 12 ears of dried corn, which weighed 17 pounds in all. Pottawatomie county is some for produce.

## Monies Received Since Oct. 17, 1851.

Lucinda Symonds, \$1 00	William Moses, 1 00
Moses Michar, 1 25	Clifford Bristol, 1 00
Lease O. Ballenger, 1 00	William N. Brown, 1 00
Marshall A. Jones, 1 00	John McKenney, 1 00
Clarence W. Whiting, 1 50	William Casey, 0 50
J. Frank A. C., 1 00	B. Barnes, 0 50
George P. Styles, 1 00	David Miller, 1 00
Samuel A. P. Kelsey, 0 33	Wm. A. Smith, 5 00

Nathaniel Woodward, formerly of Council Point was excommunicated from the Church of J. C. & L. D. S. for Adultery, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1851. By order of the High Council, E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

## Married.

At Pleasant Valley, Oct. 19th, by Elder John Couch, Jr., Mr. FRANCIS R. STINE, to Miss HARRIET STAGEMAN, both of this county.

The ceremony came in, and also the cake. The red wine sparkling, and not bad to take. Revived the boys, the "devil" not excepted. STINE did the clean thing, as we expected.

Success to this pair, in hymen's bliss blended. The printers declare, the Union defended. Long may they reap the reward of this union. And find in each other a bosom companion. At North Pigeon Branch, on Sunday, Oct. 26th, by Joshua C. Hall, Esq., GEO. W. THORP (late from Indiana), to Miss ELIZABETH CALLEN. At Terre Haute Journal please copy.

The printers received a cake, for which the happy couple have their sincere thanks, and wish them many joyous days together, in their new sphere.

At Gravois, St. Louis County, Mo., August 11th, 1851, by Elder John Sutton, Mr. ROBERT GRAVES, to GRACE WOODCOCK.

Also Sept. 23d, HENRY WADE to ELIZABETH LOUIS.

Also Sept. 23d, MICHAEL HOLDING to ELLEN J. SHERWOOD.

Also Oct. 3d, WALTER NICHOL, to ISABELA DEAN.

## Died.

In Carterville, Oct. 15th, at the residence of Benjamin Waldron, JOHN WALSH, aged 50 years.

The above named person was a sober, industrious, and honest man, and has left a circle of warm friends to lament his loss. He was a native of Yorkshire, England.

At Springfield Branch, on Sunday the 26th inst., of Typhoid Fever, VICKEN, daughter of Allen and Moriah Sheffield aged 16 years.

In this town, on the 26th inst., WM. B. FEABODY, formerly of Boston, Mass. Aged 65.

## New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP. I, J. B. CLARK, formerly known as SMITH & CLARK, & Co. at Council Bluffs, this State, was mutually dissolved at date, by consent of all parties concerned. All payments made to F. J. Whelan, or his agent, O. W. Pierce, and all claims against said firm, to be presented to the same party at Council Bluffs, Iowa. W. M. SMITH, M. H. CLARK, F. J. WHELAN, Council Bluffs, Sept. 24th, 1851.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby cautioned not to purchase certain Promissory Note, drawn by me, dated June 20th or 21st, 1851, at Council Bluffs, Ohio, payable to Wm. S. Townsend for the sum of \$90, due 12 months after date, as the consideration has entirely failed,



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1851.

## The Great Earthquake at Naples.

The Hon. H. Joy Morris, the American Minister to Naples, in a letter addressed to the "Republic," gives a minute account of the terrible earthquake which occurred in the western portion of the Kingdom of Naples on the 14th of July, by which some two thousand five hundred lives were lost, and several towns either totally prostrated or greatly damaged. Mr. Morris says, that previous to the shock a small stream that runs near the City of Melfi, suddenly disappeared, and adds:

"At the first shock Melfi, which contains 10,000 inhabitants, was prostrated in the most complete manner, and a few crumbling walls surviving the general ruin. An unknown number of its inhabitants were buried under the falling masses of masonry. Up to the present moment, August 26th, 700 dead bodies have been discovered, and many others are constantly being found. More than 200 persons lie in an adjacent hospital suffering under grievous wounds, while many have been dug out alive from the ruins. Amongst others, a female infant, a year old, after lying buried for two days, was brought off living and unharmed, and restored to its afflicted mother, widowed by the same calamity.

"The shocks and rumbling of the earth, still occasionally occurred at the time of writing this letter, and all eyes were turned upon Vesuvius as the safety valve through which the struggling fires might escape, although no local signs were yet apparent.

"The neighboring towns of Avella, Rignano, and Rapolla are suffering by the same convulsion. Rapolla is a general wreck, not a sound house remaining—more than a hundred persons have here perished, and as many have been maimed or wounded. The only edifice not entirely destroyed is the orphan asylum, while the dispersed dead amount to about one hundred and fifty. In the commune of Bari, the towns of Cerreto, Minervino, Spinazzola, Andria, and Trani, were all injured more or less. In Canosa, the ancient Grotto, founded by Diomed, and whose walls once enclosed a circuit of sixteen miles, three hundred and seventy-six houses were thrown down. At the last report the shocks around Mount Vesuvius continued, and one half of the city of Naples, the ancient *Parthenon*, containing six thousand inhabitants, and celebrated as the birth place of Horace, was destroyed. The mountain provinces of the Abruzzi and of Calabria, where the earthquake of 1783 destroyed three hundred cities, and buried thirty thousand human beings, have thus far escaped."

The wire of the submarine telegraph, between the English and French coasts, is not finished, though it is being made at the rate of a mile and a half per day. It is thus estimated:

"The line of communication consists of four copper wires of the thickness of an ordinary lead-pipe, each in a gutta percha, and twisted with a number of hempen strands steeped in a mixture of tar and tallow into a rope of about an inch in diameter. Another strand similarly prepared is wound transversely around this, and finally ten wires of galvanized iron, about a third of an inch thick, are twisted round this central core, and form a solid and at the same time flexible cable. The whole, when thus completed, has the appearance of an ordinary iron cable. The machinery by which this is effected is extremely simple, and the work proceeds, night and day, with the utmost regularity. A huge coil is thus formed in one continuous piece which will finally attain the length of 24 miles. The weight of the entire rope when finished, it is estimated will be from 170 to 180 tons. From time to time, as the work proceeds, a galvanic current is passed through the wires, and their conducting power is tested by a galvanometer.

The starting point on the English coast which has been fixed upon as the most advantageous on account of the beach and the comparative freedom from the danger of ships anchoring in the immediate vicinity, is the South Foreland. The line will be conducted down a shaft in the cliff, and along a short tunnel, communicating with it at right angles to the beach, where it is proposed to bury it at some considerable depth beneath the shingles, to the lowest level of the tide. The spot selected on the French coast, for similar reasons, is situated about four miles south of Calais, near the village of Sangatte. The beach at this point consists entirely of sand, and a ridge of sand hills. The line from the south Foreland to Sangatte, although not the shortest that could be drawn between the two coasts, is that which presents the fewest chances of accident. The points at the two extremes are those where the low water mark is nearest the high, and the character of the bed of the channel, lying between, as far as can be ascertained by careful soundings, offers no peculiarities likely to affect the integrity of the conducting line.

## The Pure in Heart.

The springs of everlasting life are within. There are clear streams gushing up from the depths of the soul, and flowing out to enliven the sphere of outward existence. But like the waters of Solah, they "go swiftly." You must listen to catch the silvery tones of the little rill as it glides from its mountain home; you may not witness its silent march through the green vale, its course will be seen in the fresh verdure and the opening flowers, its presence will be known by the forms of life, and beauty will gather around it. It is ever thus with the pure. You may not hear the "still small voice," or heed the silent aspiration; but there is a moral influence and a holy power which you will feel. The wilderness is made to smile, flowers of new life and beauty spring up and flourish, while an invisible presence breathes immortal fragrance through the spiritual atmosphere.

## Another Revolution in Mexico.

We learn from a gentleman who has recently returned from the Rio Grande, that a revolutionary party has been organized in the departments of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon, and Coahuila, sufficiently powerful, he thinks, to expel the Government troops, and establish an independent government in all the Valley of the Rio Grande, east of the Sierra Madre. Their plans are now so well matured that a decisive blow will probably be struck in a few weeks. A large number of volunteers from Texas have been enlisted, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, and military stores, have been procured to carry on the war against the central Government. Upwards of two hundred Texan volunteers were encamped near Roma a few weeks since, waiting for orders from Canales and his associates. It is said that Gen. Avalos and the other officers in command of the Mexican forces, are aware that the great mass of the people of those departments are opposed to the central Government, and they have intimated to the leaders of the revolutionary party, that they can offer but a feeble resistance if a respectable military force is brought to operate against them. It is also said that Gen. Avalos has actually removed a portion of his property to Brownsville, in anticipation of the success of the revolutionary party. Carabaja at present is the ostensible commander of the revolutionary forces; but as soon as offensive operations are commenced, it is probable that Canales will take the command in person. The Americans along the Rio Grande are quite confident that this movement will be successful, as the central Government is so destitute of means that it is unable to pay the soldiers now stationed along the frontier, and they are consequently very much dissatisfied. It is believed that a large number of the Government troops will join the standard of Carabaja as soon as it is displayed on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Many of the merchants on this side of the river are willing to aid the revolutionary party, as they have suffered severely from the impositions of the Mexican custom house officers. The trade of Brownsville, Roma, and most of towns on the east bank of the Rio Grande, has lately been almost ruined by the Mexican revenue officers, who have endeavored by the most tyrannical impositions to prevent Americans from trading with any of the towns or settlements in the interior. [Houston Telegraph.]

## California and Mob Law.

By late arrivals from California, we have reports of some of the most outrageous cases of mob law which have as yet disgraced the history of that country. We have known cases where legislative enactments have proved inadequate to the proper punishment of men for crime, and in such cases, we might favor a proposition for dispensing justice in a summary manner, as has in many instances been done in California. But when a set of men will go so far as to force their ideas of right and wrong upon a court of justice whilst in session, we have no language of condemnation sufficiently strong to apply to them. A case recently occurred in Sacramento, in which the judge was compelled by the threats of the mob to proceed at once in a case involving life or death, notwithstanding it is clearly shown that the accused was not prepared for trial. Such a condition of society is truly humiliating, and cannot fail to make its baneful influences felt for a long time to come, and in the face of every well directed effort at correction. We know no corrective, however, other than that imposed by a due appreciation, by the majority at least, of those moral obligations which are contemporaneous with the organization of all society. In the absence of this, we have but little efficacy to look for from a wholesome administration of justice. Passion and prejudice assume the judicial throne, and reason and mercy are lost in their blindness and infatuation. For such a morbid condition of society, we can see no immediate civil remedy. Time and circumstances will accomplish all.

## The Wonders of California.

Professor Shepherd, in giving an account of his recent exploration of California, portrays the country in the following enthusiastic, almost romantic style:

"I have now explored California for nearly two years. I can truly say it is a land of wonders. There are fresh flowers every month in the year, and winter now wears the bloom of spring. I have found water falls three and four times as high as Niagara; natural bridges, of white marble, far surpassing that of Rockbridge, Va., some thousands of gold-bearing veins, inexhaustible quantities of iron and chrome ores, lead, bismuth and quicksilver, most beautiful porcelain clay, and in short, everything that can bless an industrious and enterprising people. In one Valley I found more than 40 springs of over one hundred degrees Fahrenheit. In another Valley sixteen geysers, like the famous one in Iceland. In this famous abode of Vulcan the rocks are so hot that you can stand upon them but a short time even with thick boots on. The silicious rocks are bleached to snowy whiteness, and brecciated with conglomerate rocks are now actually forming. The roar of geysers at times may be heard a mile or more, and the moment is one of the most intense interest as you approach them."

## Pacific Railroad.

We understand that a large number of hands are employed in working on this road, and that the work is progressing finely. President Allen has returned from the East, having succeeded finely in getting machinery and everything necessary for the prosecution and completion of the portion of road now under contract. From the favorable beginning made and the spirit that is now manifested by the counties along the line, we feel confident the work will go on until it reaches the western portion of the State. [Occidental Messenger.]

Books were bound in oak boards until the fourteenth century.

## California Items.

Official returns show that the total amount of gold dust and bullion exported from San Francisco from the 1st of January to August 14, 1851, was \$56,638,204; imported during the same period, \$2,892,124—excess of exports, \$53,746,080.

San Francisco is once more rising rapidly from the ashes of her misfortunes. Every thing like trade is in a flourishing condition. The mining interests have never been in better condition; and the agricultural resources of the State are being developed. The fire at Sacramento city commenced in the Tehama theatre, and extended to other large buildings. Total damage, as heretofore stated, \$30,000.

A case of Lynch law has occurred at Greenwood Valley. The sufferer was a man named Graham, who was hanged two hours after his capture, on a charge of robbery and attempted murder.

The "Vigilance Committee" of San Francisco, continue their labors, at a monthly expense to the members of three thousand five hundred dollars. A letter of the 15th ultimo, says that they had recently handed over to the court of sessions various offenders who had fallen into their custody. T. B. McManus, the Irish patriot, is doing a thriving commission business in San Francisco.

The southern papers are advocating a political severance of the lower from upper portion of the State.

Journals from various sections teem with marvels in the way of gold discoveries. We take the richest as samples.

At Mormon Island the company realized in a week over \$5,000. On the 9th August, in three hours, \$1,250 were washed out. The succeeding day four shares were sold for \$10,000. The river about the island is rich almost beyond comparison in California.

A company of seven miners, working in the bed of the river three miles below Coloma, took out \$6,000 last week, and they have as much ground to work as will keep them engaged all summer.

The South Fork Mining Company, No. 1, near Mormon Island, took out forty pounds of gold on the 13th. The company numbers thirty members. They have three weeks to work only, having agreed to tear the dam down after that period, in order to permit the company above them to work their claim, upon which the water is locked up by the dam below. The expectation is that \$40,000 will be taken out in the time agreed upon.

Three persons went up on Bear river early in July, a short distance below Sheep Hollow, where they turned the river and worked twenty one days. Upon dividing their money they had a little over \$2,200 each. In the aggregate, \$7,607 30.

A very rich stratum of decomposed quartz, of the same kind as that taken from Gold Tunnel, in Nevada, has been found on Buena Vista Hill, immediately in rear of Judge Walsh's house, at Grass Valley. A panful of this quartz washed out for a prospect, yielded over forty dollars.

One of the richest coyote holes ever discovered in Nevada is that owned and worked by Messrs. Huzzey & Co., west of Crystalville and near the Lawson Tunnel. The gentleman having taken out as high as two hundred and eighteen dollars in a single panful of earth; and a few days ago washed out seven hundred dollars in seven consecutive panfuls of earth, they having yielded an average of one hundred dollars to each pan. The hole is kept dry by a large tube, which is hauled up and down upon a windlass worked by a mule. The gold-bearing earth is also hauled up by the same means, there being a great scarcity of water, the party consisting of eight men, are unable to use either tom or sluice. They keep, however, two rockers at work with the water drawn from the hole, each cradle yielding an average of one hundred dollars a day. It is impossible, with the two rockers, to wash per diem one quarter of the earth hauled each day, and it has thus become necessary to pile up the extra earth for washing when the rainy season comes on.

The record has its dark features, however, prominent among which we notice an account of the great ravages of the cholera in Mazatlan.

Emigrants report that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the 3d July in the vicinity of the Soda Springs and along Bear River, some two hundred miles west of Salt Lake—a highly volcanic section of the country.

A Mountain is Motion.—We find in our German papers an account of a singular catastrophe, which we translate for the Tribune. About the District of Magyarokaracs, in the southwestern portion of Transylvania; there are two mountains, Venyikes and Gelestaz. The district lies on a slope of the two mountains, which are from eight hundred to one thousand feet high, opposite a kettle-shaped hollow. On the 13th of August, the Gelestaz began to move, and forced the Venyikes, which is four miles from Magyarokaracs, so near to that District that it is now scarcely twenty paces distant, and threatens to destroy the whole village. The motion of the mountain continued from midnight on the 13th to noon on the 15th of August, and during which time it occasioned great damage through a space of about one third of a mile in length and nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth. The fields beneath and around the mountain, which in this place was covered with a harvest of uncommon beauty, were precipitated into the depths, and instead of them huge rocks now rise against the sky. No one would know the place. No one knows where was his own field—the two parts of a plowed field, which were torn asunder, are often found at the distance of two miles from each other, with a bottomless abyss between them. The population of the place, numbering about three hundred and eighty souls, are encamped with their little property on a mountain lying within the District and expect the next calamity in a state of great depression. Beneath the torn-up mountain, and even on the very spot, water gushes up on every side, and the ground in the vicinity is so cracked that no living creature can approach it.—N. Y. Tribune.

## CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,  
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
ALL KINDS OF  
Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate,  
Sheet Iron and Wire.

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freights, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating-stoves of any price, size or kind, from

\$3 to \$15.

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Air-tight, and Parlor Stoves.

We can recommend our stoves to the public to be cast of a fine quality of iron and not subject to Crack by Fire.

We have on hand a very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Japanned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns for the House, they are tight and take but little fuel. Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,  
Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1851.—4t

## PATENT MEDICINES &amp;c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Balm, Cod Liver Oil, Perry's Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Stora's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's Cough, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Half Pint, and one quart bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores.

Acid to make excelsus vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,  
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—4t

## LADIES ATTENTION! GENTLEMEN TOO!!

JUST received per last boat from St. Louis, an unusual variety of Novels, Romances, Adventures, and Histories in pamphlet form. Price twenty-five cents each copy; for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS,  
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—4t

## LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cognac Brandy, Pale Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medicinal purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,  
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—4t

## STOLEN OR STRAYED.

FROM Cooley's Mill, on the 4th inst., one yoke of dark brown and white oxen, one more white than the other. The one most white, had horns that rather turned back, and was tall and slim five years old last spring. Whoever will give information of said cattle, shall be paid full trouble. W. M. B. ADAMS,  
Harris Grove, Oct. 19, 1851.—3t

## WAGON MANUFACTORY.

LOUIS ESPENCHILD,  
West side of Broadway, between Labadie and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,  
North St. Louis, Mo.

Is now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice. Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale. All work warranted—as none, but the best seasoned materials are used.  
St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1851.—3m

## SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1.

A meeting of the Citizens of SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1, held at the County Court House, on Monday evening, October 6th, 1851, Charles H. Bassett was elected Treasurer of the School Fund, in place of C. C. Pendleton, who did not qualify. By order of the Board,  
GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

## GREEN APPLES.

JUST Received a large lot of Green Apples, which are offered for sale very low to close them out, either for cash, or in exchange for country produce. Also Sweet Apple Cider, for which I will sell low. By order of the Board,  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr.  
Kanesville, Oct. 8, 1851.

## ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

REMOVAL.  
J. Mc GREGOR,  
Watch Maker and Jeweler,  
Has removed from Vine St. to Market Street,  
2nd Door, West Third St. North side.  
St. Louis, Mo.

N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.  
St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

## STAGE HOUSE.

AT JACKSON'S POINT.  
HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.  
Jackson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

Estables on Short Notice! a Variety of other Good Things!!

JOHN ORMOND'S  
Confectionery and Eating House, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, for their liberal support for the last two years; and he wishes to inform them that he will keep on hand, Cooked Meat, and warm Coffee, and he hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a continuation of those favors, so liberally bestowed heretofore by a generous public. JOHN ORMOND,  
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

## Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just rec'd direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of Tin Ware, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.  
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Medical Notice.  
THE Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour.  
Dr. LUKE JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, Aug. 28th, 1851.—4t

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of  
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the Mammoth A. A. at the old Cheap corner of  
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE.  
All descriptions can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of  
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at  
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

## J. E. Johnsons Column.

ATTENTION!  
THE UNIVERSE!!  
By Kingdoms, on your right, into  
line! Wheel!!! March!!!  
AT THE  
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of

Almost every thing under the Sun, ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties: cigars, snuff, coffee, butter, lard, tallow, flour, crackers, soap, candles, spices, eggs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper, sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes, cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cottons, silks, flosses, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles) every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

## DRUG STORE.

OLD STAND SIGN OF THE  
GOLDEN MORTAR.

JUST received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyes, gums, roots and herbs, lard, perfume, chemicals, soap, stearine, pencils, instruments, botanical medicine, glass and glassware, paper, twine, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medicinal uses. Prescriptions, tinctures, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch. MIND THE RIGHT PEV  
The Emporium of the West.  
J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

## VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

THIS is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chills, Fever, and Ague, and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also as a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.  
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S  
VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL COMPOUND  
BONASET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the Bilious Complaints, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and Alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country, and should be kept by every family and used as a preventive. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at  
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

## CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!!

GLASSWARE!!!  
AT THE  
EMPORIUM STORE.

RUN! RUN!!  
492 Sets Teas and Coffees, assorted;  
577 do Plates, do;  
30 do Soups, do;  
213 do Bowls, do;  
175 do Tumblers, do;  
210 Sugars, teaspoons, & creams, do;  
615 Dishes, basins, napkins, &c., assorted;  
55 Cvd do tureens, butters, &c., do;  
25 Cvd do pitchers, do;  
3 Cvd Wash Basins, do;  
15 Cvd common, Fine, and covered do;  
7 doz Glass Lamps, do;  
16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;  
6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;  
21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;  
136 pieces Lustre China, do;  
10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;  
Besides many other articles too numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, July 25, 1851.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.  
Fever, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholitis, Diarrhoea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

DAQUERRIAN LIKENESSES!  
H. A. V. employed an able artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful  
FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.  
put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality of pattern, at the new room, nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the  
"PICTURES".  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

Opposition the Life of Trade.  
OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND  
GENERAL COMMISSION  
BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this fall or Winter; if they wish to get them cheap.

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandise, and wares, on commission: STORAGE.

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.  
Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.  
Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored. JOHN GOOCH Jr.  
Kanesville, Aug. 18th, 1851.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE.  
All descriptions can be had by calling at the old cheap corner of  
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at  
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

## THE BLUFF STORE.

Late Brown & Miller.  
In consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have proposed to offer my remaining stock at prices that MUST necessarily induce purchasers. I shall be satisfied to realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? and shall try to sell you some

Domestic, Trunks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Musquito Bars, Nets, Laces, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Canned Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable. Good and Cheap—Very at  
T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.  
Kanesville, July 11th, 1851.

DISTRICT CLERKS OFFICE  
REMOVED.

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.  
N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office.  
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.  
Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

GEORGE W. HARRIS  
A few rods West of the Printing Office.  
In Kanesville, Iowa.

Work on Watches, Clocks and Jewelry of all kinds  
At the Sign of Watches at the Windows  
17 AND GOOD WORK. 4t  
Kanesville, Jan. 24, 1851.

GEORGE P. STILES,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor  
in Chancery.

Kanesville, Potawatamie County, Iowa.  
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly, and with the strictest fidelity.  
Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

We Follow the Example of the  
Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS.  
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDE'S  
PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a NEW DRUG STORE, adjoining J. A. Kelling's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Hair Ointment, an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medicinal purposes.

We offer ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.  
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.—4t

GENERAL AGENCY.  
Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah:  
SETH M. BLAIR,  
Att'cy and Counselor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as Agent in all business transactions where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Hate and Love.

BY GEO. HARTWELL.

I hate the hands that bind me down  
To pompous, heartless form;  
The studied words, the so-called thought,  
All groveling as the worm;  
The base deceit, the deadly soul,  
The hollow-hearted tone;  
The careful smile and measured step  
All heartless as a stone.

I hate the hand that warmly grasps  
When the heart within is cold—  
(Mark the earnest gaze and willing tongue!)  
Such friendship's bought and sold.  
I hate the hand that will dash the cup  
In which hope's blessings glow,  
And then will pierce the burning heart,  
And gaze on the crimson flow.

But I love the man with a feeling soul,  
Whose passions are deep and strong;  
Whose chords, when touched by a kindred power,  
Will vibrate loud and long;  
The man whose word is bond and law—  
Who never for gold or power  
Would kiss the hand that would stab the heart  
In adversity's trying hour.

I love the man that will dare to lift  
His voice for the struggling poor;  
The man that will open his heart, not close  
Against the sufferer's door;  
Oh! give me a hand that will firmly stand  
When the storm begins to lower—  
A hand that will never shrink, if grasped  
In misfortune's darkest hour.

## To an Invalid Girl, on Presenting two

Friendship, pure as the white rose, brings  
These flowers, to soothe the sufferer's care;  
Friendship, true as the moss which clings  
Close to the crimson rosebud's breast.

L. T. VOICER.

## MISCELLANY.

## The Prussian Girl.

A TALE OF MISERIA.

During the seven years' war, the exertions of the Prussians in that critical moment to support the falling fortunes of their indefatigable monarch were truly worthy of a luminous character in the records of history; but they were far outdone by the public sacrifices which were voluntarily made by individuals to repel the encroachments of the armies in the year 1806. Each family contributed, in different ways, to the expenses of the war; even the poorest hordes gave in their mite for the general good, though it deprived their families of many a little luxury which they had before been used to.

In one of the romantic valleys of Silesia, lived a young girl of surpassing beauty—the pride and delight of her parents—whose only occupation was to attend to their flocks and bear the scant produce of their little farm to a neighboring town. Ella, like the wild flowers, had grown and bloomed in obscurity, adorned and beautified by the unerring hand of nature. She had seen but little of the world until the trumpet of war sounded over the country, and echoed discordantly amidst the recesses of its solitude; and when in consequence of her inquiries, her father was obliged to tell her the distracted state of her native land, the indignant blush and high heaving of her bosom proclaimed how much she felt for her enterprising sovereign and the brave people who were arrayed to defend his dominions.

"Heaven grant us the victory!" exclaimed she in a patriotic enthusiasm of her soul. "I would, father, that nature had made woman strong enough to fight."

The old man only smiled a reply, and kissed her rosy cheek, bade her keep out of sight of the soldiers.

The caution was scarcely needed—Ellen knew where to find one whom she might gaze upon and be gazed upon for hours, and who, though not dressed out in the trappings of the military, was more to her than all the world besides. She was soon at the mountain's slope watching her herds, and listening to the mellow notes as they flowed from the pipe of Adolphe—a fine featured young man, who sat at her feet gazing tenderly upon her smiling face.

"That hair of yours, Ella," said he laying down the instrument—"I would give the world for one little lock; and he ran his fingers through the glossy tresses as they hung luxuriantly around her finely moulded shoulders.

"The world is not yours to give, Mr. Adolphe," said she archly; "but do you only love me for my curls, which you are always praising?"

"Love you for yourself, dear Ella; but these rich ringlets, which might grace a queen, I almost idolize them, and yet you refuse to bestow upon me one little tress."

"Have I not reason? Were I to give you a lock, I might never see you again; for then you would have your idol by you; and I should be forgotten. No, Adolphe, first prove yourself worthy of the gift, and then you shall have not only a tress, but my hand too, if you desire it."

"Tell me how to become worthy of so estimable a gift," exclaimed the enraptured youth, and I will follow the path which you will point out.

"There it is," answered the maiden, pointing towards Breslau, and looking her lover fixedly in the face.

"And what am I to do in Breslau?"

"Join the brave men who are struggling for our liberties, and ten-fold shall be the love of Ella."

A slight blush overspread the face of Adolphe, he bade her farewell, and was soon lost in the recesses of the valley.

There was more courtliness in the last speech of Adolphe than generally falls to the lot of the untutored mountaineers of Silesia, and Ella thought, as he wended his way down the narrow dell, that there was more dignity in the man than she had ever before observed—she scarcely dare ask herself who he was; for he had been out a short time among the shepherds, and no one knew aught of his birth and profession; but every one loved him for his generosity and nobleness of spirit.

"My hair," said Ella to herself, as the youth vanished from her sight: "I will dress it for his sake; they say it is rich and beautiful. Ah! how freely would I destroy each ample tress and scatter it upon the winds, did not he love to smooth it with his fingers."

Months rolled away, and Ella watched her hair in sadness, for nothing was heard of Adolphe, and the demon of war continued to spread his desolation over the land.

It was proposed to raise a contribution among the inhabitants of the mountain, which should be placed in the general fund, and appropriated to the use of the defenders of the king.

When the father of Ella was called upon for his proportion he had nothing to give, and the noble-hearted girl, then, for the first time, felt the want of wealth.

"Father, let us sell our flocks," said she—"we will be amply repaid in the freedom we shall enjoy; and when peace comes again, I am sure I can get work for you."

"No, my daughter," answered the old man, "our country requires no such sacrifice; we must not deprive ourselves of the means of livelihood."

Ella reflected for a long while, and formed a thousand plans for raising a sum of money that was worthy of being given in aid of the patriotic cause; but all her schemes were impracticable, and she wept in solitude for her inability to serve her country.

"Would that these locks were wires of gold!" exclaimed she running her fingers through the tresses as they dangled with the wind; "I might give them for the general good. Can they not be sold? I will go to Breslau and offer them; they may bring but a trifle, yet they are all I have to bestow. But Adolphe—when he returns and beholds me deprived of my greatest beauty—what will he say? Alas! he will turn from me; he will love me no more. Well, be it so; I will sacrifice even his love in the cause of liberty."

She accordingly proceeded to Breslau, and offered her hair for sale to the first friseur in the city. The loveliness of the young girl, and the novelty of her offer, caused the person to inquire why she robbed herself of such beautiful tresses. On receiving her answer, he was astonished at the extraordinary disinterested patriotism displayed by one so young and interesting.

"I will take the locks, my pretty girl," said he, admiring the softness of their texture, "and turn them into bracelets. Every body will buy them when they know of whose hair they are made."

The delighted girl received the proffered sum, and flew to add it to the general fund. The friseur had predicted right; the story got wind, and ladies and gentlemen of the city flocked to his store to purchase the bracelets marked Ella. Among others, a young man of high rank, hearing the story, endeavored to obtain one of the articles.

The vender but one left, and he had raised a considerable sum from their sale; he intended to keep that for himself. The officer examined the color and texture of the hair, and when his eyes fell on the name of Ella, a smile of pride and gratitude curled his lip, and he uttered, "it must be she!"

He emptied his purse upon the counter, and told the man to take it all for the bracelet, who being dazzled by the sight of so much gold, readily consented. The officer left the shop with the treasure pressed to his lips.

"Ella," said Adolphe, as he sat by the side of the mountain maid, "where are those luxuriant locks that formerly hung around your neck? I went and fought at your bidding, and now I have come to claim my reward."

"Adolphe," answered she, "I became jealous of my hair; your heart became entangled among its thick curls; the more I combed them, the more they webbed around my heart, and so I cut them off. Do you love me without my locks?"

"Love you, Ella? Could I do less than worship you, since you have so nobly marked your beauty for the benefit of your country? Look at this bracelet—the hair is yours—the name is yours."

Thus caught, the generous girl thought it useless to deny the facts here recorded.

She confessed it all, and shortly afterwards was the wife of the stranger, Adolphe, Count of Rutland.

## What is Law Like.

Law—is like a fire; and those who meddle with it may chance to "burn their fingers."

Law—is like a pocket with a hole in it; and those who therein risk their money are very likely to lose it.

Law—is like a lance, dangerous in the hands of the ignorant; doubtful in the hands of an adept.

Law—is like a sieve, you may see through it; but you will be considerably reduced before you can get through it.

Law—is to the litigant what the poulterer is to the goose; it plucks, and it draws him; but here the simile ends, for the litigant, unlike the goose, never gets trust, although he may be both roasted and diseased.

Law—is like an ignis fatuus, or Jack o' Lantern; those who follow the delusive guide, too often find themselves inextricably involved in a bog or a quagmire.

Law—is like prussic acid, a dangerous remedy, and the smallest dose is generally sufficient.

Law—is like justice, even as copper gilt is like gold, and the comparative worth of the two is about the same.

Law—is like an eel-trap, very easy to get out of.

Law—is like a razor, which requires a "strong back," keenness and an excellent temper; many of those who get once "shaved" with ease and expedition, seldom risk a second operation.

Law—is like a flight of rockets; there is a great expense of "powder," the cases are usually well "got up," the reports are excellent; but, after all, the sticks (i. e. the clients,) are sure to come to the ground.

Law—is like a window of stained glass, giving its own peculiar tint and hue to the bright rays of truth which shine through it.

—[London Times.]

WHAT SHOULD AN EDITOR BE?—This question says the Galena (Ill.) Advertiser, was never better answered than by the late Charles Hammond, celebrated throughout the West as the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

"The legitimate vocation of a newspaper is to circulate useful intelligence, and promulgate just and impartial views of public affairs. An editor should be one in whom confidence could be reposed for soundness of judgement, integrity of purpose, and independence of conduct. He should possess varied knowledge and large experience; and he should feel his station to be rather that of a judge dispensing justice, than that of an advocate making out a case. He should be zealous of the truth, and of that chiefly, and he should feel that to deceive purposely was infamous—to deceive from credulity or inattention, highly reprehensible. He should distinctly comprehend that those who differ from him might be as honest as himself, and as well informed, too, and he should know how to respect while he opposes them."

One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back all the business of the day.

One hour gained by rising early is worth one month of labor in a year.

One hole in a fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it once.

One diseased sheep will spoil a flock.

One drunkard will keep a family poor and miserable.

One wife that is always telling how fine her neighbor dresses, and how little she can get, will look pleasanter if she will talk about something else.

One husband that is penurious or lazy, and deprives his family of necessary comforts, such as neighbors enjoy is not as desirable as he ought to be.

One good newspaper is one good thing in a family.

With the true wife, a husband's faults should be sacred. A woman forgets what is due to herself, when she condescends to that refuge of weakness, a female confidant. A wife's bosom should be the tomb of her husband's failings, and his character far more valuable. If this be not the case, she pollutes her marriage vow.

## Rules to be Observed in an Editor's Sanctum.

1. Come in at all times—what business has he to be private?

2. Take his papers with perfect freedom—what use can he have for them?

3. If you bring in a long communication, just "to fill up his paper," insist on reading and discussing it. Why should he be glad to spend an hour in listening?

4. If you see his exchanges piled up in an orderly manner on his table, seize and scatter them. What business has he to be particular?

5. If you find his chair vacant at any time, sit in it. Why should he wish to keep his stationery and scissoring from his visitors?

Whoso loveth instruction loveth knowledge, but he that hateth reproof is brutish.

## The Religion of Paying Debts.

One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on this subject. They drive the nail to the head and clinch it:

Men may sophisticate as they please—They never can make it right, and all the bankrupt laws of the universe cannot make it right, for them not to pay their debts—There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man "deal justly," it is not worth having.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanessville, Iowa, Sign of the Golden Mortar Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

## SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER McRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldier's arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the late War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1780.

Kanessville, Dec. 11, 1851—17

## SAINT LOUIS

Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanessville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash—Call and See.

JOHN HUNTINGTON, Kanessville, Oct. 3d, 1851—1m

HOPES! HOPES! HOPES!!! I'll pay your hopes! I'll pay your hopes! I'll pay your hopes! For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses, or other goods, what ever your wishes choose, So Hop around, and get your desires done.

J. E. JOHNSON, Kanessville, Sept. 19, 1851.

NEW GOODS!! CHEAP GOODS!! THE Subscriber has just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap. AT THE MAMMOTH A. C. VOORHIS & CO. Kanessville, Oct. 3d, 1851.

E. J. HARPER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles: gold and silver, patent lever and watch movements; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies' and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trappings; musical boxes, violins; guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

J. N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted. St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont, County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kanessville and St. Joseph.

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 2d, 1851.—3m EDWARD W. FISU, Agent.

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Reliable and supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates. Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY. For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kanessville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

THE undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will sell at low prices for cattle, horses, wagons, and all other articles and supplies, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandise, and necessities of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains), he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that he can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted,) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Clinch, Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis; Mr. Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All orders should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality, of articles; also at what time they will be required.

J. E. JOHNSON, Kanessville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

FURNITURE. BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for Cash. Speak quick.

J. E. JOHNSON, Kanessville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

NEW CODE. RECEIVED and for sale at the County Clerk's Office, in Kanessville, Pottawattamie County, Iowa, a quantity of the Code of Iowa; also of the Local Laws of Iowa for 1850; Also the Constitution of Iowa, German.

EVAN M. GREENE, Co. Clerk. Kanessville, Iowa, Oct. 3, 1851—3c

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning to their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; and of fabrics, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of DRY GOODS, of all kinds, and

GROCERIES, of all kinds, and

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

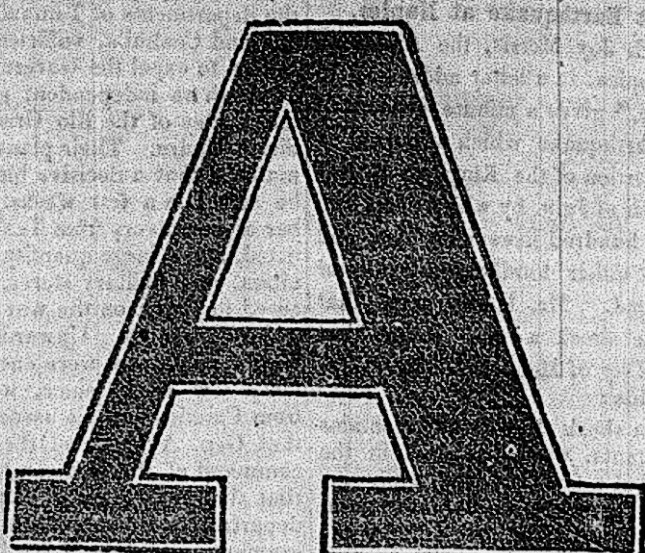
We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wares, furs, &c.

Kanessville, Sept. 19th, 1851—1c

CODFISH, Mackerel, Dried Fruit, Almonds Raisins, Figs, Candies, and Cigars, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT. Kanessville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN, EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH



MESSRS. C. VOORHIS &amp; CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS, which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest.

Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Brocade, Supp and Steel Beads; Cassimere, Coffee and Fine Hooks; Flannels, Tens and Looking-glasses; Satinets, Sugar and Purple Rugs; Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salazates; Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpacas; Gingham, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Corda; Boots and Shoes, Gimples and Starch; Candies, Prints and Hard Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Overcoats; Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Muskies, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill; Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers; Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;	Tabacoy Bonnet Ribbons and Handwavy; Leather, Furs and Rope; School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins; Shawls, Plow Shaws and Tibbles; Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil; Linsed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles; Loaf Sugar, Wheel Heads and Horse Canis; Castle Soap, Dimes and Vinegar; Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Lark; Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt; Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware; Codfish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants; Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret; Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Sawe; Bacon and Bitts, Turpentine and Candles; Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.
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PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by my 30 C. VOORHIS & CO. SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my 30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!! IN THE BOVOY COUNTRY.

THE MORAN population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest in this beautiful section of Iowa—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove lies about 20 miles north of Kanessville, and on the direct route from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the grove. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.

Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851—5t

LEATHER! SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, CALF AND KIP SKINS, for sale low at the Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON, Kanessville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, also their new style Dress Silks, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, Fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which will be pleased to show you.

Kanessville, Oct. 3d 1851—2m

SURVEYING! The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanessville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawattamie, that he is now prepared, with a new set of A. Menely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice.

MARTIN L. BENSON, Kanessville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE Bakery, Confectionary and Eating SALOON.

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Cakes and Hard Bread in any amount, And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount. Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake.

Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Bake. Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke. Crack or chew.

Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew. Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet.

And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat. I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice, Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.

Kanessville, Sept. 19, 1851.

WAGON FOR SALE CHEAP. GOOD NEW TWO HORSE WAGON. A well ironed, for sale very cheap. Apply to J. K.







There is grain and provisions enough in the Valley for you to come to, and you need not bring more than enough to sustain you 100 days, to ensure you a supply for the future; and let those who are coming with teams and have the means, bring mules, glass, paints, oils, wire No. 9, sugar, or unglazed other choice goods, and such articles as are most needed in a new country, to exchange with the brethren here for bread; and start earlier than usual, even as soon as teams can possibly be supported on the prairie, so as to avoid the spring rains and floods, and be here to assist in harvest.

Disperse with all useless rubbish on the journey, and provide young stock of the best quality, so far as you are able to bring any; and silver instead of gold, for change is scarce, and silver will be more useful. The funds for the emigration of the poor are continually increasing, by the exertion of the Saints in the valley; and it is the duty of Saints in the States, and other places to add to those funds according to their ability. President Orson Hyde will return to Kaneshville this Fall, and make preparation to remove his family to this place the ensuing season. Elders Ezra T. Benson, and Jedediah M. Grant will repair to Kaneshville, immediately after Conference, and superintend the emigration the coming season. They are sent expressly to push the Saints to the Valley.

Elder Woodruff will remain at this place at present; also Elder Geo. A. Smith, unless circumstances shall occasion his return to Iron County. Nothing definite has been heard of Elders Parley P. Pratt, Amasa Lyman, and Charles C. Rich, since they sailed Little Salt Lake last spring; though the papers report their arrival in California with 140 wagons, and it is supposed that Elder Pratt is pursuing his mission on the islands and coasts of the Pacific; and that Elders Lyman and Rich, are making a settlement in California, between this and San Diego, and gathering the Saints thereto, and that they will appoint missions to the Elders, as the Spirit shall direct. They are also instructed to extend settlements toward Iron County, at every desirable point, with as little delay as possible. Elder Orson Pratt is on the way from the States; and about 500 wagons, mostly of the Saints who are emigrating to this place; but they started too late, were hindered by heavy rains and floods, and it will be very late before the last camp will arrive.

By recent communication of President F. D. Richards, of England, we learn that the prospect of immediate emigration of the European brethren to San Diego, as we had anticipated, is in no wise flattering, there being no regular shipping from England to that port; therefore, Elder Richards will continue to ship the Saints by way of New Orleans to Kaneshville, as hitherto, only be particular to start them earlier in the season, so that they can be at Pottawatomie in season to build their hand-houses, and walk or ride over the mountains as they may have means, before snow falls. Many of the English brethren and sisters think it a trifle to walk 15 or 20 miles to hear preaching on the Sabbath, and return home at evening, and then stand at their labor the remainder of the week; and can they not walk 20 miles per day, for 50 days, for the sake of getting to their Father's house; to the home of the Saints, in the Valley of the mountains? Some may have teams, some cows, they can kill buff do, and other game by the route, and when weary, rest a day, if the Sabbath is not long enough; and cannot they fare as well as ancient Israel, when journeying towards Canaan? They were traveling 40 years, but the Saints can walk from Kaneshville, here, in twelve days, and harm none. Now is the time for the Saints to come, except such as are counselled to tarry, and preach, and the like, and they who can come will never find a better time. If some of the Saints would bring shepherd dogs, they would be of great use in the Valley; shepherds are needed here.

Elder Richards will also appropriate so much of the emigrating fund in his possession, as may be necessary to forward two shiploads of the Saints to Kaneshville, where they should be, in April, ready to prepare for their journey over the mountains. Let your selection be made in wisdom, having regard to those who are faithful, and have borne the burdens in the heat of the day; and also in some measure to their professions or trades, according to our need of the various mechanic arts, as we have suggested, and your information of circumstances here shall prompt; committing them to the care of agents, wise men, who will receipt for all money, and will take receipts before landing, of every individual, of the amount he has been helped by the funds, with a promise to refund the same as soon as he can procure the means; and let each company remain together until they arrive at this place, when it shall be told them what to do.

Start no more Saints on account of the Poor Fund, than you forward means, by the Agents in charge, to see their respective companies safe through to the Valley. And let no funds go into the hands of those who are helped, but let all moneys expended be paid out by the Agents for passage, provision, and such things as are indispensable; taking receipts of all, in the harbor of New Orleans, and also at Kaneshville; and let all those receipts, funds on hand vested in oxen, cows, or other property in the hands of the Agents, or in use of the company, be reported at our office immediately on arrival. It is expected that every person assisted by the Fund, for the emigration of the poor, will help themselves to the utmost of their ability; and not one bring stores of merchandise, to the expense of another's starving kindred. No! let him who has chests of goods, or money, pay his own passage, and let those be helped, who cannot help themselves, or, but in part; and many can furnish every necessary thing but their passage money, and many, a portion of that. If those assisted by the Poor Fund expect to ride in carriages and wagons over the mountains, the number you can forward will be very small; but if they have faith to walk through, a few teams loaded with flour, will make a multitude comfortable, and many

can be removed at little cost. The funds now on hand amount to more than \$13,000 raised almost entirely in the Valley; and if the Saints in England and other places, shall be as diligent the coming year, in donating to the Fund, as have the Saints here, in great ingathering may be expected to follow.

The Semi-annual Conference of the Church, commenced at the Bowers in this city, Sunday, Sept. 7th, at 10 A. M., and continued from day to day, till Wednesday the 10th inst., when it adjourned to the 6th of October, next, to meet at the same place. President Brigham Young presided during the Conference, which was composed of a vast assembly of the Saints, from all the settlements; and the various proceedings were marked with strong feelings, in preachings, teachings, testimonies, and in sustaining all the general authorities of the Church, as they were listed, except Lewis Abbott, deceased, and Eliza H. Groves, removed to Iron County, and William Snow, and Winslow Farr, were appointed to fill the vacancies in the High Council, Nathaniel H. Felt and John Banks were appointed Presiding Travelling Bishops, to travel in the Church and among the branches, counselling the Bishops, and seeing they are faithful in their calling, in gathering, tithing, and causing it to be forwarded to the general office, in keeping correct accounts; and they settle with the several Bishops, from time to time, and report the same to the Presiding Bishop.

E. T. Benson, and Jedediah M. Grant were appointed Agents to gather the poor, and President Orson Hyde's Agency was continued. Elders Samuel W. Richards, Willard Snow, Abram O. Smoot, Dorr P. Curtis, and Vinson Shirliff, were appointed missionaries to the British Isles, and Daniel Carn, to Germany. President John Young, received a mission to Ohio, to preach the gospel, and gather the Saints, and Elder John L. Dymon to preach the gospel in the States. The Conference voted to observe the words of wisdom, and particularly to dispense with the use of tea, coffee, snuff, and tobacco, and in this thing, as well as many others, what is good for the Saints in the mountains, is good for Saints in other places, and if all who profess to be Saints would appropriate the funds, lavished on luxuries, and articles unwise to use, to the benefit of the Public Works, we would soon see another "Temple of the Lord."

The Conference also voted to commence anew the tithings and consecrations; and that within 30 days, each Saint should make a contribution of one tenth of his property, and one tenth of his interest, or income ever after, and that all who will not thus tithe themselves be cut off from the Church.

A fire is kindled in the earth, and who shall quench it? A light is shining, and who shall extinguish it? The nations of the earth are fearing and trembling; the fire burns, and the light dazzles, but they know not what to make of it. God has set his hand to restore Israel, and save the remnants of Ephraim, but they know it not. The oldest and most powerful governments are shaken to their centre, and kings know not the cause. The way is fast preparing for the introduction of the Gospel into China, Japan, and other nations, which for ages have sat in darkness, and stood aloof from celestial science, and foreign intercourse; and it is the business of the Twelve Apostles, to fill every open door, and push to the right and left, with the horns of Joseph, until every heart shall feel, and blow the trumpet of salvation, till every ear shall ring with the glorious intelligence, that there is a God in the heavens, who guides the destinies of all men, and who would that all men should come to the knowledge of a crucified Savior, and be saved.

Brethren pray for us! Sisters pray for us! Be humble, prayerful, watchful, diligent, and persevering, in every good word and work, and in the end you shall overcome all evil, and sit down with us in our Father's kingdom. Elders of Israel lift up your voices like trumpets, open your mouths wide, and proclaim salvation to all the meek of the earth, and you shall bring many souls to Zion.

It is our wish to see all the members of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, at the General Conference in this city, on the 6th of April, 1853. And we hope the brethren will be able arrange the affairs of their various missions, in such a manner, that no injury will be sustained by the Saints, while they shall spend a little season with us in council. And we pray God, the Eternal Father, to bless the Saints, throughout the earth, in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
JEBBER C. KIMBALL,  
WILLARD RICHARDS.

#### Pacific Railroad.

An important notice to the Stockholders appears in one of our advertising columns this morning. There are doubtless, some stockholders included in the list of non-payers who are so from forgetfulness, and they will of course at once pay up their instalments. The road is going on prosperously. An additional number of hands will soon be placed upon it, and we should be sorry to see any of the stockholders permanently withholding the instalments which are called for. It ought not to be one.—[Mo. Republican.]

#### Pay the Printer.

Our friends and patrons who know themselves to be indebted to this office, are respectfully requested to settle the same with as little delay as consistent.

The Indians have relieved us of more than five hundred dollars on our trip. This, with our other expenses on the journey, leaves a vacancy for our outstandings. This loss we met with in the service of the Church, to keep up a proper communication between the Saints here and in the Valley; and with some propriety we might ask the public to make it good to us. But as we have tried our best to fulfil our calling, as the Presiding Elder of the Church here for the last few years without being a public charge, we will not burden our friends now; and if they will pay us what is our due, and still do their duty in subscribing for the Guardian, we shall not feel this loss to be more than we are able to bear, however unwilling.

### The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.

#### Do not be Mistaken! Neither deceive Yourself!

No letters addressed to us unpaid, will be taken out of the Post-office; but will be returned to Washington City, as dead letters.

#### Our Agents Abroad

Are authorized to receive from each yearly subscriber to this paper, one dollar and ten cents. The office charges but one dollar a year, yet when a person applies, through the mail, for the Guardian he must pay the postage on his letter, so that it makes it about equal. They will be entitled, also to ten per cent. on the amount of advertising they procure for us, at the rates quoted.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1851.

#### Home Again.

Here we are at the table as usual, driving ahead the quail. We had a very good journey home. Cane to the Missouri River in thirty-nine and a half days from the Valley. Crops excellent in Utah. Melons rather better and larger than usual. Peaches took a half year from the stone. We saw them, handled them, and smelt them. Two choice ones were given to us by Governor Young, but they being the first fruits, we considered them almost too sacred to eat, and gave them to some of our best friends.

Brother Lorenzo Young took us into his garden, and showed us some dozen peach trees, low but strong, as if nature had peculiarly ordered their growth to resist the strong winds that sometimes blow in that country, and sustain, at the same time, their precious fruit. The above trees hung full of the richest and fairest peaches that we must ever saw. Truly, it was a pleasing and gratifying sight. Grapes, apples, and pear trees were flourishing in the same garden. Industry and enterprise can truly develop nature's richest and choicest gifts. The Valley may be made a paradise, and its inhabitants enjoy the luxuries of a rich and retired country.

We lost four excellent mules stolen by the Cheyennes at the South Platte. If ever a poor fellow felt miserably independent, we did on that occasion. No animals to feed, guard, or drive. Our wagon and baggage on the bank—grub, frying pan, and Coffee pot snug abroad, and not an animal to move the portable kitchen. But we borrowed, and so we came home.

#### Reminiscence.

It is now about five years since the Presidency of the Church in this region has mostly rested upon us. At the beginning of the term, this was an Indian country,—under Indian control and domination, and the laws of the State were not extended over us. We, therefore, of necessity had to be a law unto ourselves; and the white inhabitants lived mostly of our own people, placed much responsibility upon us, not only in relation to the spiritual affairs of the Church, but also in relation to judicial and executive affairs. The Presidency of the whole Church, at the beginning of the settlement on this Frontier, were situated temporarily, with the main body, on the west side of the River, and their personal labors greatly devoted to exploring the Western country, and ascertaining a location for the future, and we hoped, final settlement of the Church.

In our responsible trust, we were assisted by the co-ordinate, zealous and efficient labors of Elders G. A. Smith, and E. T. Benson, until the Spring of '49, at which period they with their families, removed to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. Since then, our labors and responsibilities have been much augmented.

After our settlement began here, this like most other newly settled countries where the force and power of law cannot be so readily directed or brought to bear against offenders as in older countries, was sought to be made the home of thieves and counterfeiters. To repel the invasion of these wolves in sheep's clothing, and to root out and exclude from our Territory this class of beings, gave us great trouble, labor, and anxiety. We were resolved to clear the County of them or die in the attempt. We succeeded in this to a very great extent, if not entirely.

A thief, a counterfeiter, or any person who wishes to live dishonestly, who disrespects good and wholesome laws, whether of human or divine origin, can have but a small place in our confidence, esteem, or affections. We have been under the necessity of adopting strong measures in some instances to preserve order in the absence of Constitutional laws; yet it has been our aim to maintain a conscience void of offence, and to secure the greater good to the greater number.

In consequence of our political views and course at the time of the Statutes of the State were extended over us, quite a storm arose; but it was only wind and the effects of a little "western thunder." The elements were soon hushed when the calm breeze of truth swept over the land. We were true and faithful to our friends and no less so to our enemies. The result has been, victory inscribed on our banner, peace and honor in our land, and thought but good will remaining in our heart towards friends and foes. We did not like the idea of being banished, burned up, or driven over the Missouri River by force, for the crime of thinking or acting for ourselves when our thoughts led us to violate no law of the Country. But we freely forgive all who made such threats against us in those exciting times; and if they reform, we would gladly see them enjoy all the happiness in this life and also in that which is to come, which truth and honor can award to their most zealous votaries.

We have been charged by outsiders with having and using too much influence and power, and some have been jealous and envious because of it. But we feel in no way beholden or indebted to such persons for our influence or power, be it much or little, for they have never contributed to help us gain it. If what little influence we may possess be the fruit of our own toil, labor and perseverance, it is ours. We have a moral and legal claim to it; and if such men would go to with their might and earn influence for themselves, they would contribute more to their own honor, to the cause of humanity and general interest of the public than by attempting to restrict or destroy ours.

Since the laws of the State have been extended over us, have we violated them, or suffered them to be violated, knowingly, in any case where our influence could prevent it? We challenge our bitterest enemies to take the candle of the law and follow our track where they please, and if they can find us in transgression, we object not to suffer the penalty. Or if any person, Jew or Gentile, can say in truth that the drift and tide of our influence have not been to suppress and restrain disobedience to the laws of the State, and to maintain them inviolate, we will suffer the disgrace of a transgressor, and ask none to pity us; and before we suffer it to run in any other channel we hope to be gathered with our fathers and sleep in the arms of our Mother, Earth, until the trumpet of God shall bid us awake. If any man can put our influence to a better use than we ourselves, we would gladly resign it to him if it were in our power.

The County can pay her debts—she is not embarrassed. Our political organization has not been dishonored or disgraced, though some of our Locofoco friends seemed to think that cannibals were as worthy and capable to manage such an organization as we. We have also been as sparing and prudent of the wood and timber on the public lands as the nature of the circumstances would permit.

We are now called to leave our present field of labor and remove, with our family, to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, in the Spring; and there to engage in the same business of printing that we have been engaged in here. We expect to publish a paper there to be called "THE MORMON STANDARD." Its exact size and form have not been fully decided upon; but it will probably be larger than the Guardian. We shall continue the publication of this paper until we remove, unless we shall sell out sooner. In the event of doing so, the paper will be continued to subscribers as usual. Whether we sell out or not, no one need be in doubt about subscribing or about continuing their subscription. Therefore, in the event of our selling out, we shall make arrangements for the paper to be continued to all paying subscribers.

Our friends need fear no "Blow ups" among the Mormon authorities in Pottawatomie as some knowing ones predict. But a general emigration from this place to the Valley is counselled and expected in the Spring. Elders E. T. Benson and J. M. Grant, are sent from the Valley to assist us in this labor and will be the active and useful counsellors to the people, while we give our time more particularly to the settling up of our business and arranging our private affairs, preparatory to the removal in the Spring.

If any man has been presumptuous enough to write to his friends here that he is to leave our press, we cannot be responsible for it. The statement is incorrect. If men have made up their mind to depart without authority they have injured their friends. Elders Ezra T. Benson and Jedediah M. Grant are expected to return to the Valley in the Spring; and it is according to the instruction which we have received, to place such a man to preside over the few members that may remain in Pottawatomie as we may consider the most advisable.

#### Pottawatomie County for Sale.

The valuable claims and improvements of that portion of this County owned and occupied by the Mormon population are for sale.

Remember that Kaneshville is a valuable point. It is and destined to be the outfitting post on the western Frontier for Oregon, Salt Lake, and California emigrants. The soil is productive, and a home market for every thing that can be produced from the soil.

The Mormons are about to make a general move from this place in the Spring; and now is the time for speculation and investment, for all such as wish to increase their wealth. It is the best point for producing, in all the West, and the best market on the Frontier. Now is the time for purchasers—Strike while the "Iron is hot" and secure a fortune while you can.

#### Horses, Mules, Oxen, Cows, &c., for Crossing the Plains.

Having had much experience in traveling across the plains by performing the trip four times, and having observed diligently the kind of animals that endure and perform the journey best, and that are the best adapted for the kind of service required, we propose to purchase and keep on hand, as early in the Spring as necessary, horses, mules, oxen, cows, and as many wagons as we can procure, that are suitable for the trip. Thus emigrants may avail themselves of the experience of a competent judge who will purchase and keep on hand for the accommodation of emigrants the above articles, together with provisions, &c., &c.

Such as may wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please forward their orders in due season to facilitate their intended journey; accompanying which, drafts on responsible houses, or certificates of deposit to the amount of the desired purchase as nearly as a calculation can be reasonably made, must invariably attend such application to insure attention.

The property will be furnished as low as can be purchased in the country, with the addition of the expense and trouble of purchasing and driving. We have no hesitation in assuring all who may wish to purchase the foregoing property, that they will furnish it cheaper, at this place, than they can purchase themselves, and of a more suitable quality for crossing the plains.

Certificates of deposit with Beach, Eddy, Jamison & Co., of St. Louis, are just the same as cash in hand with us; or with any responsible banking house between this place and New Orleans, or between this place and the City of Boston.

To prevent theft and forgery, these drafts or certificates of deposit will receive a private mark when endorsed by us, and this mark will be forwarded by letter forthwith to the house that issued them; and should a draft or certificate be presented without this private mark, the house may know that such bill or draft has been purloined and our endorsement counterfeited thereon.

Those who purchase and forward drafts, or send us certificates of deposit, should inform the house that issues them, concerning this private mark, which they are to receive by letter from us before they cash their paper.

All letters or orders addressed to Orson Hyde, Editor of the Frontier Guardian, Kaneshville, Iowa, will receive due attention.

#### Hon. A. W. Babbitt.

This gentleman and family from Utah Territory, arrived in this town, on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th inst., in the midst of a bitter snow storm. We learn that Mr. B. is sorely afflicted with boils.

#### Things to be Remembered in Crossing the Plains.

A trip across the plains is calculated to try any and every person to the very core. The good and bad qualities of the heart are most clearly and conspicuously developed. Having crossed the plains four times within the last eighteen months, with men of different temperaments, and dispositions, we have had a very good chance to become acquainted with human nature in all its varied windings in journeying over these dreary and desolate regions; and a word from us, touching some principles and circumstances may not be unacceptable to our readers.

In the first place then, the sin of killing more game on the route than is needed, should not pass unrebuked. Some men, anxious to immortalize their name, will shoot down the Buffalo for the mere sport of the operation, when they already have more meat than they can use. The Almighty has not created valuable animals, and placed them in those sections that are not adapted to other products, for the accommodation of the weary traveler and the roaming savage, to be made the sport of folly and the cruel waste of thoughtless and unprincipled men. The Mormon creed says: "Who to him that sheddeth blood or wasteth flesh when he hath no need," and every good and feeling man must say, Amen, to it. He who kills when he needs not, may not be able to kill when he does need!

Emigrants and travelers are often compelled to leave animals by the way that are weary and worn down. But when they leave them, they do not relinquish their claim to them. They reluctantly abandon them because they cannot take them along. It is generally considered that animals thus found on the plains, belong to those who find them. This is a mistake. It is a custom that can only claim selfishness, bordering upon dishonesty, for its author. Animals thus found, should be taken up, if able to travel, and driven along to some settlement, and if the owner comes within reasonable time, let him have his animal or animals by paying a moderate compensation for the trouble. This is doing as you would like to be done to.

There is a Fort near the head of Grand Island, and another some three hundred miles West of it, called "Fort Laramie." These military stations are placed there, not only to keep the Indians at peace one with the other; but to protect the emigrants from Indian molestations, and to afford relief to actual sufferers. Of necessity, there is more or less stock kept at these posts, and in their vicinity and neighborhood for the use of the garrisons, &c., &c. This stock is all branded with the Capitals U. S., signifying that they belong to the United States. We are thus particular, as some foreigners who cross the plains may not know what this brand means. No emigrant should take up this stock or interfere with it on the plains, unless it has manifestly strayed from the post, and it is in your power to drive it nearer to its home than when you found it. By taking it into your charge, you become responsible for it; whereas, if you let it alone, you incur no responsibility; and if this stock is found at some distance from the Forts, the presumption is that it has been taken there by soldiers for some purposes of labor. Let this entirely alone will be the safer plan. We are thus cautious and particular upon this subject, because a yoke of oxen of this kind was taken up somewhere in the Black Hills by a man in Elder Orson Pratt's Company. We met them on "Muddy," about ten miles West of Bridger, and they informed us that they had a yoke of Government cattle, and wished to send them back. We were in no condition to take them. These cattle will probably be returned in the Spring, or a yoke equally good sent from here to replace them. Individuals, and especially Captains of trains, should be very particular respecting these things.

Another evil, merits attention here: A certain gentleman, not a member of our Church, joined Mr. Thomas S. Williams' train last Summer with some two or three loads of Liquor. This liquor was sold, in part, at Fort Laramie, contrary to the laws and regulations at that Post. His property was seized and about to be confiscated for the offense; but by some plausible explanation, was allowed to pass. Thus a Mormon train got the credit or disgrace of doing that which they did not do. But Mormons should be careful as to whom they admit in their trains; and allow no one to violate any law or regulation of a Military Post established in an Indian Country for their safety and protection. It is ungrateful, besides dishonorable, selfish, and low. Let no Mormon train, henceforth, suffer any such irregularities in their midst, either by their own men or by strangers. But do all in your power to sustain, respect, and honor the laws of the nation; and particularly those that are ordained and enacted for our good and safety while crossing the plains. "Submit yourselves to the powers that be, and keep every ordinance of man for Lord's sake!"

In traveling over the plains, let every man do as he would like to be done unto; and when he gets to the place of his destination, he can look back and fancy that he hears all his associates say that he has done right; and with a peaceful conscience, a light and cheerful heart, he goes about his task, thanking and praising his Savior and his God.

It should be the study of every one also while crossing the plains of life, to so order his course, that when his setting sun sheds his last ray upon fainting and sinking nature, he may hear the consoling notes of the invisible spirit whispering in his ear: Dying mortal, rest in hope!

#### Corn and Hay.

Corn and good prairie hay received on old debts at this office if delivered soon; and also for the Guardian. Who will not subscribe now? Cash will not be refused either.

Bring your Hay, Corn, and Cash,  
For the Guardian clears the trash,  
And error truly goes to smash  
Most gloriously.

#### Shot.

Mr. James Monroe, Agent for Reese & Co., was shot by Howard Egan, near Bear River in September last, while on his way to Salt Lake with a train of Goods.

The cause of the difficulty was this:—While Egan was at the mines in California, Monroe took unwarrantable liberties with his (Egan's) wife, by which Egan received an unwelcome accession to his family. After the deed was executed, Egan returned to the City, told what he had done and gave himself up to be dealt with by the officers of the law. About this time we left for home.

It is again reported that Daniel Webster is seriously ill at Montreal. The complaint is an affection of the throat.

#### For the Frontier Guardian.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,  
Sept. 21, 1851.

TO ALL THE SAINTS IN POTTAWATOMIE.  
Beloved Brethren: We send unto you our beloved brethren, Ezra T. Benson and Jedediah M. Grant, for the special purpose of counselling and assisting you to come to this place, and we desire you to give heed to their counsel in all things and come to this place with them next season; and *fail not*. Come all ye officers in the Church, and all ye officers in the State or county. There is no more time for Saints to hesitate what course they will pursue. We have been calling to the Saints in Pottawatomie ever since we left them to come away; but there has continually been an opposing spirit, whispering, as it were—Stay another year, and get a better fit-out, until many who had means to come conveniently have nothing left to come with, even as a former Prophet said, "if a man will not gather when he has the chance, he will be afflicted with the Devil," his property will go to waste, his family fall by sickness, and destruction and misery will be on his path; even so will it be with some of you, and so on will it be with more of you, if you do not hearken to this call and come away.

What are you waiting for? Have you any good excuse for not coming? No! you have all of you, unitedly, a far better chance than we had when we started as Pioneers to find this place; you have better teams and more of them. You have as good food and more of it; you have as much natural strength as we have had to come; our women and children have walked here, and been blessed in walking here, and barefoot, too, only as they could occasionally get skin from the Indians to make a moccasin, and can you not do the same? You can. And we say again, come home! And if you can get one good wagon and team to five families, and five teams to 100 souls; or ten teams at all, more than cows and calves to your handcarts, you can come here with greater comfort and safety than the Pioneers come here who had nothing to come to; while you will have every thing; and here is the place for all the Saints to get their fit-out for Zion, even from all nations, therefore we say again; *Arise and Come home*.

Elder Hyde will return to your place, with Mrs. Benson and Grant, and not in his calling as usual; but you must not depend too much on him, for he has his private affairs to settle and prepare to bring on his family, and come with you; and we have sent Mrs. Benson and Grant to bless you, and counsel you and relieve Br. Hyde. Therefore we wish you to evacuate Pottawatomie, and the States, and next fall be with all ye Saints of the Most High, and it shall be well with you if you will keep all the commandments.

Oh ye Saints, give not your heritage to reproach, neither sell your improvements in Pottawatomie to strangers for nothing. No! rather sell your improvements for their value, or give them into the hands of those you will be compelled to, for the benefit of the poor Saints who are coming after as consecration, for the benefit of the poor.

It is a day of sacrifice, and those who are ready to sacrifice and do their duty, and come home, they may save being burnt. How long will the Saints in St. Louis, remain where they are? Arise and come with the Saints of Pottawatomie, and you shall be blessed.

We remain your brethren in the New Covenant,  
BRIGHAM YOUNG,  
JEBBER C. KIMBALL,  
WILLARD RICHARDS.

The foregoing article from the Presidency is a strong one, and should be listened to by every one who believes the truth, and who has any respect for the authorities of this Church. It has been our constant aim to forward the emigration to the Valley as fast as possible; but there have been some that wished to go to Texas, and some that wished to go to Jackson County, Mo., and some have said one thing, and some have said another. There has been a spirit more or less disinclined to go to the west. Large storehouses have been erected here contrary to counsel, and calculations made for mercantile speculations, the work of years, and the fanciful notion held out that all other merchants in the county would be broken down by the mammoth capital amassed by the operation of machinery acting upon the same principle that a man can hoist himself by pulling at his boot straps. But this, like the fog and smoke, is vanishing away; and the emigration will now be urged without this delusive hope of vain speculation. Read the foregoing article, and act according to its dictates. Cease to murmur or repine, and do the best and all you can, and you will be prospered, and the hand of Providence will work for your good.

#### Indian Agency.

We are happy to hear that Major J. E. Barrow, the present incumbent of the above post is doing all in his power to straighten up matters on the Frontier and to keep things regular among the Indians. We bid him God speed, at his post, in maintaining order by enforcing the laws of the United States, and bringing to punishment white or red Indians who may be guilty of offences. If any help is needed to effect this, we know of at least one that is ready. There are some irregularities among the Indians which we have been made to smart under, and we shall not be slow to lend our aid to correct these or similar offences among that people. We shall make no presents to "Young Elk," the Omaha Chief, because his tribe violated the pledge he made, by stealing four horses from Capt. Walton's train which we know of, besides other violations of the covenant which we believe them guilty of.

If, for any seeming want of attention to the duties of his office, under circumstances with which we may not have been fully conversant, we have censured the Major, it has not been through any design to operate against the public good, or to gratify any personal antipathy, for we never had any against him. Since our return, and becoming acquainted with "matters and things," we feel it a duty and an agreeable one too, to say that we believe Major Barrow is doing his duty, and a duty that he can, to maintain good order and regulations on this Frontier.

Much excitement had been occasioned at Panama, by the murder of a Mexican young lady, by an Englishman on the way to a fandang. He was immediately attacked by the natives, but rescued by the Governor.



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1851.

## Indian Treaty.

The late treaty at Laramie, concluded by Col. Mitchell between several tribes of Indians and the Government, we fear, will be of very little use. The Government, unquestionably, had good and charitable designs towards the red men, wishing to secure protection to emigrants by maintaining friendly relations with the various tribes on the Plains. To effect this, many presents have been made to them which ought to induce them to be quiet, and to allow the traveler to pass unmolested in his person and property. But it is not the case.

The posts of Laramie and Kearney, are provided only with a few Infantry. This is not the kind of service, in our opinion, which is required for the security of emigrants and travelers across the plains. The Indians are a nimble on foot, and being mostly provided with the fleetest horses, they can commit their thefts and robberies, and fly beyond the reach of successful pursuit of Infantry, with all the ease that a steamer can outstrip a flat-boat. Mounted Riflemen is the kind of service which is wanted at those posts, and to range about over the plains.

Treaties are very good; but powder and lead are the only effectual treaties that can secure the white man and his property from the rapacity of that people. Feed the wolf with the best of fresh meat and be very kind to him, and you may almost hope to tame him and change his nature. But when he gets hungry, he cares not what you have done for him; he will kill the first unprotected animal that he can overpower. Just so with the Indian. It is hard to change his nature and disposition. In some cases they may be true, yet they are not to be trusted.

We suffered some little by the Pawnees on our late trip westward, and also by the Cheyennes on our return. They stole two span of mules from us on Monday night, October 20th, while encamped at the upper crossing of the South Platte. Mr. Root lost a very fine mule and a sang lay mare at the same time. The night was extremely cold and dark, and the guard was rather remiss; yet the night was severe, and the Indians took the advantage and stole our animals. We visited their camp the next day about five miles from our encampment in search of them, but we could not find them. The chief said the Pawnees had stolen them, and that they stole from them the night previous thirty horses. But Capt. Wharton, Commandant at Fort Kearney, told us that there were no Pawnees about at all.

We therefore say to all emigrants and travelers across the Plains—put no confidence in the fidelity of the Indians, notwithstanding existing treaties, but keep loaded, fill to the brim your property and them; and then your animals may be secure, and yourselves not left on the Plains with wagon and baggage and not an animal to place before it as we were after our four mules were stolen. Through the kindness of a friend more fortunate than we, we obtained the use of animals to land us home.

## Blasphemy and Obscenity!

On Sunday week, our streets were the theatre of the lowest specimens of human depravity which the citizens of this upper country, we presume, ever witnessed. We did not see it, neither hear it; and it would have tended to the credit of the place, and more so to the performers, if no one had seen or heard them. From the description given us, it would seem that the order of "topical" had opened and let out all the sons of Babel for noon. They were some of our would-be, genteel folks of the town. They have made no apology for their grossly obscene and vulgar language, coupled with the most horrid and revolting blasphemy that men will commit.

Do we wish to persecute them? No! but we wish all good citizens to summon up their virtues and insulted dignity, the burning influence of which should cause such reckless offenders against the laws of decency, to call for the shades of forgetfulness and the gleam of darkness to hide them from the face of sterling integrity and moral worth. They are spots in your faces of charity, and should no longer feast with you. We are sorry to say these things; but we must do our duty; and if men will have no respect for themselves, neither for the town, for the State, nor for the United States; and that is worse than all—none for the delicate feelings of the fair; they ought to be spurned from all decent and civil society, and frowned upon by parents, by sons and by daughters, until they will learn that they cannot mortally and cruelly fine the feelings of the citizens of a whole town with impunity. They have immortalized their names, and gained a most unenviable notoriety. But if these men wish to redeem themselves, let them go and complain of themselves before the magistrate, pay a pretty heavy fine to support schools, and this kind of an apology with correct life afterwards may gradually restore to respect again.

Well may the honorable and respectable Gentlemen of the place, be ashamed of some of the members of their own church. Like the Blooming Costume they can hardly become popular.

## Return.

The officers appointed by the Executive for the Territory of Utah, have left that Country, and are returning to Washington, because they consider that Governor Young and the people did not receive them with the respect and honor due to men of their rank as branches of the American Government. It is our opinion that if they had remained a little longer, all differences might have been amicably adjusted.

## False.

The statement that has been the rounds of the papers, that we would not allow Judge Brochus to fire a salute on the Fourth of July while crossing the plains, but would allow him to fire when he arrived in the Valley, is unqualifiedly false. Judge Brochus knows that such a statement is as false as mortal can fabricate. Many others, both Jews and Gentiles who were with us on the Fourth, also know that it is false, wicked, and malicious. The Canon was fired on the Fourth, and a glorious celebration we had also. Some hundreds of people were present. The Canon was never in our charge, and we had no control over it whatever. The Judge asked us for some powder for the purpose; he not having any at hand; and we had only a small quantity of choice rifle powder which we wished to reserve to kill game. The Judge said he would replace it to us of the Forts, and we let him have it to load the canon of the day; and he spoke eloquently on the plains; and was followed by the lower notes of his Honor, the Judge, and our own.

The above is all we know about the celebration of the Fourth of July last; and Judge Brochus said nothing to the contrary of this, neither will he or any one else, if they regard the truth.

## How True the Adage.

"Man is known by the company he keeps;" and not only man, but woman also. "Men do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles." A virtuous and good man makes not the brambles of the vicious and unprincipled the place of spending his leisure hours. He turns his attention to honorable business—he devotes his leisure time to the acquisition of useful knowledge, enriching and adorning his mind, until it becomes beautiful enough to attract around it, and to gather under its influence thousands who hunger and thirst after knowledge; and he waters them with the dew of heaven, and feeds them on bread celestial. He holds the keys of the secret avenues of intelligence and honor. The storehouse of wisdom pays his drafts at sight. He receives, not to shine alone; but to throw his radiance, like the sun, and bring out to view a thousand bright constellations to land his fame and to extend his glory. Oh! improving and intelligent man! Who art thou, and what art thou? A God, germinating and bursting into light and power! "Be ye perfect, even as your father in heaven is perfect."

Woman, where is she to be found? or where should she be found? Walking in the counsel of the ungodly, standing in the way of sinners or sitting in the seat of the scornful? No! but with the virtuous and good. Having formed a character for excellence, and established a reputation for virtue, she seeks her society among those who, like the mirror, reflect her own image. An unsponsored reputation is her defence against the tongue of envy and slander, while charity and intelligence are the bulwark of her security and honor. She hazards not her reputation by making persons of doubtful caste her companions—she avoids those places, and shuns those appearances that might authorize suspicion to attach itself to her. In bold relief, she stands on the pedestal of true merit, and waves the white flag of perfection in triumph over her foes, on whose folds is inscribed, in letters of living light, bordered with a modest tinge of the crimson blush, Immortality is the wreath that environs my brow.

Man and woman being thus redeemed from the darkness and imperfections of the world, and exalted to the sublime regions of pure intelligence, may enjoy an eternal union where the wounds of sin and the sting of remorse can annoy their peace no more, and where the clouds of error shall no longer obstruct the bright visions of hope that spontaneously spring up in their heart. Oh man, and woman! this is thy state and condition, after this corruptible has put on incorruption, and this mortal put on immortality. Reader, the gospel has power to effect this for thee if thou wilt listen to and obey its voice. It has power to redeem and restore to thee all thy friends, whether living or dead, destroy death and him that holds the power of it, with all the sad consequences that have emanated from the foe.

## Horrid! Awful!!

A certain man, not a hundred years ago was induced, by a kindred spirit, to go among the Mormons on a grand speculating tour, to sell them the power and art of setting the world on fire. But the Mormons had a faith, and consequently did not purchase, and the result was, that the fire King became a pensioner and pauper upon the charity and bounty of the Mormons, who paid his passage from the Salt Lake to the States. Now, the fire remaining and burning so hotly in his bones, (not being able to sell it for millions), he thinks he shall be able to burn up the community by the fire of slander and disappointed hope of a fat living from that source. So look out for the lava, all ye unbelieving race; for the crater is bound to burst; and then we to them who would not buy the infernal fire machine. If men will not allow their bread to stop their mouths, the hot poker of truth may sometimes be applied with success.

## Revised Code.

We have hastily glanced through this work, and consider it a good one; and a decided improvement upon the old system. If the meaning of some portions had been a little more clearly expressed, it would probably have been more satisfactory to the mass than now. Every business man and citizen ought to have the laws of his State. These laws should be simplified and adapted, not only to the comprehension of the common people, but to that also of the juvenile mind, and introduced into our common schools as a Class Book. A common School education ought to embrace, at least, a good knowledge of the Statute laws of the State in which the Scholar is educated. Then, when he goes out into the field of active usefulness, he knows his rights; and knowing, dare assert and maintain them.

## Recovered Property.

Captain Wharton, Commandant at Fort Kearney, recovered, a short time since, some fifteen or twenty horses and mules. Also a quantity of blankets, knives, and other articles, stolen and robbed from emigrants and travelers by the Pawnee Indians. Our blankets were recovered, but so dirty and filthy that a white man would not want them, and the Captain gave them to his interpreter. We recovered none of our property taken by the Pawnees. The Judge's valuable grey horse was recovered, but in a very reduced condition—hardly worth bringing home.

Captain Wharton seems to be on hand to do every thing up in a proper manner; appears kind and gentlemanly to travelers, and was very courteous to us, particularly to some two or three persons in our Company who had no cash to procure provisions to last them to the States. He reminded us of the Mormon Bishops, handing over to the needy and destitute. Every person should be particularly cautious to violate no ordinance or regulations of these posts that are established for the protection and security of all who travel over the plains.

## Law.

In consequence of the press of other business which occupies our entire attention almost, we shall be under the necessity of declining the transaction of any legal business from abroad. Our friends will please govern themselves accordingly.

## Wanted.

A good New Milch or winter's cow, for which cash, and a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this office. Also a lad about fourteen years of age who can make himself generally useful among stock and about a house, may find a home and reasonable encouragement by enquiring at this office. None but a faithful, energetic, well trained lad need apply.

£4000 of Australian gold has arrived at London, some of it was in large lumps.

## For the Frontier Guardian.

IN CAMP, DEVENPORT, IOWA.

October, 19th, 1851.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with my promise of writing to you occasionally, I pen this hasty scrawl.

Here we are on the banks of the Father of waters, and in view of the bustling, thriving town, from whence starts the newly projected Rut Road, to Council Bluffs; the bare talk of which is bringing a tremendous amount of emigrants on or near the proposed routes. Half the eastern world appear pouring into Iowa. Her advantages and resources scarcely yet are beginning to be known and her soil is unsurpassed by any State in the Union. The soil is not only adapted to grazing and stock raising, but the choicest fruits, and almost every species of grain and culinary roots are abundantly produced.

Myself and Company (four of us,) attended the State Rail Road Convention, at Iowa City, on the 15th, and had the honor of representing Pottawattamie County, in said Convention. Great interest is felt in this part of the State, in respect to this road—an outlet for the vast amount of produce, Grain, &c., which might realize to the inland farmer, a revenue which at present is not within his reach.

The crops of every kind, but especially corn, are very light; we shall have ten bushels there to one here on the same amount of ground.

The great mass of emigrants coming in, and the general failure of crops, will make high prices for most kinds of vegetables, grain, Pork, and Beef.

I have seen no other part of the country that will compare in soil, or beauty of scenery, to Pottawattamie and those upper counties.

Our Company at present are all well, and wish to be remembered to you.

## AMICUS.

Progress of the Latter-day Saints in Italy.—Letter from Elder Jabez Woodard.

ITALY, August 1st, 1851.

DEAR PRESIDENT SNOW:—A tract of forty-six pages has been issued against us in Switzerland, and a plentiful supply has arrived here; there is the Spaulding story and nothing else, except the common cant of sectarianism, and some quotations from "the Voice of Joseph," and "the only way to be saved," for which I am very glad. I am happy to say that we now muster thirty-one members; I feel courage in the thought that you have taken the Presidency of the Indian empire; and if there be royal blood within my veins, it will roll with renewed vigor through every fibre of my frame, that with stimulated energies I may carry out your counsel; and if I know what honor and friendship, and gratitude require at my hands, you shall be in Italy at the same time you are in India, or elsewhere. I confess that when I found you laid upon me the solemn charge to gather Israel from among these nations, I felt the weight of the office, and at the same time new courage and new patience; my eyes are not closed to the difficulties of the situation, but I know where my strength lies. I feel as though I must fast and pray for every one of these kingdoms separately, and I see that I must pass through many strange scenes, but by the help of the Lord I hope to overcome.

I strive to acquire a knowledge of languages and customs, laws and regulations, and other things necessary among these nations. If it were possible I could wish to disburden your mind of all future anxieties concerning this mission.

I know by my own experience something of what you must have felt since the moment you were named for the President of such a stupendous undertaking. What thoughts have oft crowded your mind from morning to midnight! What weariness by land and sea! And now a still loftier enterprise engages your attention, or at least one which gives a wider sphere of action. But what can I say that will leave you at rest concerning Italy? Perhaps, now you are absent, it would ill become me to boast of my goodness, still I may hope that I advance a little; and if ever a firm resolve has taken possession of my soul, it is now engraven there and registered in heaven; that by the grace of God; I am determined to tread all things beneath my feet that would militate against the accomplishment of the glorious work in which I am engaged. Yes! I would like to conquer but not for myself alone. I would render unto you that which is due from myself, and make thousands more to feel that which they owe.

The great thought which now occupies my mind is to put the *leaven to work*, as you say; but I do not yet see things open extensively, and I still stick to these valleys and mountains; I cast many longing looks and anxious reflections however towards other localities. Turin does not present any opening, but towards the Mediterranean it seems that amid the goings and comings of commerce, some of the seeds might travel far.

Elder Toronto joins with myself in love to you and all the Saints.

Yours affectionately,  
JABEZ WOODWARD.

## Affairs in New Mexico.

There is evidently great excitement in Santa Fe, growing out of events which have recently transpired there, of a very melancholy character. The last Santa Fe Gazette is filled with articles upon the subject of the murder of William C. Skinner, Esq., and Mr. Burnett, in Bernalillo County. At this distance from the scene of action, we cannot determine who is to blame, but we cannot without a compliance with the request to publish the proceedings of a meeting of the people at Santa Fe, on this subject. These proceedings severely censure the course of the Governor, and will call for investigation.—[Missouri Republican.]

It is an extraordinary fact, stated on authority, that there is at the present time more of an Irish population in the United States of America than in Ireland itself.—[Louisville Courier.]

## The Swiss Mission—Letter from Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse.

CHEZ MOSS, DUPRAZ, A LA SERVETTE, 492 GENÈVE, August 26th, 1851.

DEAR PRESIDENT SNOW:—Knowing your continued anxiety and interest over these nations, I take a few minutes before retiring to rest, to say how we have been, and how we are.

Since I wrote you, I paid a visit to Signor Reta, the translator; he was happy to see me—inquired after your health, and sent his compliments. I expect a visit from him in a day or two. I hope to make a more intimate acquaintance with him. I had had a violent cold which confined me to bed two days. I think I suffered more than in all my little afflictions put together. After being restored sister Stenhouse was taken badly, much the same as myself, but much worse. We are now, thank the Lord, better. In the midst of all, we have done our best. Elder Roulet brought an intelligent man to see us, who was connected with the Church, where the lecture was delivered against us. We had several interesting conversations with him, at length on Friday night last, I baptized him. Yesterday we held our Sunday meeting, at which he was confirmed; we prayed, read, talked, and felt well. To-night he has brought his daughter to have some conversation. She is gone home to reflect.

To-day, I have received a very interesting letter from the brother I baptized at Lausanne. He says his wife wants to be baptized; and several others feel interested in the history of the Church by reading our publications. I feel as if the Lord had commenced to work among the people. I get on with the language pretty well. I hope when you pass through we will be thrilled by your own voice in this language.

Accept our united love, as ever yours, very affectionately.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS.—In the issue of land warrants for services in the war of 1812, Florida war, &c. The Pension office have thus far only reached claims filed about the first week of last January, while many cases filed in November and December remain unacted on. We cannot imagine the cause of delay, except upon the ground that the number of claims filed have largely exceeded the calculation of the Commissioner of Pensions. A mistaken idea pervades the minds of the recipients of this bounty land, that the warrants can be located upon any government land. Such is not the case. An act of Congress provides they shall be located only upon lands subject to private entry on the 3d of March last. This fact together with the prevailing impression that Congress will reduce the price of public lands, will no doubt prevent them from selling for any more than what they now bring in the market.—[St. Louis Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

The President has issued his proclamation against any citizen who may be found forming an expedition for the invasion of Mexico; it is issued on information that some Texans have organized and crossed the Frontier.

## Affairs in Santa Fe.

Private letters from Santa Fe received in this city by the last mail, speak of a very excited state of affairs there, in which direct censure is cast upon the Governor for his course of action. We have already published their proceedings of a public meeting at Santa Fe, in which these charges are preferred in strong language, and it is hardly worth while to occupy our columns with correspondence on the subject. It is certain, we think, that Governor Calhoun, who went into office in very favorable auspices, has succeeded in alienating from him the large body of Americans in the Territory. How this has been brought about is not so apparent, although causes are assigned which may, in that country, have their weight. As yet, no one has stepped forward in defence of the Governor, but this, we presume, will be done; and until he is heard there ought to be a suspension of public opinion. The office of Governor of New Mexico is, necessarily, a very unpleasant one, because the mass of the population are so unlike our own citizens, as to make it almost impossible that they should get along quietly together.

The Natives have none of the qualities of American citizens, and it will be a long while before they can assimilate to them, unless particular means are taken for this purpose. We are sorry to see, therefore, anything like an array of one race of citizens against the other, or any direct appeal made to religious prejudices—which is alleged to have been done.

The General Government will, we have no doubt, institute a thorough inquiry into all matters of complaint from New Mexico, and we shall then see to whom censure properly attaches.—[Mo. Republican.]

M. Cabot (editor of the Popular Tribune, the organ of the Icarian community at Nauvoo), Louis Blanc, and Pierre Leroux, have issued a prospectus for a Democratic organ of the Democracy in France to be published in Paris. Its aim is to bring about a peaceful revolution in 1852, and save France from the reign of Absolutism and Tyranny.

The Postmaster General, through the Washington papers, requests correspondents writing to their friends on the Pacific coast, not to secure their letters with sealing wax. In passing through the tropics, it invariably occurs that the wax becomes melted, so as to destroy all semblance of a seal, and, in many cases, adheres so closely to the letter under it as to cause injury or destruction to the address in separating the two.

CHINESE IN PERU.—Recent accounts from Peru, mention that a new article of merchandise has made its appearance in Callao, and Lima, in the shape of three hundred Chinese, who were lately landed and sold by the captain or owners of vessels, at the rate of \$107 per head, under engagement that they should be free after the expiration of three years. It has now become all the fashion at Lima, particularly, we believe, to have Chinese servants.

## Original Thinking.

The principle by which mind acts on mind is mysterious and inexplicable. The fact is obvious, that the world is ruled by mental power. There are intellectual as well as physical forces. A strong mind, when encountering a weaker, will as naturally move it, as a strong force in the material world will overcome a weaker. It is an old adage, passed into an unquestioned axiom, that "knowledge is power." This is but a partial and imperfect expression of a great truth. Knowledge is not power, to accomplish good unless wielded by an intelligent agent, who knows how to use and apply it. A man may have stuffed into his head all the contents of the Bodleian library, and his memory may be the treasure house of all the facts in science; and yet comparatively a weak man; who may pass through the world, and die without permanently influencing or changing the course of any individual. A mere acquaintance with facts, however extensive, does not give power. It is the comprehension of principles, and the ability to apply them in the varied circumstances in which he may be placed, which makes a strong man intellectual. Now a principle cannot be apprehended, much less can it be comprehended, without thought. We may confidently assert, then, that mental power is generated by hard thinking only; and he alone possesses it who has been accustomed to bring the powers of his understanding to bear with such intensity of heat upon the subjects submitted to their action, as either to dissipate them in thin air, if they are intrinsically worthless, or to fuse them and remould them into thoughts better suited to his purpose. Such a man will be strong in himself, his power over others irresistible. *Sibi ipse stat.* While resisting or modifying all influences, however mighty and sweeping, coming in upon him from abroad, he sends out a strong and modifying influence over the excited elements raging around him. He is himself an original source of influence. He stands firmly fixed upon the adamant rock of his own clear convictions, against which the turbulent waves of human opinion dash harmlessly, and break, and foam, and retire. But from this immovable stand he utters a voice which the elements hear and obey. Such a man, with respect to other men, is neither planetary nor reflective, but mixed and self-luminous. He pours a light abroad from the living fountains of his own intelligence. Who does not envy power like this? It is the only true power worth desiring or possessing. What true dignity and sublimity encircles the brow of the mighty ruler of mind! Olympian Jove, shaking the material heavens and earth with his nod, and hurling his thunders upon the agitated and discomfited giants, does not "with half that kindling majesty dilate our strong conception," as a simple man, with no outward signs of authority, swaying to and fro a vast multitude of intelligent minds by the breath of his lofty eloquence, and demolishing the citadels of error by the might of his irresistible logic.—[Prof. G. W. Eaton.]

Earnestness is the main element in the impressiveness of public speaking. It carries conviction to the minds of the hearers with a power that nothing else can give. Its absence is an irreparable defect. Sincerity is not enough; desire to be useful is not enough. Man must have that ardent impulse, which, breaking through every barrier, attests to the world their sincerity, by urging those to the most devoted efforts in the diffusion of truth. They must be distinguished by peculiar energy; they must have moral power to compel respectful attention. The whole soul must be thrown into the work sympathetically. So spake Paul, Peter, Luther, Knox, Whitfield, Wesley.

Answer to the conundrum in our last. Because Kanessville is the best town on the frontier, (front tier.)

For the last three days we have had snow fall on an average to the depth of eight inches. It is now more mild, raining and snowing.

## Monies Received Since Oct. 31, 1851

S. Lowell,	\$1 00	L. Darrean,	1 00
Alva North,	0 37	P. Curtis,	1 00
N. T. Spoor,	0 50	Josh Brooks,	1 00
W. Lemon,	0 15	G. W. Springer,	1 00
Hon. J. P. Cook,	2 00	M. Mangum,	1 00
J. J. Singleton,	13 50	A. Johnson,	1 00
M. McKenzie,	0 50	John Page,	1 00
John Wardell,	0 50	Gideon Hicks,	1 00
Ebenezer Young,	1 00	C. P. Liston,	1 00
Mrs. B. Taylor,	1 00	J. Hennefer,	0 50
E. R. Converse,	1 00	Rhoda Snell,	1 52
Joseph Potter,	1 00	E. Merchant,	1 10
David E. Norton,	1 00	E. Hawkins,	1 10
Wm. W. Player,	1 00	Job Salter,	1 10
W. Hawkins Jr.,	5 00	Mrs. S. Lull,	1 00
I. D. Alphin,	1 00	N. Swallow,	1 00

## KANESVILLE MARKET.

FRIDAY, November 14, 1851.

Flour 100 lbs.	3 50
Beef, 100 lbs.	4 25
Sugar, "	8 10
Coffee, "	12 1/2
Rice, "	8
Salt bush.	\$1 00
Ten, (various qualities), 1/2 lb.	50¢
Molasses, S. H., 1/2 gal.	75
" N. O., "	60
Pork, (fresh), "	6 67
Bacon 1/2 lb.	8 10
Candles, "	15
Dried Apples, 1/2 bush.	\$1 50
Dried Peaches, "	\$2 00
Raisins, (new) 1/2 MR 1/2 lb.	25
Currants, (Zante), "	20
Green Hides, 1/2 lb.	2 1/2
Dry, "	6
Iron, (tire), "	5 68
" (assorted), 1/2 lb.	25
Potatoes 1/2 bush.	10
Tallow, 1/2 lb.	10
Butter, "	10
Cheese, "	6 68
Beeswax, "	17
" 1/2 bush.	20 25
Wheat, "	\$1 25
Oats, "	25
Flaxseed, 1/2 bush.	70
Honey 1/2 gal.	\$1 00

## Married.

At Oregon, Holt County, Mo., Oct. 9, 1851, by Elder S. P. Canlor, Mr. JOHN PALMER, to Miss SUSANNAH A. SOUTHWORTH, of McOlney's Camp, Pottawattamie county, Iowa. My the sunbeams of bliss, and happiness hold sway. And dull care and sorrow, be banished away.

## Died.

In this town, Nov. 1st, of Lung Fever, Mrs. ELIZA MILLS, aged 37 years.  
On the 25th ult., RICE LEE PARISH, son of Wm. R. Parish, of Canaan, aged 1 year, 7 months and 15 days.  
On Oct. 19th, DELIANA MANN, of typesetter, &c., aged 49 years.  
At Pinn Hedges Branch, Nov. 1st, JOSEPH HIRAM ROBINSON, son of James and Elizabeth Robinson.

## New Advertisements.

## STOLEN OR STRAYED.

TWO LARGE OXEN, one white and black spotted, with his horn lopped down under his eye, the other bright red, with large horns. Also, two RED and BLACK cows, one having the top of her horns cut off. Whoever will bring the above cattle, or give information to their recovery, will be amply rewarded, by W. M. HOWELLS.

N. B. W. H. has a fine ox, going on five, handy to work, which he will sell cheap.  
Kanessville, Nov. 14, 1851.—W.

STATE OF IOWA,  
County of Mills.

SAUEL MARTIN, Petitioner

vs.  
MARY MARTIN, Divorce.  
Now comes Samuel Martin by his solicitor, A. C. Ford, and files his bill of complaint, and also an affidavit, that the above named Mary Martin, is a non-resident of this State. Now, unless you the said Mary Martin, shall appear before the next District Court, of said County, to be held in Kanessville, on the first day of December, A. D. 1851, and defend on or remove there; the allegations of said bill, will be taken as confessed against you, and a Decree entered in accordance with the prayer of the Petitioner.

W. N. NOYES, District Clerk.  
A. C. Ford, Solicitor for Plaintiff.  
Canessville, Nov. 1, 1851.—W.

ENTRANCE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one yoke of cattle—one dark brindled with a white back and white face, the other a dark red, with some white spots on him. The red one has a swallow fork in the right ear, whoever has lost these, will please call on me at my residence—prove property, pay charges and take them away.  
E. NOCH HUNT  
Cooley's Mill, Pottawattamie Co., Nov. 1.—W.

FOUND.

A TEN DOLLAR BILL, was found by my daughter, on the street a few days since, whoever has lost the same will please call on me, next door to the Deseret Hotel, and prove property, pay the advertisement, &c., upon which the find will be delivered.  
L. R. CHAFFIN.  
Kanessville, Oct. 29, 1851.—W.

WANTED—100 bushels white beans, also 200 bushels potatoes, for which cash will be paid.  
JOHN GOOCH.  
Kanessville, Oct. 31, 1851.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned would hereby notify the citizens of Pottawattamie County, that he will be prepared to receive their taxes, on Monday the 2d of November. Office opposite the Bluff House, Main Street. LUKE JOHNSON, Collector.  
Kanessville, Oct. 31, 1851.—W.

ESTRAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber at J. Dunn's, Upper Crossing, Creek Creek, 1 STAG, 6 years old, some white on his sides, whoever has lost the same will please apply at the aforementioned place, prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
C. DUNN.  
Upper Crossing, Creek Creek, Oct. 31, 1851.—W.

BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having suffered the delay of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, 1/2 mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to iron and repair wagons, carriages, sawmills, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a child's cart; also augers, shovels, axes, hammers, staples and rigging; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.



## ADVERTISEMENT.

**TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA**—HALS-SAN WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALMSAM.

THESE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Influenza of the Throat, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EM-PORIUM STORE, Kanesville, Iowa.

Sign of the Golden Mortar  
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

## SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

**ALEXANDER McRAE**, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to claim for the Government all Soldiers' Claims, such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldiers surviving or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the last War with Great Britain, and during all the Indian wars since the year 1780.

Kanesville, Dec. 11, 1851—14

## SAINT LOUIS

**Book and Shoe Store,**  
H. de St. Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanesville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Boots and Shoes, for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, still Cheap for Cash—Call and See.

**JOHN HUNTINGTON.**  
Kanesville, Oct. 24, 1851—14

**HOPSI, HOPSI, HOPSI!**  
I'll buy your hops; I've country lands and lanes, For which I'll give you, hats or looking glasses, Or other goods, what ever your fancies choose, So Hop around, and get your dancing shoes.

Sept 19. J. L. JOHNSON.

**NEW GOODS!**  
**GREAT GOODS!!**

THE Subscriber has just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c.

Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.  
AT THE MAMMOTH A.

C. VOORHIS & CO.  
Kanesville, Oct. 24, 1851.

**THE BLUFF STORE,**  
Late Brown & Miller.

I have been desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know them, please be so good as to call on me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? and shall try to sell you some.

**Domestic, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Quilts, Blankets, Nets, Laces, Lingerie, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Iron, Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.**

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.

Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

## DISTRICT CLERK'S OFFICE

**REMOVED.**

THE County Commissioners having bought Elder Hyde's Hall, on Hyde street for County purposes. The District Clerk's office is now opened at said Hall, where the Clerk will attend to all business in his line. Most kinds of writing done on short notice. Business hours from 8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.  
N. B. All foreigners who have not been naturalized and wish to take out papers are requested to call at the office.

E. M. GREENE, Clerk.  
Kanesville, Iowa, June 16th, 1851.

**GEORGE P. STILES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

Kanesville, Pottawattamie County, Iowa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his Profession promptly and with the strictest fidelity.

Kanesville, Jan. 8, 1851.

**We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!**

## CITY DRUG STORE.

**McMAHON & WILLIAMS,**  
Wholesale and Retail.

**DRUGGISTS.**  
H. de St. Opposite Mr. Lyden's Printing Office.

**NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. LYDEN'S PRINTING OFFICE.**

**RESPECTFULLY** announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a **NEW DRUG STORE**, adjoining J. A. Kelling's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soap of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum, an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medicinal purposes.

We flatter ourselves that we have a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMAHON, a competent judge, and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything; therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen, Give us a Call.

**McMAHON & WILLIAMS.**  
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851—14

## GENERAL AGENCY.

**Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.**  
**SETH M. BLAIR,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law.

OFFICE: His professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect monies, or act as Agent in all business transactions where business requires an Agent. Office: G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

Removes to San Antonio, M. C. Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville, Iowa. Livingston & Kin-head, St. Louis and G. S. L. City, Mo. C. Iowa Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City, J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.

Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

## GROCERIES, GROCERIES

Cheap for Cash at  
**HENRY KEBBELL'S**  
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store,  
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**THANKFUL** for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.

St. Louis, Sept. 15th 1850.

## ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE  
**EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.**

**JUST** received and continually receiving, the most complete assortment of

**Almost every thing under the Sun,**

over before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

**GROCERIES**—Sugars, coffee, molasses, teas, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soups, canned apples, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, candies, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors; champagne, pickles, ropes, cords, wax, tapers and tins, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

**DRY AND FANCY GOODS**—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, black books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles), every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

## CITY STOVE STORE.

**M. & R. M. ROGERS,**  
Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF**

Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire,

Also,

**Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.**

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freight, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from

**\$3 to \$15.**

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Airtight, and Parlor Stoves.

To Crack by Fire.

We have on hand very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Japanned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns, for the Plains, they are tight and take but little fuel. Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS,  
Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1851—14

## ESSENCE OF LIFE.

**FOR** Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

## DIAGNOSTIC LIKENESS!

**HAVING** employed an artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

**FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.**

put up in gilt and embossed cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURES".

J. E. JOHNSON.

Kanesville, April 18, 1851.

## COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE.

Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the lot cheap corner of

Aug 8. C. VOORHIS.

## PATENT MEDICINES &amp;c.

**JUST** received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's SARSAPARILLA, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Stern's Cough Candy, Mother's Life Pills, Lee's, Cooke's, and Sappington's Pills and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oils, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar, by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

**McMAHON & WILLIAMS.**  
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—14

## LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

**PALE** and Dark Cognac Brandy, Pale Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medicinal purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by

**McMAHON & WILLIAMS.**  
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851—14

## STOLEN OR STRAYED.

**FROM** Cooley's Mill, on the 4th inst. one yoke of dark brown and white oxen, one more white than the other. The one most white, had horns that rather turned back, and was tall and slim five years old last spring. Whoever will give information of said cattle, shall be paid for all trouble.

W. M. B. ADAMS,  
Harris Grove, Oct. 19, 1851—31

## WAGON MANUFACTORY.

**LOUIS ESPENCHILD,**  
West side of Broadway, between Labaree and Webster streets, opposite the Empire Mills,

North St. Louis, Mo.

**IS** now prepared to Manufacture Emigrant Wagons of every description on the shortest notice. Also Wagons kept constantly on hand, for sale. All work warranted—as none, but the best seasonable materials are used.

St. Louis, Oct. 19, 1851—3m

## Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!

**MESSEURS. C. VOORHIS & CO.**

**HAVE** just rec'd direct from the Manufacturer, a splendid assortment of Tin Ware, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

**SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.**  
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.

## PRO BONO PUBLICO.

**Medical Notice.**

**THE** Subscriber may be found at his residence on Main Street, opposite the Bluff House, at any hour.

Dr. LUKE JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, Aug. 2th, 1851—14

## BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar Coffee

Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of

Aug 8. C. VOORHIS.

## Another chance for the Gold Hunter

**Great Cash and Produce Depot.**

**MIDDLETON & RILEY,**  
St. Joseph, Mo.

**ARE** just receiving direct from the Eastern States the largest and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally, such as

Ladies dress goods and fancy fixings of every variety and latest style.

Clothing and cassimere, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods—all sorts.

Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.

Hats and caps of every description—stylish.

Boots and shoes, fancy and other descriptions.

School books and paper—general assortment.

Queensware—extra assortment.

Hardware, " " "

Iron, nails, castings and crock stoves.

Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table.

Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.

Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and articles usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.

St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

## LOST LAND WARRANT.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to William Bott Esquire, his Agent, and all others concerned, that I shall apply for a duplicate of Land Warrant Number 57,016 for one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated in the name of James L. Thompson, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1850. And I hereby warn all persons against purchasing said Land Warrant, as I have never sold, transferred or assigned my right, or interest to the same; neither has it ever come into my hands.

JAMES L. THOMPSON.  
Kanesville, Aug. 8th, 1851—14

**NOTE**—by the bbl. case or smaller quantity, for sale at the MAMMOTH A.

Aug 8. C. VOORHIS.

## DRUG STORE.

**OLD STAND SIGN OF THE**

**GOLDEN MORTAR.**

**JUST** received at the EMPORIUM DRUG STORE, a large, fresh and complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, paints, oils, dyes, stains, gums, roots and herbs, incense, perfumery, chemicals, scalp, tooth brushes, pencils, instruments, botanical medicines, glass and glassware, paper, white, blacking, best imported wines, brandies and liquors, for medicinal use. Preserved fruits, syrups, &c., together with every article usually kept at Drug Stores, and at prices as low as can be purchased for above St. Louis.

All articles sold, warranted pure and genuine, and prescriptions put up with care and despatch.

**MIND THE RIGHT PIECE**  
The Emporium of the West.  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

## VEGETABLE WESTERN TONIC.

**THIS** is a certain, speedy, and safe remedy, for the Chills Fever, and Ague and Fevers, in all forms and stages. Also a restorative where the system has been prostrated by disease—no medicine is more beneficial. For sale at the Emporium Drug Store, Kanesville, Iowa.

Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

## JOHNSON'S

**VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL COMPOUND BONESSET PILLS.**

**THE** best medicine that can be used in the Bilious Complaints, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up an attack of Fever, and in many cases will remove the Chills, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, and alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, at

JOHNSON'S STORE.  
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

## CROCKERY QUEENWARE!!

**GLASSWARE!!!**

AT THE

**EMPORIUM STORE.**

**RUN! RUN!**

432 Sets Teas and Coffees, assorted;

57 do Plates, do;

30 do Soups, do;

243 do Bowls, do;

15 do Tumblers, do;

210 Sugar, tupples, & cream do;

615 Dishes, plates, napkins, &c., assorted;

55 Cov do tureens, batons, &c., do;

25 doz pitchers, do;

3 doz Wash Basins, do;

15 doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers; do;

7 doz Glass Lamps, do;

10 doz Peppers, Salt Mustards, do;

6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses do;

21 doz glass dishes and China vases do;

136 pieces Lustre China, do;

10 Salt, Lustre Granite, do;

Beides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, Wholesale or retail.

Kanesville, July, 25, 1851.

## Opposition the Life of Trade.

**OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.**

**THE** undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

**COMMISSION.**

I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandise, and wares, on commission.

**STORAGE.**

I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

**FOR SALE.**

Groceries, flour, corn, meal, potatoes, oysters, sardines, &c., matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.

Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored.

**JOHN GOUGH JR.**  
Kanesville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

## WHISKY—By the bbl. or gall. You know that it is always cheap at

Aug 8. VOORHIS.

## E. J. HARPER,

**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,**  
St. Joseph, Missouri.

**HAS** now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles:—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thimbles; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel blades; purses and trappings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

W. N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

## Frink &amp; Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

**LEAVE** Austin, Fremont County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday for Kanesville and St. Joseph.

Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m

**EDWARD W. FISU, Agent.**

## MAMMOTH

**BLUE MORTAR**

**St. Joseph, Missouri.**

**E. H. HAYCRAFT**, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Hayscraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULLS and S. J. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

## GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.

For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

**At Kanesville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.**

**THE** undersigned having been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles (cattle and horses excepted) and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Clin. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidman, and William McLennan Esq., Navaho, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

**Terms.**—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases.

Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.



VOLUME III.---NUMBER 22

largest amount of specie ever collected together. The Bank of England has not had it any time over \$100,000,000.



## The Frontier Guardian.

ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOUGH, Jr., Printer.

Job Printing promptly and neatly  
executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1851.

## Review of the News from Salt Lake.

Great wealth has often been obtained by a strict observance of the following maxim: "Mind your own business." It is a precept to which we have given diligent heed; and we have had about all we could do to keep things right side up in our own field of labor where we have been placed in charge and under responsibilities, without directing or ordering any matters in the Territory of Utah. That has not been our post, and consequently we may not be able to respond to, or explain every matter that has been spoken of by the returning officers appointed by the Executive of the Nation for that Territory. But so far as our knowledge extends, we are happy to render to our friends any aid in our power, consistent with truth and honor; and anything inconsistent with these, would not be said to them nor credit to us, neither would they think us for any production that might depart from the facts in the case. Governor Young has undoubtedly sent in his report, with a clear and explicit account of all official proceedings; and it will not be necessary for us to attempt to give a history of the difficulties in advance of the official documents; but to correct some statements that have already been made by the officers before alluded to; and when we make the corrections, we think that they will acknowledge that their minds have been refreshed. It is stated that Governor Young said that the Judiciary should not have a case to try if he could prevent it. This statement the Governor made, and we heard it; and we also heard his accompanying explanation which was this: He would exert an influence to prevent litigation among the people, and induce them to settle their differences by milder means than a resort to law. Brother going to law with Brother was what he should labor to prevent. But when he could not prevent litigation by a moral influence, he would turn the parties over to him, addressing Chief Justice Brandegee at the time at Mr. Rhode's house in presence of Mr. Harris, Mr. Kimball, and several other gentlemen. With this explanation they all expressed approval we believe: Captain Day was also present at the same time; and now to see the light in which it is represented, we are not a little surprised. We are willing that the truth should be told; but when an incorrect version is given of anything connected with the affair, and we know it to be such, we feel it our duty to make the correction. There are many things spoken of in the papers and charged upon Governor Young and others that are alleged to have taken place before we arrived there, which was not until the evening of the 17th of August. Of such matters, we cannot speak from any personal knowledge.

When Judge Brochus delivered his speech at the Bowery, there was a strong personal prejudice against him in the minds of the people, as a principal reason why they did not listen to him with more attention and respect. If the Judge doubts the existence of that personal prejudice, we can give a public man judge whether those prejudices were well or ill founded. We will not accuse his Honor of any impropriety now; but we do know that if he had spoken the most brilliant and glowing truths that ever flowed from an Angel's lips, they would have fallen upon the ears of many of his audience with little or no force. We accompanied Judge Brochus from Iowa to Salt Lake, and extended to him as many favors as he led us, both of a pecuniary and courteous character, we believe; and does he intend to say that we are the Elder who spoke so disrespectfully of the American Government as he is represented to declare? Every body, almost, knows that we accompanied the Judge on his journey;—and is he willing to do us the kindness to allow us to lie under that imputation. If we had spoken thus of the Government, we would be silent and offer no remonstrance; but as we did not, and the Judge knows we never did in his hearing at any time nor in any place, we hurl the matter back from whence it came, leaving his Honor to dispose of it as he thinks best. We do not wish to mar the reputation or wound the feelings of any man who is just and upright, neither will we court the friendship or good will of any man who unjustly does us an injury.

The murder that is spoken of as having been committed in Utah, is not impartially represented. Let me ask those honorable gentlemen what they would do, provided an unprincipled wretch had, in their absence, entered their dwelling, and by various arts, stratagems, and devices, obtained a conquest over the heart and affections of the wife, demolished the temple of virtue and bequeathed upon your hands a legacy, in the shape of an illegitimate child, that whenever you looked upon it, you might be reminded, in the most thrilling and sensitive manner of the disgrace and dishonor that poison the cup of domestic bliss. Would you not kill the scoundrel that did it? If you would not, you possess not the blood, spirit or nerve; that we think you do. Such were the circumstances under which Monroe was killed. Have there not been similar cases in the States, in which the avenger has been acquitted by acclamation? Or is this a more bloody affair than is almost daily committed in California under far less aggravated circumstances, and the perpetrator goes at large unpunished?

We do not think it a safe precedent to allow men to take the law into their own hands; but it is difficult to control a spirited man in the moments of excitement, such as these circumstances are calculated to arouse; and in our opinion, it would be equally difficult to find a jury that would convict an honorable man for killing the scoundrel that thus robbed him of his peace and happiness forever and entailed dishonor upon his house and name.

With regard to the squandering of the twenty thousand dollars by Governor Young, we can only say; that if the returning officers know that he cannot produce that money when he pleases, or whenever he is required to account for it,—or if he cannot command at pleasure, the materials, and the workmen to build a State House, or if there has not been a State House already built to be transferred to the United States, they know more than we.

The declaration, referred to, that some departed patriots and statesmen were gone to Hell, may not seem so then I cut after knowing one article of

the Mormon faith, and we believe that it is incorporated in the most popular religious creeds of the day; that as good a man as the man Christ Jesus died and descended into Hell; but rose again the third day from the dead, and ascended into Heaven. Now, if we should say that all people, when they die, must go to Hell, the righteous as well as the wicked, it might be a little startling to some. The righteous must follow the footsteps of their head and leader, if they expect to reign with him. An ancient Apostle said "they who suffer with him shall also reign with him." And a modern Apostle tells you that the three Hebrew children were cast into the fiery furnace, and came out without the smell of fire about their garments, which is a type of the righteous following the Captain of their Salvation through the gloomy empire of the Prince of darkness to the brighter realm of Eternal Day. If Christ, Washington, Taylor, and Brochus, all pass through that place, it is not inconsistent with the truth: But we have never heard a Mormon say that any of these men were burned there, or ever would be. But those wicked men that persecuted the three Hebrew children were burned up in that fire, which also shows that Hell will take hold of the ungodly, and persecutors of the righteous particularly, when they enter those accursed and benighted regions. This should make all men a little cautious and particular about what they say and do in relation to Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, lest when they pass the last fiery ordeal, the flames of Hell may consume them. We cannot say that Governor Young did not declare that General Taylor had gone to Hell, but we are so unaccustomed to that style of language that we feel very unwilling to admit it.

The prophecy on the 24th of July last, referred to by the officers, we of course did not hear. But if it was spoken as it is said; (and we do not like to contradict men who were present when we were not,) the Nation will have a sign, if they take the preliminary steps, whether there is any virtue or strength in this Mormon prophecy or not. We should hope that no such prediction would ever be fulfilled, or any cause for its fulfillment, in or upon the person of our worthy and high-minded Chief Magistrate, of whom we heard Governor Young freely speak in most favorable terms in a public speech. He said that he believed President Fillmore was a great and good man; and that a better President had not filled the Chair of State since the days of Washington—that Mr. Polk was also a good man, and no doubt intended the call for five hundred men from our emigrating camps, as a favor to the people; but spoke with much warmth against Mr. Benton, for designing or wishing to effect the overthrow of the Mormons by the operation. He claimed to be in possession of some evidence that gave him very good feelings towards that man.

Of the elections and organization of Utah, we claim to have little or no knowledge. But its inhabitants being composed of people from various States and nations, and having, for some length of time, lived under no Constitutional law, it would be a matter of no little surprise if there were not some irregularities or "blunders" in the organization and first elections of that New Territory. When a child first begins to walk, he is apt to stumble a little; and it would be quite unkind and unfeeling in the Father to disown the child because of its inability to walk straight off at the first attempt, or to its feeble and deplorable manner of walking at first. Why, then, should we disown the children of light, when they are in the beginning of their journey? We also expect to see the time when the wisdom of this world shall perish—when God will stain the pride of all glory, and bring into contempt the honorable of the Earth—when he will take the weak things of the world to confound the mighty, and the base things, (Governor Young is represented as a base thing,) and even things that are not to bring to naught the things that are, that no flesh should glory in his presence. After all, there is some kind of an inkling in us that things in general may take that kind of a turn that will make some of our "blunders, foolish and thoughtless movements," &c., to appear like the wide spreading branches of the sturdy oak, having risen from the simple acorn. The human skeleton appears horrible, ill-shaped, and sickenly; but when it is clothed with flesh, animated with life, and adorned with beauty, how changed its appearance! So strange and naked truth simply declared, without covering or ornaments, may, to many, appear equally objectionable. But when Jehovah clothes that weak and unseemly truth with honor, power, and glory, and exalts it on high, shame flies from its advocates and lights upon the brow of its opposers.

The United States is a Country and Government that we love. We were born within her dominions and raised and educated upon her soil. In her "bottoms" have we crossed the Atlantic six times—under her protection we have roamed over the four Quarter of the Globe,—and often have proudly beheld her "Stars and Stripes" mirrored on the crest of the passing billow,—bearing terror to enemies and commanding their respect, and inspiring hope and joy in the bosoms of her friends, and scattering the notions of Liberty in all the World.

Loving our Country as we do and wishing her long life and good days, we are anxious that she should take no precipitate step in relation to Utah that possibly she may have cause to regret; and feeling anxious for the welfare of Utah, we will do all in our power to protect her and her inhabitants from the effects of any ill-founded prejudice or partiality. We feel safe and easy however, to leave the fate and destiny of Utah in the hands of the General Government, knowing that that territory is in her hands, and that she is in the hands of God. Let it, therefore, be the prayer of every Saint, "Guide the Nation in the path of wisdom, of justice, and of truth; and temper all her acts with mercy and good-will towards all people;—that Zion may shine like the Day Star in Heaven, as the harbinger of better times—the forerunner of the "perfect day," and sure precursor of the "Sun of Righteousness who is to arise with healing in his wings." Then the kingdoms of this world may become the kingdoms of our God and of his Christ. More perhaps, from time to time upon these matters.

## Hon. Bernhart Henn.

This gentleman will please accept our thanks for valuable Public Documents at this early day.

## Our Traveling Elders.

Those Elders that were sent out from this place last Spring on missions, are requested to come home as soon as consistent, and instruct their flocks to come also, as early in the Spring as they can, preparatory to crossing the Plains. The call of the Chief Shepherd in Israel is: "Come Home."

## Platte Argus.

This Paper says that Governor Young is an un-naturalized foreigner. Where did he get his information? He probably has so much on most subjects that he felt himself able to make the above statement without any information at all.

The Governor's Father was a soldier in the American Revolution and when we saw him, he drew a pension. His Mother was an American Lady, and gave him birth on the Green Mountains of Vermont. So Mr. Argus has not hit the truth in this case; but has probably hit it in the following, in the very place where he missed it in the above.

"Mr. Babbitt, a distinguished member of the Mormon Church has renounced his connection with the same and come back to the States." What say you Mr. Babbitt, is it so?

After writing the above article, we showed the manuscript to Mr. Babbitt, and he authorized us to say that it was unqualifiedly false so far as relates to his renunciation of the Mormon Creed.

## Post Office.

We hear that some exertions are being made to remove Mr. Burdick, our present Post Master, and to supply his place with another. If any such move is on foot, we think it must be in some secret way; for we are confident that if the people wanted a change, and would honorably and openly apply to Mr. Burdick to resign, and recommend some other good man that the mass of the citizens might be in favor of, he would cheerfully do it. But as there seems to be no such wish expressed in any tangible form, we conclude that Judge Burdick will be continued in his place unless the Department shall have reasons for his removal that we know nothing of.

## Pay the Printer.

Again we call on our delinquents to remember that they owe us, and that we want our pay. We want to settle up all our outstanding bills and pay off every body that we owe, and be square with the world again. We offer to take corn, hay, pork, beef, potatoes, butter, cheese, chickens, wood, and cash, also. But if there are any who are really poor, and will honestly tell us that they cannot pay us without distressing themselves or their families, we will forgive the debt and balance the account, and charge it to profit and loss. We trust that much further neglect will not induce us to leave the accounts with magistrates for collection. We do not mean this call for such as we have running accounts with, and that are ready to pay at any time if they owe us; but we mean those who owe us—have the means to pay, and give themselves no trouble to bring us any good turnips, potatoes, pork, beef, butter, cheese, flour, corn meal, and various other good things. Do you not know that "Brother Hyde" likes all these good things just as well as you do? And if he works and earns them, his mouth should not be muzzled? He would also like a little cash to buy some necessities at the stores, and for various little contingencies that editors are sometimes subject to.

Some of our old friends who owe us nothing at all good will, (and we can hardly say that they owe us that,) have remembered us. Our neighbor, Mr. Jackson, went down to St. Joseph and returned a short time since, bringing us a few cans of most excellent oysters from Mr. Tottle, (well known in this community,) with compliments, &c. He also brought us something in a bottle, but we cannot say what it was, but we presume manufactured by himself from the products of his own valuable farm. They all have our best thanks for their kind remembrance, and friend Jackson also, for being the bearer of the tokens of their good will.

## Letters of Recommendation.

When we have seen men possessing letters of recommendation from the highest sources, and from any and every body, and still anxious to obtain more, we are forced to this conclusion, that if it takes so much backing to support and uphold one man, he must have but little strength or merit of his own. So far as our experience has gone, we have seen some of the most reckless and unprincipled men armed with letters, vouchers, and documents innumerable. Let our Elders carry their letters of recommendation in bold relief. A disguised respect for virtue and uprightness, language pure and chaste, manners easy and winning, a pure heart and clean hands; and then when you speak, your words are like the arrow shot from the bow of a strong archer. They impress upon every honest heart, this saving truth,—that God has sent you. This is all the letter you need except your license. Those who carry too many letters outside often carry too few in.

## The Savannah Sentinel.

The first and second numbers of this neat and well got up Journal are on our table. It is published by HOLLY & CARTER, and ably edited by C. F. HOLLY, Esq. Their terms of subscription are two dollars a year in advance. We believe that Mr. Holly is favorably known in the West, and from personal transactions with him, we give him the credit of being a punctual, and upright man. We bid the Sentinel success, and give it a place among our numerous exchanges, hoping that while the Guardian takes care of the frontier, the Sentinel may be on its watchtower in Savannah.

Savannah Sentinel in Want of a "Standard." The above Journal asks us to exchange with him, the "Mountain Standard," our contemplated paper at the City of the Great Salt Lake. With this request, we will cheerfully comply if we shall be so fortunate as to raise it, perceiving by his last issue that he is deficient, and really needs one; and what makes us still more willing to exchange is, a very forcible Apostolic and Christian precept, "Render Good for Evil," and by so doing, we hope to spread the Oil of good-will over the turbid waters of spleen, sarcasm, and ridicule which have made their channel through the columns of the "Sentinel." We wrote the other piece before the Sentinel showed us the Elephant—this after.

## Opinion.

We hazard an opinion that County Orders should be paid or allowed on taxes, only in their turn, according to date and number. Justice and the spirit of the law lay in to establish this precedent. And nothing but the Collector's receipt can release any man from his taxes. If A. B. and C. shall receive the cash from certain individuals and promise to pay their taxes with orders, they impose upon the unsuspecting; and should the treasurer recognize this operation, the revenue of the County would be turned from its legitimate channel to subserve the interests of those who demand their pay before their turn.

## Emulation.

The following is from the pen of a Kaneville School Girl—her first attempt, and uncorrected: Come on young missers, try your skill; and we will occasionally give your productions a place in the Guardian, particularly if they shall be as pretty as you, of which we entertain no doubt; and at the close of the present term, we will award to her who will give us the best piece, on any subject she may choose, three dollars; for the second best, two dollars; and for the third best, one dollar. These productions must not make less than three squares in the Guardian each. The writers must call no person to their aid in writing or correcting the pieces. They must be original and not borrowed; and we will publish them "verbatim et literatim" over their own signatures or fictitious ones, with the ages of the writer. Only one prize can be drawn by one Scholar; and none but those who are regular members of the School can obtain any prize. We think that prizes will also be awarded to the first, second, and third best Grammars. Somebody will certainly encourage literature in both male and female; and we would advise all the Scholars to do their best in every branch of learning; for there may be more liberal and extensive rewards offered.

The Board of Judges will be Mr. Charles H. Bassett, Mr. Daniel Mackintosh, and Mr. Clark, the Perceptor.

Here follows the virgin product of the Youthful Contributor.

## A Few Random Thoughts on Day and Night.

How beautiful it is to see the glorious Sun rising above the misty clouds which envelope the Eastern Horizon, and passing on to its Noon-day splendor! And again, how lovely the gorgeous Sun-set where he sinks behind the mellow tints of crimson and of gold. How beautiful it leaves the hill, and dale, and brook, bathed in the same mellow light!

Then comes twilight: how calm, serene, and beautiful is twilight! It seems as though all the power of the soul is shadowed out, and the mind follows its own bent, and roams in the flowery fields of imagination. And night; how peaceful and holy it is, when the Moon struggles through the misty clouds that give but the shadowy outlines of her fair face, or when she shines in all her placid beauty.

Upon the whole, night has as many charms for us as day; for with the night comes calm meditation and deep thought. Who cannot look back to resolutions made during the quiet of night, and broken in the noise and bustle of the day, whether of a moral or intellectual character?

The light of day furnishes the materials of thought, but they can only be refined at night when the Moon is shining brightly and the Stars are up in their innumerable beauty.

## Woman.

This fairest part of God's creation is said to be the weaker vessel. If this be true, her barthen ought to be proportioned to the strength which she possesses; but ungenerous man who gives caste and tone to public sentiment and custom to society, has said that he may do what he please—may break over the rules of good society, rob woman of her good name, often unjustly—roam at large and revel in corruption and wickedness; yet he is often allowed to pass in the most refined circles, and is hailed as a most splendid and gallant gentleman! But if woman, in her weakness, should, perchance, make one mistake, she is hurled from the bright pinnacle of honor and fame, down into the gulf of degradation and despair, by the arm of public opinion and sentiment. Thus we see society, and a woman, for that which they would not only consider excusable in man, but too often as a token of gallantry and superior tact.

While we say that man gives tone and caste to society, woman might do it if she would. She has the power and inclination; but lacks the moral stamina to put her power in force. If she would be a little more charitable to her own sex who may err—never be first to shun them—never express suspicion of them—never be first to denounce them; but always, when their characters are assailed, be ready for their defence, and never join in the tide against them, she might be a guardian angel to her erring sister, and by protecting her, protect herself. What gives man superiority in this respect is, that he is not so apt to condemn his own sex for a wrong step as woman is here. Man looks charitably upon his fellow and forgets the wrongs of his brother; and thus he is sustained in society. But when woman steps aside, the whole sisterhood join together to persecute her, to expose her, and are down upon her like a turkey upon a poor June bug. They erroneously think that their own credit and honor depend upon victimizing the unfortunate one who has taken a false step. They are mistaken. For when they have established the fact that one has gone astray, they have also established the probability that others may also. Thus, instead of protecting themselves by exposing the erring ones, they weaken the confidence of man in the whole blessed fraternity.

If woman would never knowingly admit a corrupt man into her society—if she would hurl back, with scorn and indignation, any and every aspersion upon the character of any of her sex, whether they are innocent or guilty—how the mantle of charity over her accused sister, and indignantly reproach man with being the cause and author of the misfortunes of her sex, she would then use the power which she possesses to redeem her own, and bring them up to a level with man, if not exalt them above him.

Conventions may be held to assert woman's rights and to maintain them; but to no purpose at all, without she is more charitable to her own kind—more rigid and scrupulous about associating with unprincipled men, or allowing such, in her society. The key of power is with woman; and with it, if she will consent to be degraded, or suffer her sex to be, she lies at her door. She may murmur, complain, grieve, and cry over her condition; but until she rises up in the dignity of insulted virtue and kindness, she must bear her yoke, and "with a daughter's obedience, submit to her chain."

## Interesting Session.

If the time is not mostly consumed in Congress by pulling the wires for President making, the coming Session will be a very important one to the Nation. Our relations with some foreign powers are somewhat jostled by reason of the Cuban and Mexican troubles; things at home also want looking to; and if the Representatives do their duty, they will have enough to do if they omit playing many games on the Political Chess Board for the next President. If the present Executive manages wisely in these critical times, (of which we entertain no doubts,) he will unquestionably be re-elected by an overwhelming majority to the same office; which he has filled with so much credit to himself and honor to the Nation.

## Surveyor General of Utah.

Some of our exchange appear to be troubled because they say we have applied at Washington, through Judge Brochus, for the office of Surveyor General of Utah. But we would say to those Journals: Let not your hearts be troubled, neither let them be afraid, for we have applied for no such office through Judge Brochus or any other man. But we think of applying for one;—we have not exactly determined what. It may be that we shall get the appointment of an Extraordinary Minister to settle the Cuban question, cool off Spain, hush up Austria, take Mexico under our wing, and tell France and England not to put their fingers in our Pie. Would't this be Extraordinary indeed? You only lie low and keep dark, and you'll see how it goes, if Judge Brochus does not "Crack us at Washington." But why should we receive an appointment, the St. Joseph Gazette to the contrary, notwithstanding!

## Age of Discovery.

Is not the Potowattamie District in the State of Iowa? We think so; though some, doubtless, more learned in the law than we, express serious doubts in relation to it. If we are not in Iowa, what State are we in? We do not know; but conclude that those who made the discovery must have been in the State of Clairvoyance, as we cannot see how any one in a natural State could make such a discovery through the thick veil of Iowa's Admitted Constitution, and particularly after the General Government have acted upon our Poll Book and Election matters. Guess it all right, and no chance to make a splurge about a New State. If there is no door open to elevation in the Temple of Legal Justice in the Constitutional State of Iowa, true merit holds the Key to an effectual door and may enter when it will. So we had better jog on in the old track and be content.

## The Largest Yet!

Mr. Hardin handed to us a few days since a blood beef which weighed twenty pounds. This is the best of the kind usually kept for table use. Who can beat that?

## The Foreign Interference—British and French Fleets Ordered to our Coast.

The National Intelligencer confirms the statement that letters had been addressed by the acting Secretary of State, Mr. Crittenden, in reply to some recent communications from the Ministers of France and England, in relation to Cuban affairs, but at the same time states that the character given to the Secretary's letters by the correspondent of the Philadelphia American, is not altogether correct. The Intelligencer says:

The language of the letters is plain, direct, and frank; it is true; but there is in them nothing in the slightest degree discourteous, or indelicate with the Secretary's own character and dignity, or the respect due to the distinguished functionaries he was addressing. That the letters were able, forcible, and manly, as well as respectful and courteous, no American need be told.

The Washington Telegraph of the 23rd ult., adds to this what it believes it has from good authority, that the letters of Mr. Crittenden were read to one of the editors of the North American, in Washington City, and that he could only err in his interpretation of them. The Telegraph adds the annexed important information:

An order has been issued by the British Admiralty, instructing a number of their naval vessels to cruise along the southern coast of the United States, and to capture all American vessels which they have reason to believe are destined to Cuba with hostile intentions. This order is now in this city, and a knowledge of its nature formed the basis of the letters of Mr. Crittenden to the British Minister; and we believe a similar order issued by the French government called for a like letter to that government, through its representative here. We can feed the starving subjects of Great Britain, but do not need the services of her navy as police force on our coast, and will not permit it.—[St. Louis Times.

## The President's Proclamation.

The American Consul at Matamoros, having officially informed the President of the United States that an armed body of Texans had been organized and marched into the Territory of Mexico, with the view of aiding the Revolutionists, and that new enlistments were still being made for similar purposes, issued the following Proclamation, which we take from the Washington Republic, of the 23d ult.:

## By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS, there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace. And whereas there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned, or may be seduced to take part in the same. And whereas such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law:

Now, THEREFORE, I have issued this, my Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; that if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I therefore exhort all well disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE.  
By the President:  
J. J. CRITTENDEN, acting Sec'y of State.

## Monies Received Since Nov. 14, 1851.

A. Young,	1 00	A. Whiting,	\$0 50
W. Almonough,	2 35	L. Leavitt,	0 50
W. E. Weeden,	0 50	A. Balfour,	0 50
John Holson,	1 00	J. H. Hawley,	1 00
Riddle & Co.,	13 00	Melvin Hubbell,	0 50
Gates Hall,	1 00	H. W. Russell,	1 50
H. C. Ladd,	1 00	John Murray,	0 25
A. A. Bradford,	1 00		

## Married.

In this town, by the Editor, on the 5th inst., Mr. WILLIAM D. TURNER, Merchant, to Miss AMANDA M. GEE, both of Kaneville. (Contd.)

## Died.

In Kaneville, on Friday, 21st inst., of Typhoid Fever, Elder WILLIAM HOWELL, late from Abundant, Wales. Aged 36 years. Brother Howell has left behind him a name immortalized, not engraved on monuments of wood and stone, the devices of men's hands; but gleefully inscribed with the spirit of the Highest as the tablet of many a pure, and honest heart, which he has been instrumental in turning from darkness to light, and from the power of sin unto the service of the living God. Dearest, like the hour frost does often pass by: The sturdiest and strongest of the Earth; While the pure and lovely violet lies, Benumbed beneath his cold breath. At Plumb Hollow Branch, October 12th, MARY SCROOGE, wife of Archibald Scrooge, a native of Scotland. In Kaneville, on Thursday, the 28th inst., of Typhoid Fever, PATIENCE D. NAOMA, daughter of Abraham and Patience D. Palmer, aged 7 years.

## New Advertisements.

SCHOOL DISTRICT, No. 1. A MEETING of the Citizens of School District, No. 1, will be held at the County Court House, on Monday evening, December 1st, 1851, at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the board of School Directors, GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

## TAXES! TAXES!!

THE time for paying taxes is now come, and all persons will do well to attend to this call in season. No man is authorized to receive taxes for Potowattamie County, except myself and George Burdick, my Deputy. County orders will be received only according to their numbers. If A has an order of a late date and B has one of an earlier date, A's order cannot be received for his tax until B's order is paid, because it is the old st. Persons who are engaged to pay the taxes of others, or are buying and selling county orders, irrespective of their date and number, may find themselves deceived when they come to pay their taxes. I would be glad to accommodate all people; but my only safety is to act according to the letter of the law. After the first of January, there will be an additional charge upon those who do not pay before, and property will be liable to be distressed, which the officers will be under the necessity of doing. LUKE JOHNSON, Collector and Treasurer Kaneville, Nov. 28, 1851.

## ESTRAY NOTICE.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one BROWN OX, with white back and face, supposed to be five years old, and branded, "C. E. Bates," the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away. Enoch Hunt, Coole's Mill, Nov. 28, 1851.—20

## WANTED!

A undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means. I want to inform all my customers that from the 1st day of December, that I shall sell for cash, or country produce only. I would be happy to see all my friends, at my old stand on Hyde Street. I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rice, sugar, buckwheat do, onions, apples, brandy and white, Claret's Guides, &c., &c. Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted. Positively No More Credit. JOHN GOUGH.

## Who Wants Oxen Shod?

The subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Potowattamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being a retail, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties, will favor him with their patronage. WILLIAM HALLIDAY, Carterville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

## STOLEN OR STRAYED.

\$6 REWARD. TWO LARGE OXEN, one white and black spotted, with his horn lopped down under his eye, the other bright red, with large horns. Also, two RED and BLACK cows, one having the top of her horns cut off. Whoever will bring the above cattle, or give information to their recovery, will be amply rewarded by W. M. HOWELL'S.

N. B. W. H. has a fine ox, going on fire, hancy to the yoke which he will sell cheap. Kaneville, Nov. 14, 1851.—3t.

## CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS, Main Street, Kaneville, Iowa.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire.

Also, Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freight, where are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from \$3 to \$15.

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Airlight, and Parlor Stoves.

We can recommend our stoves to the public to be cast of a fine quality of iron, and not subject to crack by fire.

We have on hand a very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Japanned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns for the Plains, they are light and take but little fuel. Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS, Kaneville, Oct. 17, 1851.—4t











## VOLUME III.---NUMBER 23.

"I happened to be in the North, where Mr. Webster was last Summer, when the news arrived that England and France intended to order, or had ordered, American vessels to be searched, as in former times; and I heard Mr. Webster, then confined to his house by his annual attack of catarrh, declared that the first instance of any such proceeding ought to be, and would be followed by war! And I know, also, that this declaration was made by him in presence and hearing of several persons in habits of daily correspondence with their English friends, and that, in less than twelve days from the time it was made, it was heard of and known in high quarters in London."



## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOUGH, Jr., Printer.  
Job Printing promptly and neatly  
executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1851.

We have issued a larger edition of this number than usual, that such as are interested in the improvement of Kansas and the surrounding country, may obtain a copy, and send it where they think it will do the most good.

Papers neatly done up at this office, addressed and mailed to any person or place at 5 cents single copy.

## Postage Stamps.

Persons wishing to remit money by letter may send us good current bank bills, and when their accounts contain fractional parts of a dollar or cents, they may send postage stamps for the balance.

## Mormon Affairs.

Are the Mormons in Western Iowa to be trampled under foot and crushed, because public opinion is against them? In Salt Lake? Upon close examination, it may appear satisfactory to the people and Government of the United States, that the officers of Utah left their posts without sufficient cause. It was our opinion that they did. We told them so face to face, in Salt Lake City, before we came away, in all kindness and good-will; and we have seen no good reason since why that opinion should be changed. We repeatedly remonstrated with them against their leaving—told them that we felt interested for Utah, and personally interested also, as we expected to be a citizen there with them another year—reminded them that our Lord endured the contradiction of sinners against himself, (not that we wished to accuse our friends in Utah) that by so doing he might save a Nation: And you, by a little endurance, may also save Utah, and reap the harvest of eternal gratitude. Whereas, if you leave now when your presence is most needed, you may add fuel to the fire that ought to be extinguished. The decisions of the Supreme Court would be, to that Territory, like the anchor and chain-cable that hold the ship until the storm; or like the majestic Mississippi, deep, silent, and strong, bearing down in its bold and resistless current, every thing that might attempt to obstruct its course. We do know that the officers left Utah contrary to the wishes of the great mass of the people there, both officials and unofficial. No man has been driven away from that country who betrayed himself while there: Neither Jew nor Gentile.

We apprehend that it would have been early enough for the Judges to leave Utah after their decisions had been resisted, or when they were forcibly prevented from holding Courts. With some propriety they might then have returned and asked the General Government to send a command there sufficiently strong to enforce their decisions, and to punish the offenders, and make such changes in the appointments as would tend to a faithful administration of the laws. But because there was a little flurry, caused mostly by the speech of Judge Brocchus, to think of putting the Government to the unnecessary expense and trouble of sending troops there is, in our opinion, preposterous and absurd. But such a movement would please the Mormons, as it would afford them a cash market, at living prices, for much of their surplus produce.

Suppose the Mormons go from this Frontier to Utah, with the same good feelings which they have ever cherished in this region: would they not be more likely to exert such an influence when they arrive there as would be gratifying to the people of the States; than to go with their feelings soured and riled by unprovoked excitement, mobocracy, and outlaws? The wise will consider this suggestion, and reflect: But the fool will rage and be confident!

## Utah Officers.

If the report of officers returning from Utah, should only have the effect of arousing a flood of indignation against us on the Frontier; what a triumph they will gain. "It must needs be that offences come." But woe to them by whom they come." Better have remained at their posts and endured a little longer—kept all the difficulties of the other side the mountains, and settled there, Governor Young did pledge himself in our hearing and in their hearing to render the Judiciary any aid they might need to organize the Court, to sustain it, and to abide the decisions; and he entreated them to stay; and we believe, in good faith also.

Chief Justice Brandebury, we regarded as a modest, unassuming and talented gentleman. Indeed, so far as we are personally concerned, we have nothing against any of the officers: But we require of Judge Brocchus to acknowledge that there was a strong personal prejudice against him in the minds of the citizens of Salt Lake, and that those citizens believed that their prejudices were well founded. We do not now say that they were, neither do we require Judge Brocchus to say that they were; but that he believes the citizens thought they were founded. If the Judge makes this acknowledgment, then we shall publish nothing personal concerning him; but if he does not, we shall feel in justice and honor bound to lay the entire history of the causes of that prejudice before the people.

## Rumors.

We hear that some of the "Braves" of Mills County make their boasts of extensive arrangements in Missouri to afford them recruits; and some of our professed knowing ones talk about "wire workers" and "Submarine Telegraphs." Missouri may use such things not altogether complimentary: But, be this as it may, we know little and care still less about any such extravagant notions or sayings: It is enough for us to know that our course and the course of our people in Western Iowa, is marked with justice, honor, truth, and good will to men; and should such rumors be based upon facts, greater men than we can attend to the case of citizens of one State going in to another to join in any hostile and riotous proceedings.

## Varioloid.

There have been several cases of the above disease about in this country. It is a milder form of the small pox. We advise parents to get their children vaccinated as an antidote against this disease which may assume a more malignant and dangerous aspect if allowed to range unchecked.

## One Mile Square.

The citizens of Kansasville are about to petition Congress for a grant of land of one mile square to cover the town. This land to be sold out to claimants or occupants at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and the proceeds to be applied to improving the streets, making bridges and to such other works of internal improvement as a Board of three commissioners or trustees may think most advisable. The trustees should be honorable and high-minded men, and permanent residents of the place.

Kansasville is near equidistant between the Missouri line and the Northern boundary of the State of Iowa; and it is about four miles back from the Missouri River, just far enough to be out of the way of high water mark, and it is a healthy location, and the natural business center for all Western Iowa, as every disinterested observer will acknowledge. It is directly on the great northern migration route, and the chief, and almost only outfitting post on the Western Frontier. Pottawatomie is the Banner County of the Sixth Judicial District, and Kansasville is the County Seat of Pottawatomie. The great district of country lying north of us and mostly unsettled, will greatly add to the importance of this place when it becomes settled up, which must soon be the case, as the land is now being surveyed, and claimants may know their notes and bounds. We receive regularly three mails per week and sometimes four. We think that we shall soon have a daily mail, or what will be equal to it. The capital vested here in merchandise will run up to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, besides stores, hollow ware, tin and sheet iron business, which is extensively carried on here. Mechanics of the best kind in the world, of all sorts needed.

We expect to leave Pottawatomie County in the Spring; yet, as we have been well used by her, we wish to bequeath to her our good will and our blessing; and with all deference and respect to the adjacent and surrounding counties, knowing that they possess many advantages—such as good soil, good water, and much good timber, and all the principal natural elements and sources of wealth—yet Nature's hand has given to Pottawatomie a geographical location that affords her not only the natural sources of wealth, but the superior advantages of trade and commerce. We are glad to see our citizens awake upon this subject, taking measures to secure that permanence to Kansasville and to improve the place in a manner worthy of the inducements which nature and surrounding circumstances hold out.

## The Message.

As we before predicted, the Message is a lengthy document. There were many things requiring the notice and attention of the Executive, and few have escaped his observation. The head and pilot of our nation, with the candle of intelligence, has marched into all the rugged and intricate affairs of the Republic—shown her foreign and domestic relations, and her financial condition. He recommends liberal appropriations for internal improvements, and for all Governmental purposes. Advises a liberal policy towards the Territories—a reform of the criminal statutes—thinks the Indians should be civilized and taught to cultivate the soil, and to afford them relief, rather than chastise them. (This is humane. But President Fillmore has never been much among the Indians; neither left on the plains by reason of their stealing all his animals, neither has his shirt been stripped from his back by the villains, we presume.) If we had had that portion of the message to deliver, it would have been of a little different color.

The main land-marks of legislation are plainly erected before the eyes of Congress and they have rather a lengthy and difficult task before them. The Lord help them, and guide their actions for the greatest good of the Nation!

We should have copied the entire message, but for its coming to hand just before going to press.

## Weights and Measures.

As some little complaints are made respecting measures for grain, being incorrect, it is the imperative duty of the proper officer of the County to provide a Standard. Dealers cannot be particularly blameable upon a Standard of measures provided according to law: then if any man shall use an incorrect measure, he will come within reach of the following statute:

"If any person with intent to defraud use a false balance, weight, or measure, in the weighing or measuring of anything whatever that is purchased, sold, bartered, shipped, or delivered for sale or barter, or that is pledged or given in payment, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the Court."

Officers of County will do well to attend to their duty, and see that lawful measures are kept by dealers that no cause of complaint by buyer or seller exist.

If every man who wants a measure for corn, will provide himself with a good strong tub or box that will not give or stretch, and get the official Seal or Standard upon it, containing a bushel, it might be the better plan.

## From Salt Lake.

We have just seen a private letter from a gentleman at Salt Lake, to a friend in this town. The letter is from a reliable and a responsible source. It says that Governor Young appointed a Secretary pro tem, after Mr. Harris left, who now has possession of the seal left with Livingston, and all government has not stopped yet; for Judge Snow is doing the Circuit Court business for all the districts. Trains were all safely in. Williams' Merchant train was last in, about the 24th, October.

John D. Lee & Co., have gone to Rio Virgin. J. L. Heywood & Co., to Salt Creek. Bishop, Call & Co., to Parwan to settle and organize Mills County, and Fillmore city where is to be the seat of Government.

Times look rather equally about mails for the future on account of the Indians; but we hope for the best.

## Prospects on the Frontier.

The prospects at the latest accounts, are more favorable for an orderly and amicable arrangement of all matters, religious, and political, in this section of the country.

## Wanted at this Office.

The signatures of all men in this country who feel interested to ask the present Congress for a grant of land of one mile square, covering the town of Kansasville. The petition is at our office, please call and write your names, it will cost nothing more.

The report of Judge Sloan to Gov. Hempstead, in another place, will be read with interest. We have the corroborative statements of some of the bar that it is correct. We have heard that certain complaints are made against the Judge's inability to do business, &c. But so far as we have been able to learn, the complaints against him are too trifling to record.

The real substance and root of the matter is about as follows: Judge Sloan is, by birth, an Irishman—he adheres to the Mormon faith; and though a good scholar and an intelligent lawyer, he is not fit for Judge. He was legally elected to that office by a great majority of the oldest settlers in the country who made the roads and bridges, suffered and nearly overcame the early Indian depredations—citizens who have demeaned themselves orderly—have been loyal and upright, and have not violated the laws, neither abused the power which they had. But they are Mormons, and they must not hold office. Other men must have the office; and now, since public opinion is somewhat against the Mormons in Salt Lake, it is the time when our unlawful intentions can be revealed, and popularity will shield us from harm.

If the foregoing be not the real bone and sinew of the causes of any disturbances, our columns are open to some person or persons better informed than we, provided the statements be made under the signatures of men known to us as responsible and honorable men.

If the Mormon population on the frontier had been disorderly, rebellious and criminal, we should fear the consequences; but as we know that they have endeavored to conduct themselves as good and orderly citizens, and have done to others as they would that others should do to them, we can rejoice and be exceedingly glad, that if we get into trouble, we get into it with clean hands, and with consciences unoffended. We have not wronged or injured our neighbor, neither have we wished him ought but good. There may have been, here and there, a transaction out of place, that we could not control: If any, we are sorry for it; and are always ready to do whatever justice and honor require at our hands, to make right whatever may be wrong. None can deny this who know anything of our course of conduct in this region, and that have generously enough to own the truth. But to Mormonism is likely to be added another testimony of its truth. Jesus says: If ye were of the world, the world would love you; but as ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hates you. Blessed are ye when men revile you, and say all manner of evil against you falsely—when they separate you from their company, rejoice and be glad, &c.

A little patience and forbearance might, possibly, do that which would be better for all concerned.

## North Country.

In the North part of Pottawatomie County or District, are some of the most valuable farming lands in Western Iowa. Bishop Lane has some ten sections of the best timbered lands in all the upper country, upon which are located or settled quite a number of families. Now is the time for some enterprising men to step in and buy.

Kansasville has an abundance of capital, vested in all sorts of necessary articles for the settlement of a new country and the cheapest market for merchandise west of St. Louis; and the quickest, best, and surest market for all the products of the land in the Western States. No better soil on the face of the whole earth than in Pottawatomie. Plenty of good Springs, and running creeks and branches. Corn and wheat are the staple products. Great country for raising pork and bacon—No better part of the world for stock raising in general. The people do not sell because they dislike the country. But they sell because they want to be richer hereafter, by sacrificing a little now. This is, and is destined to be, one of the greatest outfitting posts for emigrants to California and the Western Territories on the Missouri river. Nature has so ordered and planned it, and it is hard to oppose her decrees. Come to Pottawatomie all ye ends of the earth; for here are the elements and sources of wealth. California is no touch at all to this country. There they have to dig ten or twenty feet deep for gold; and in this country, we find the richest veins of the precious metal by turning up from four to six inches of the soil.

The country is now being surveyed, and soon will be brought into market. Now is the time, and here the place for the lovers of wealth to make their pitch; and secure for themselves and their children after them, good and permanent homes. Our merchants and mechanics are all enterprising men, and mostly control heavy capital. They are preparing every thing that may be wanted by emigrants that remove from this place to the West, for such as pass through this place; and for such also as may come into the country to locate and settle. We are not in the mercantile business ourselves. Neither have we any stock, interest, or ownership in any mercantile establishment in this country; but we venture to say, that goods, wares, and merchandise can be purchased here cheaper than they can be brought here from any quarter, particularly if brought in small stocks. Our merchants do not make their money by high prices. They make it by doing an immense amount of business. A large business may be safely calculated upon here in the Spring, in our opinion.

Judge Brocchus has published a card in the St. Louis Intelligencer, exonerating us from the charge of hindering him from firing a National Salute on the Fourth of July last while crossing the plains in Company. Justice is all we claim; and when that is administered to us, we can extend our personal good-will to the administrator.

## Not Driven Out.

The following is from a Mercantile firm in the City of the Great Salt Lake. They are not Mormons and never expect to be that we are aware of. They appear contented, and are calculating to remain there as it would seem. Major Blakey and Dr. Shropshire, having formerly done business in Palmyra, Missouri, may be personally known to some of our readers. They are not driven away, neither do they speak of any that have been.

Their letter to us on business matters closes in the following language:

"We have no news of importance to give you; peace, order, and plenty prevail here; also good health. One of us will be East in the Spring, for another stock of goods, but we will not perhaps leave in time to arrive in Kansasville before you leave; but think that we can send the funds to pay the freight so that the goods Robbins left can be freighted in your company."

Your Friend, &c.,  
WILLIAM BLAKEY, & CO.,  
By J. T. Shropshire.

To His Excellency Stephen Hempstead Governor of the State of Iowa.

As Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Iowa, I lay the following facts before your Excellency, for your consideration and action thereon, as you may deem meet and proper.

I held a term of the Court at Goodville, Mills County, upon the 27th day of October last, and sat during five days, although suffering considerably from the Ague, partly because of an open house in which the Court was of necessity held, but being then overcome by the affliction, and through the solicitation of the Bar, as well as my own belief that it would be of general utility, I appointed the first Monday, the first day of December instant, a term to hear and determine all business that might then appear upon the docket and ready for action.

I was in readiness in Goodville, to attend to my duties, at the proper time of the day upon the first day of this month; but to my surprise I was informed that notices had been, and were then posted up in town, of which the following is a true copy:

## "LOOK AT THIS."

We the gentiles of Mills County do this day notify the citizens of Goodville that they are not to lease rent loan or hire any house in that town if they do it will be at their own peril for we determine that the gran jur shall not sit."

The County Judge who was not in town had not procured a place to hold Court, and I desired the Sheriff to use his utmost endeavors to procure one, which I believe he did, but without effect. Sometime about or after Noon thirty-one horsemen or thereabouts well armed with rifles, pistols, and knives, &c., entered the town in a Company, and there had a Rendezvous. Those who had spirituous liquors for sale in town, had agreed not to sell any, therefore refused; but they procured all they wanted at a distance, and after some time became considerably intoxicated, and were very riotous even from their coming in.

J. D. ROGERS, LEWIS JOURNAY, and BRANFORD ALTON, waited upon me, stating that they were a Committee appointed by that Company of Gentiles, to know what I intended to do, wishing me at the same time to write out and execute an undertaking that I would discharge the Grand Jury; also, that I would never come back to hold Court there, and that if I would do so they would permit me to obtain a house and hold Court to clear the docket of Civil business.

Furthermore, that they would have Gentle Judges, and all other officers of the same kind, could find such that would answer their purpose, and I might judge the Mormons. I peremptorily refused to sign such, or any other document, but informed them as citizens, that I had good reason to believe that the Grand Jurors had not been legally summoned; therefore, I would discharge them, and inasmuch as I could not ascertain any business of consequence to go before the Grand Jury, I did not consider it would be necessary to have a Jury; but, that I could not be compelled to do any illegal act through coercive measures.

Finding that the Mob had increased to about forty, and it being beyond the power of the Sheriff or Magistrate to attempt to control them, I got together with me the District Clerk and Sheriff, at my boarding house, and for want of a place to hold Court, adjourned the Court until the second Monday in May next, and had the same recorded.

Since I returned from that place I am well informed that those men are notifying the peaceable inhabitants by threats, to leave their homes.

I humbly await your Excellency's instructions, and shall be always found ready for a faithful discharge of the trusts reposed in me.

I am with the highest respect,  
Your Excellency's,  
Very Obedient Servant,  
JAMES SLOAN.

## Special Conference.

The Special Conference of the Church, held in this place, was duly organized on the 8th of November last. Elder Orson Hyde was unanimously chosen to take the chair. E. M. Greene, appointed clerk, and Daniel Mackintosh, Reporter.

The minutes are two lengthy for insertion, but will be faithfully preserved.

The Elders and friends from the Valley, all spoke freely to a very large and attentive audience, bore strong testimonies in favor of the cause, and the united testimony of all was, for the Saints to prepare for emigration to the Valley in the Spring. Union, good will, and concert of action, in all things, were strongly urged upon the Saints, and responded to most cordially in every measure that was laid before them. It closed with the best of feeling; and every face seemed looking westward. The weather was as favorable as could be expected and the business was all closed and done up just before a storm set in.

## CORRECTION.

At the last Session of the High Council, the subject was fully investigated, which was brought before that body in September last, and then ordered to be printed. Some official men were pretty strongly accused of being slack, in the discharge of their duties, and of acting in bad faith: But at the last examination, it was clear and apparent that no charge could be brought against any of the individuals charged; and consequently were honorably acquitted; but it was satisfactorily shown that the buyers and sellers of the cattle were alike guilty: It being apparent that each understood the other. Done by order of the High Council.  
G. W. HARRIS, President.  
E. M. GREENE, Clerk.

## From the Millennial Star.

Fellowship has been withdrawn from Elder Joseph Clements, late President of the Glasgow Conference, for the highly disreputable course of conduct pursued by him on the eve of his unexpected and abrupt departure for America, the facts in the case will be forwarded to the Presidency of his Quorum in the Great Salt Lake City, for their consideration and action thereupon.  
F. D. RICHARDS.

## Expulsion of an American Citizen from France.

Mr. Bouis, citizen of the United States, has been ordered out of France, by the Government. His office was finding M. Bonaparte's administration not liberal enough. The facts are as follows: Mr. Bouis, being of French extraction, speaks French like a native, in 1848 he expressed freely his sympathies with the Republicans, was denounced by some secret agent of the police and placed on the list of Republican foreigners. The affairs lay dormant until a few weeks ago, when Mr. Bouis demanded permission to deliver a course of lectures on China. It was flatly refused on the ground of the applicant's political opinions, and on his remonstrating against this excessive rigor, he was ordered to quit Paris in twenty-four hours, and the Country in three days.

[Lou. Courier.]

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Boston, Tuesday, A. M.

Twenty thousand persons, it is estimated, have traveled to the top of Bunker Hill Monument within the past year, to accomplish which each person had to take two hundred and ninety-five, and as many more to get down—making five hundred and ninety feet in all. At the price charged for admission (12½ cent) the receipts during the above mentioned time must have amounted to \$2,500.

## Missouri Republican.

This Journal, in our opinion, takes a correct, common-sense and legal view of the aspect of affairs in Utah, and of the return of the officers. We were there at the time of the difficulty, and can appreciate the position of the Republican. It is our unqualified opinion that the officers should not have left. The above Journal says:

No official statement has yet been made, though this is promised, upon the arrival of the officers in Washington; nor are we informed to which of the number the paternity of these defenses is to be ascribed. It is not important for our purpose to know, further than that the facts set forth are the leading and main grounds on which these officers justify their leaving their posts. If there are other and better reasons, we will be prepared to give them due consideration when we know what they are and to what extent they go.

In the first place, the Chief Justice of the U. S. Court, L. G. BRANDEBURG, PERRY E. BROCHUS, Associate Justice B. D. HARRIS, Secretary of Utah Territory, and H. R. DAY, sub Indian Agent to the Utah Indians have left their posts and returned to the United States. The public will enquire why and for what reasons—According to the published statement they are these:

The Governor of the Territory, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and the Mormon Elders and the community have been acting very improperly, in the use of abusive seditious language towards the United States Government. They are guilty of Polygamy, or having many wives, and exhibiting them in the streets. The Governor is further guilty in having squandered \$20,000, placed in his hands by the United States; and is guilty of the omission of not having appointed county sheriffs, as the Organic law requires.

This is the substance of the charges brought against the Governor and people of the Territory. They are grievous charges, and we are not disposed to defend them nor shield them from the odium due their acts. On the contrary, if Governor Young has uttered the language ascribed to him, or has encouraged such sentiments towards the United States Government as are imputed, he is unworthy of being the Governor of the Territory, and should be removed from office. As to his immorality of life, profane language, plurality of wives, and such like matters, we presume these are subjects for the Territorial Legislature to attend to. As yet, we believe, Congress has passed no statute for the States or Territories on these subjects. If the Governor is a defaulter, we have no doubt the accounting officers at Washington will know it, and punish him as such, if they can. Of all these charges so much at war with, and so repugnant to all our feelings of right and propriety, we could not, if disposed, attempt a justification or excuse. We only know their existence through the publications alluded to, and admitting their truth (as at this writing we are compelled to do,) we inquire what has been the conduct of the United States officers? and how far is their conduct justifiable? The community will draw the distinction between the evil and bad practices of the Governor, and the justification for leaving their posts, set up by these officers.

It will, at the first reading, strike every one, that the defence of these returning officers is fatally insufficient in the outset, in this: that there is no overt act, or crime, charged or alleged to have been committed. The Judges of the U. S. Court go there, are well received, and from the time of their arrival to their coming away, no attempt is alleged to have been made, to infringe upon their jurisdiction, or to refuse obedience to their decisions. On the contrary, as far as the statements go, there seems to have been a disposition to submit to their decisions, as in the case of the Secretary and the funds in his hands. Threats were made that they should not hold a court—but words are only empty sounds—and no fact is presented, showing an effort to prevent their holding court, and exercising their proper jurisdiction.

What should be thought of a U. S. Judge, who, in times of excitement, deserted his post and fled the State, because the Governor or other persons, in office or out of it, had used intemperate and improper language towards the United States Government and her officers? It is at such times, amidst such excitement, when the popular feeling may run right or wrong, that the Judge, with his unsullied ermine, his purity of purpose, his rectitude of character, his freedom from transient or party impulses, his learning and official position, is expected to sit in judgement, above the storm of error or popular prejudice, and enforce the law. If his decisions and orders are set at naught, and not enforced—if, by personal or actual resistance, he finds himself powerless—then, and only then, would he be justified in leaving his post. How has it been in this case?

But these Judges—at least one of them, Judge Brocchus—seems to have considered, that new duties were added to his judicial functions. In the States, and well regulated communities, it is considered to be decorous, and the duty of the Judges, to keep entirely free from all popular excitement—that they may stand forth as the arbiters between the community and the government, and between man and man. Judge Brocchus, it seems, summoned the people to assemble; they listened to him respectfully, whilst he made a speech against them and their criminal practices—this may be the province of a Territorial Judge, but we are at a loss for the statute requiring it. It could hardly be expected, that a fanatic and misled people—such as we all believe the Mormons to be—would not be roused to anger, and indeed to make violent demonstrations, by such an assault upon them and their leaders.

We have not time now to follow this subject in all the views in which it appears to us. We think the Judges should have remained at their posts, proceeded regularly with their courts, kept out of excitements, and when cases occurred requiring the exercise of their official authority, exercised it fearlessly and without favor or affection. If they had done this, and their authority had been resisted, then, but not till then, the public would have been prepared to excuse their retreat.

For Mr. Harris, there is quite as little excuse. So far as the published statements go, he does not seem to have been seriously

interfered with in anything, except the effort to take the money which he had a legal custody of. In all his other acts he had no opposition, and in this case when the court decided in his favor, the Governor and his people submitted.

But what surpasses our comprehension is, what a sub-agent of the Utah Indians, has to do with the civil or political affairs of the people of Utah Territory, unless they act in some way with the Indians. Yet Mr. Day, also finds an apology in this seditious language, to leave the Indians to the mercies of those corrupt and seditious people, and come back to the States. One would suppose that he could have discharged his duties to the Indians at least, even if Governor Young had committed treason, and been hanged for it.

Personally, we do not know either of the officers named, except Captain Day. We presume they are all of the Whig party, but that does not justify, nor ought it to go as a condemnation of their acts. Their course is one that demands the earnest investigation of the Administration at Washington. It is not only prejudicial to the public service, but is calculated to bring the appointing power into discredit before the people. There is too much of this receiving officer, paying a short pilgrimage to a distant territory, and then coming home without leave.

Advertisements and other important matters are crowded out this week to give place to a portion of the President's Message.

## Monies Received Since Nov. 28, 1851.

John Noy,	1 00 Benjamin Soule,	1 50
Geo W. Eggott,	1 00 Melvin Wilbur,	1 50
Buzzell Boren,	1 00 Daniel Greig,	2 50
Sam Luncford,	1 00 Charles Nowlin,	2 50
Samuel McElvain,	1 00 Chas. H. Williams,	3 00
Joseph Hawkins,	1 00 Wheeling, C. & Co,	4 50
Geo Chwartz,	1 00 S. J. Comfort,	4 50
Wm Manning,	50 Maj. Ogden,	2 50
James B. Boren,	70 Silas Phelps,	1 00
Nahum Holden,	50 John Perkins, Jr.,	1 00
Wm Robinson,	50 Bethall Miller,	1 00
James Wareham,	6 00	

## Married.

At St. Louis, Mo., Saturday Evening, Nov. 1st, by Elder John T. Cain, A. EDWARD CALLAN, TER, to Miss ANN COWLEY, both of that city, formerly of the Isle of Man.

## Died.

Of quick consumption, at Big Bend, on Maquoket Creek, on the 4th inst, Mrs. ANN, wife of John Lovel, aged 43 years.

At St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17th, ELIZA HANNAH, youngest daughter of Elder Thomas and Grace Mary Wrigley.

At Upper Crossing, Keg Creek, THOMPSON, 27th ult., of inflammation of the brain, JOSHUA WILLIAM, son of Margaret and John P. Jones, aged 8 years, 1 month, 4 days.

The spirit from this youth lies dead, His body lies among the dead; But it will rise again and be Possessing immortality. For this, Oh give to God the praise, Ye faithful Saints, these last days.

In this town, Nov. 22, of Black Canker, ALFORD DEVETREAU, son of Alfred W., and Anninda S. Childs, aged 16 months and 2 days.

## New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawatomie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Riley Goodrich, deceased; dated Nov. 27, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

WILLIAM M. POWERS,  
Kansasville, Dec. 12, 1851.

## STRAYED.

FROM RYBEE'S CAMP, North Pigeon, in Pottawatomie County, in the early part of October last. One yoke of three year old steers. One a bright red—high horned and a little broken at the end—the lower part of his ears had the appearance of being bitten by dogs; the other a red and white one—more white than red—spotted upon his sides and neck. They were purchased in St. Joseph in Sept. last. Whoever will return said Steers to the owner or give information that will lead to their recovery, shall be rewarded for their trouble, and receive the gratitude of the owner, residing at the above camp.  
JOSEPH NICHOLAS.  
Bybee's Camp, Dec. 12, 1851.

## FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS!

RUN! RUN!!  
TO COOLEY'S MILL, with your wheat and buckwheat if you want white flour. The Mill has undergone a thorough repair; and machinery put in to cleanse all dirt and smut and leave the berry in its pure state. The mills is calculated to grind 300 bushels per day. When the water is in its right stage; come along we can accommodate you at short notice.  
Big Pigeon, Nov. 28th, 1851.

## H. D. JOHNSON,

## Attorney at Law,

## AND

## REAL ESTATE AGENT.

dec 12, '51  
Kansasville, Iowa.

## JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

## Kansasville, Iowa,

Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.

dec 12 6m







## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

The following elegant and admirable production is the best declaration of woman's rights we have seen. We propose that it be recited in the next Woman's Rights Convention held in the North. The soul of a true woman and the inspiration of a true poet are hers:

## Woman's Rights.

BY MRS. N. F. LANSLEY.

It is her right to watch beside  
The bed of sickness and of pain,  
And when the head almost despairs,  
To whisper hopes of health again.  
Her right, to guide the death-struggle glad,  
With gentle words and cheerful smile;  
And when the world with care oppresses,  
His weary spirit to beguile.  
It is her right to train her sons  
So they may Senate chambers grace—  
Thus, is she with more honor crown'd  
Than if herself had fill'd the place.  
It is her right to be admird,  
By every generous, manly heart,  
When with true dignity and grace,  
She acts with a woman's part.  
She hath a dearer right than this:  
To be in one true heart enshrined;  
Who, though the world may all forsake,  
Will cherish still, and still be kind.  
And there is yet a higher right,  
Which, alas, is to woman given;  
To hers to teach the infant mind  
Those truths divine, which came from heaven.  
What would she more, than to perform,  
On earth, life's holiest, sweetest task?  
When you a perfect woman find,  
No other rights than these, she asks.

## WORK.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Attend, oh Man,  
Uplift the banner of thy kind,  
Advance the ministry of mind,  
The mountain height is free to climb,  
Toil on—Man's heritage is Time.  
Toil on!  
Work on and win—  
Life without work is unenjoyed;  
The happiest are the best employed;  
Work moves and moulds the mightiest birth;  
And grasps the destinies of earth!  
Work on!  
Work sows the seed;  
Even the rock may yield its flower;  
No lot so hard, but human power,  
Exerted to one end and aim,  
May conquer fate, and capture fame!  
Press on!  
Press onward still;  
In nature's centre lives the fire  
That slow, though sure, doth yet aspire;  
Through the deep of mould and clay  
It splits the rocks that bar its way!  
Press on!  
If nature then  
Lays tame beneath her weight of earth,  
When would her hidden fire know birth?  
Thus Man, through granite fate, must find  
The path—the upward path—of Mind!  
Work on!  
Pause not in despair;  
French no despising, servile view—  
What he will do, he will do;  
Strength each man may nerve to hand,  
Truth's bow, and bid its shaft ascend!  
Toil on!  
Be firm of heart;  
By fusion of unnumbered years  
A Continent's vastness rears;  
A drop, 'tis said, through flint will wear;  
Toil on, and nature's conquest share!  
Toil on!  
Within thyself  
Bright moon, and moon, and night succeed;  
Power, feeling, passion, thought and deed;  
Harmonious beauty prompts thy breast—  
Things angels love, and God hath blest!  
Work on!  
Work on and win!  
Shall light from nature's depths arise,  
And thou, whose mind can grasp the skies,  
Sit down with fate, and bid it rise,  
No onward! Let the Truth prevail!  
Work on!

The steamer Daniel Webster arrived this evening from San Juan de Nicaragua, bringing dates from San Francisco, to the 15th of October and about 400 passengers; she brings \$117,000 on freight, and about \$500,000 in the hands of passengers. She sailed from San Juan on the 6th of November, with passengers from San Francisco, brought down by the steamers Independence and North America.

The Daniel Webster, with steamer Central America in tow, made the passage from New York in twelve and a half days to San Juan. The Central America experienced much trouble in getting over the shoals at the mouth of the river but finally succeeded and from thence passed up the river without difficulty.

The mining intelligence by this arrival is of the most satisfactory character; the weather has been most favorable, and the yield of gold from the different sections of the mining regions is steadily on the increase.

The steamer California sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 15th with the mails, and \$1,900,000 on freight and about 200 passengers. Messrs. Adams & Co. shipped about half a million of gold by the California.

Since the session from duty of the vigilance committee, San Francisco has become crowded with numerous bands of desperate characters, and some of the papers are strongly and earnestly appealing to the committee to set to work again.

The project of steam communication between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, was likely very soon to be carried into effect. Mr. S. Woodworth was spoken of to command the first ship.

The United States Ship of War Vincennes, Commander W. L. Hudson, left San Francisco on the 13th of October, on a cruise to the Southward, and to the Sandwich Islands.

The steamer Miner, was burned at Sacramento on the 15th of October. Captain Clark and one of the firemen were badly burned, and a passenger named D. Brown, was burned to death.

"Do you see that meetinghouse, Jimmy?" "Yes," said Jimmy, "I do."  
"Now," says Pat, "just take a squint at it through my spy-glass, and it will be so high to ye that you can hear the organ play."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1851.

Sir:—The President has learned from the newspapers, with the deepest regret, that a disgraceful outrage has recently been committed by a lawless mob, who have by force rescued a fugitive from labor from the custody of the Marshal, thereby resisting the execution of legal process and setting the law at defiance. He hopes that the statements respecting the occurrence are exaggerated, especially as it took place at your residence, and no communication on the subject has been received from you. But whatever may have been the extent of the outrage, he expects that no effort will be spared, on your part and that of the Marshal, to bring the guilty offenders to justice. The supremacy of the laws must be maintained, at every hazard and at any sacrifice. Men whose sworn duty it is to execute the law must be protected and sustained in the discharge of that duty.

I cannot doubt that the great majority of your citizens are loyal to the Constitution, and that they will aid the proper officers in bringing to justice those who have wantonly and wickedly violated the most sacred duty of a citizen, in a free Republic, by setting an example which, if followed, must endanger the life of every officer charged with the execution of the laws.

I am, sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
(Signed) J. J. CRITTENDEN,  
Acting Secretary.

To James R. Lawrence, Esq., Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of New York, Syracuse.

From Oregon.—The mail steamer Columbia arrived San Francisco on the 14th, bringing \$45,000 in gold, and forty-five passengers.

The Indians were continuing their depredations upon emigrant trains and the Frontier settlements. Much excitement and alarm prevailed. Jeremiah Ryan, of Maryland, with six others, had been murdered by the Port Oxford Indians.

The Post Office Department at Washington has given notice that whenever satisfactory proof is furnished that the labors of a Postmaster have been increased and his commissions reduced by the operations of the Act of March 3d last, he shall be allowed and credited with extra compensation in accordance with rules hereafter to be adopted.

## Mississippi.

It appears that the State of Mississippi is now without a Governor, or any person authorized to discharge the functions of that office. Upon the resignation of Governor Quitman, the office devolved upon Judge Quion, then President of the Senate. His senatorial term expired on the 4th inst., and according to his construction of the Constitution (in which he is sustained by many able lawyers) he could not act as Governor after his office of President of the Senate ceased. There is therefore an interregnum until the Governor elect shall be qualified. The worst of it is, that many of the courts are suspended on this account; as the offices of Sheriff have become vacant in many counties and the new sheriffs cannot act until their bonds shall have been approved by the acting Governor. No provision seems to exist for filling up either of these gaps.—[Adventure]

## California.

The returns have not been received from all the counties, but there is no doubt of the election of Bigler, (Dem.) for Governor by a majority of about 1,500. Messrs. Marshall and McCorkle have been elected to Congress by large majorities. The whole of the Democratic State ticket has been elected, and the Legislature, in both branches, is also Democratic. The inference from this would seem to favor the presumption that the next Legislature will elect a Democrat to represent the State in the United States Senate. The whole vote polled was about forty-five thousand.—[Missouri Statesman.]

## Mexico and Santa Anna.

By our latest advices from Mexico, we learn that there is a conspiracy formed for the restoration of Santa Anna and the overthrow of Arista's administration. This famous Chief remains at Trubaco, a town in New Grenada, but he is evidently waiting anxiously for the moment when he shall be called from his retirement by his active partisans in Mexico. Then we may look for another Pronunciamento, a triumphant ovation for the one-legged hero, and unless Mr. Arista is very wide awake, he will have some trouble to keep his head on his shoulders.—[Times.]

## Mining Intelligence.

There seems to be but little doubt as to the existence of valuable silver mines in California. We have from time to time heard of discoveries in various parts of the southern country, but the following account is sufficient to settle the question. Early in the present year the exploring expedition left Stockton, and we believe resulted in nothing tangible, although H. W. Wallace, of this city, showed us specimens from the region of the Four Creeks, where deposits were found in incalculable amount. It is a kind of black sulphurated silver, is brittle, cellular, affording globules of silver at the blow pipe; it is called by the Spaniards *negrilla*, and is found in large masses in Peru and Mexico. The specimens we have seen have been of different degrees of richness, the amount of silver varying from ten to fifty in one hundred. The analysis, by Moffat & Co., gave the following result: Silver in a ton weight of the ore, \$206 40; gold, \$27 90; lead, \$15.—[Alta California, October 2d.]

[By O'Reilly Eastern Linc.]

New York, Nov. 18.

The editorial fraternity in this city will hold a meeting of its members, at La Fayette Hall, on Tuesday week, to devise suitable welcome, on their part, to ex-editor, as well as the ex-governor of Hungary, Louis Kossuth.

## Presidential Caucusing.

"It is stated in the New York papers that the leading members of the Cabinet of the late President Polk are assembled in that city at this time, and engaged in concocting a scheme to defeat the movement in favor of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania."

Speculations in regard to the next Presidency are multiplying in a rapidly progressive ratio as the time for another election approaches. It seems to be conceded that the President must be from a free State, and hence the bids making for the nomination to secure the South. Mr. Buchanan is in favor of extending the line of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific. He will be a strong candidate in the Convention. Dallas bids still higher. He wishes the Constitution changed so as to provide for the extension of slavery. Douglas prefers as his bait the annexation of more "sugar-growing States"—that is, the further extension of Slavery by the seizure of Sierra Madre country. Gen. Houston has been talked of, but he is from the South, and it is the North's time now.—He stands no chance, unless Messrs. Donaldson of Texas, and Greer of Iowa, can bring the free soilers to his support, and kill off Walker of Wisconsin.

The Old Hunkers of the locofoco party prefer either Cass or Marcy. Gen. Cass will get a large vote in Convention, but the democracy will never run a man who has been so badly beaten as Gen. Cass. Marcy will be supported by the New York delegates, and eventually by the Cass men. Mr. Buchanan has stated that if he does not receive the nomination himself, Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, will be the man. Judge Douglas is a new man, and sympathizing more directly with the people has a better chance with "Young America" than Buchanan.

Governor Brown, of Florida, has written a letter which has been published in many of the papers, and which points a curious contingency likely to occur in event of a nomination of President by the people. He thinks the election will test the permanency of the Union and that should it go to the House there will be a coalition of Southern Secessionists and Northern Abolitionists and Free Soilers to plot mischief against the Union. Nothing is more probable.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF OREGON.—A movement has lately been set on foot by the settlers in Oregon Territory, which has for its object the organization of a separate Territorial Government, for that portion which lies to the north of the Columbia river. It is to be called the Columbia Territory, and throughout its vast extent is well adapted to agriculture, commerce and manufacturing. The total absence of all municipal law and civil officers, the great distance from the seat of Government, and the isolated situation of this part of the Territory therefrom, and many other reasons, are urged as to the propriety of the organization of a separate Territorial Government. For the promotion of this object a Convention of twenty-five delegates assembled at Carroll, Lewis county, on the 29th of August, and after discussing the matter, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

That a committee of three be appointed by the President of the convention to prepare a suitable memorial on that subject to Congress, and that the same be forwarded to the Delegate in Congress from Oregon Territory, requesting him to use his influence to procure the organization of a separate Territorial Government.

Previous to the session of the Convention a committee on districts and counties having been appointed, the territory north of the Columbia river was divided into twelve counties, with well prescribed boundaries. The Convention is to meet again at Olympia some time about the middle of next May, there to form a State Convention, preparatory to asking admission into the Union as one of the States thereof, provided that Congress has not at that time organized a Territorial Government.—[National Intelligencer.]

## Oregon Emigrants.

The Oregon Spectator, of September 2d, notices the arrival of some forty or fifty wagons, mostly with families and says the new comers are striking out in every direction on the look out for their portion of the unclaimed soil. The Spectator of September 23d, says:

The immigrants are coming in rapidly, though the late storm seriously retarded their progress through the mountains. Snow fell in the cascades to the depth of eight or ten inches—a large quantity of water also fell, and the streams will not be likely to again get down to low water mark this season. The suffering from cold, and in a few instances from a lack of provisions, is represented to have been very great. Animals became so chilled as to be unable to proceed, and parties were frequently compelled to camp, and shield themselves from the storm in the best manner possible, until it abated or until relieved by assistance from this side.

Seven Hundred Cannon at One Depot in Boston Harbor.

For the defence of this port, and the supply of the United States Steamers and other vessels stationed here, or built or to be built in this quarter of the Country, we are told that there are deposited at the Navy yard at Charlestown not less than seven hundred Cannon. They are of the most improved model and description known to military men—have each been thoroughly tested and proved by the artillery officers and engineers of the General Government. Quite a number of them were cast at the Foundry at South Boston. Some of them cost \$1,400 each, if not more. Were their average price, unmounted, not more than \$300 each, the expenses of the whole would exceed \$200,000.—[Boston Atlas.]

"One vote is important," patriotically says an Eastern editor, who ran for Congress, "it once elected us to stay at home!"

J. E. HARPER.  
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,  
St. Joseph, Missouri.

AS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, tea, and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thumbless; gold, pens and pencils; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trappings; musical boxes; violins; guitar and violin strings; coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bags and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

J. E. Harper, Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.  
St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

THE  
ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning to their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed on them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,  
most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers  
in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of  
DRY GOODS,

French, English, and American Manufacture;  
Also a large stock of  
GROCERIES,

of all kinds, and  
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of  
Ready made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors,  
Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for wheat, corn, and other crops.  
TOOTLES & JACKSON.  
Kansasville, Sept. 19th, 1851—tf.

FURNITURE,  
BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash.  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Sept 1

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the  
SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.  
Kansasville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

Frink & Co's, Mail Line of Passenger Coaches.

LEAVE Austin, Fremont County, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturdays for Kansasville and St. Joseph.  
Austin, Fremont Co., Iowa, Aug. 22, 1851.—3m  
EDWARD W. FISH, Agent.

MAMMOTH  
BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SERRAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the Westside of Main street.  
E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.  
For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kansasville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
THE undersigned have been engaged in the Mercantile and Outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, he has been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business.

He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandise, and necessities of all kind required by emigrants to the west.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains), he considers to have valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that they can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted), and wagons in particular, better suited to the journey than at any other point, counting transportation.

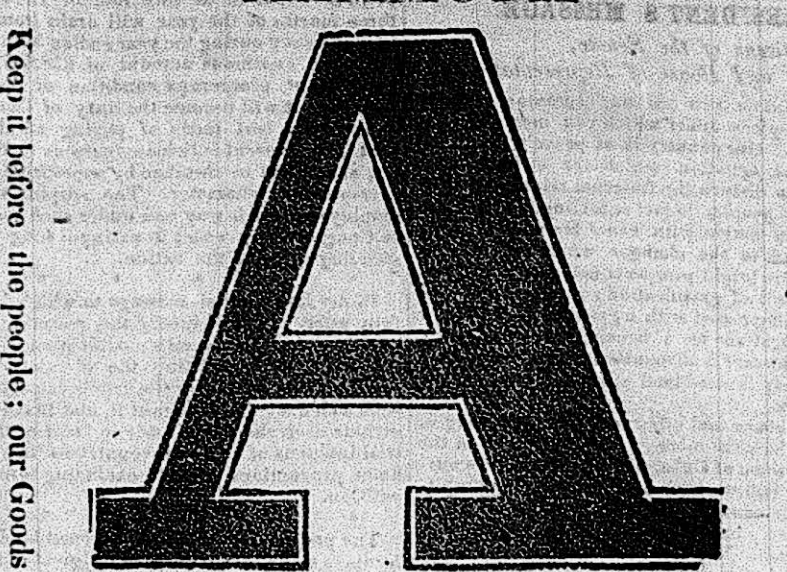
Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. M. Wetmore, Cin. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyde, William North, and W. H. Joseph, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Bidamon, and William McLennan Esq., N. Y. City; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advanced on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases. Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be post paid to receive attention.

All orders should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality of articles; also at what time they will be required.  
J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kansasville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at  
VOORHIS'.  
Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!  
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.  
HAVE just rec'd. direct from the Manufacturer, a splendid assortment of T. W. & Co. which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.  
SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.  
Kansasville, June 13th, 1851.

THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN  
EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE  
MAMMOTH

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS &amp; CO.

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS,

which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Broadcloths, Soap and Steel Beads;  
Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks;  
Flannels, Ties and Looking-glasses;  
Satinets, Sugar and Parsie Rings;  
Fish Lines, Cottons and Salubrities;  
Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpacas;  
Gingham, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills;  
Satin Vestings, Tur and Bed Cord;  
Boots and Shoes, Goggles and Starch;  
Candles, Prints and Hard Bread;  
Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters;  
Champagne, Window Glass and Shirt Buttons;  
Musslin, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill;  
Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins;  
India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers;  
Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chains;

Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Hosiery;  
Leather, Fans and Ropes;  
School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins;  
Shawls, Flow Slabs and Tumbler;  
Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil;  
Linsseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles;  
Loaf Sugar, Wheel Hoes and Horse Cards;  
Castile Soap, Deane and Vinegar;  
Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink;  
Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt;  
Wafers, Lemon Tubs and Queensware;  
Coffins, Union Syrus and Zante Currants;  
Tomatoes, Mackerel and Claret;  
Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws;  
Bees and Bites, Turpentine and Combs;  
Saus, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER—For sale by  
my 30 C. VOORHIS & CO.  
SPODES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL  
SHOES—For sale by  
my 30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!  
IN THE BOYUO COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate to Kansas, the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest in this beautiful section of land—consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 100 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof—there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove is about 20 miles north of Kansasville, and on the direct route from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this land at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the ground. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget—HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.  
Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851.—5t

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and given universal satisfaction to the passengers and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof—Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this ferry, during the last two years' heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to

California, Oregon and Salt Lake. Proof—The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento this season, made the trip in fifty days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof—Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread gloom and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some six hundred according to the best information we can obtain have died on this truly fatal route. Caused by the impurities in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WILLIAM J. CLARK & CO.  
Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

To Oregon, California, Salt Lake Emigrants and the Trading Community generally.

PERRYS & YOUNG

WOULD respectfully announce that they are now receiving at their old stand on MAIN STREET, ST. JOSEPH, direct from the Eastern markets, the largest stock of dry goods, groceries; hardware; crockery, &c., ever brought to the West. Comprising French and English broadcloths, of every variety; plain and fancy cassimeres; satinets; blankets; calicoes; domestics; boots and shoes; hats and caps; knives and forks; picks and shovels; tin; sugar; coffee; molasses; salt; aqua ammonia; dye stuffs; ropes; castings, &c., &c.

We will have on hand in a few days a large and well assorted stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Purchased by one of the proprietors, who by long experience, is well acquainted with the wants of this emigrant.

Your attention is also invited to a large lot of DRY CLARIFIED SUGAR, warranted to keep in any climate.

All persons who make this place their starting point, (and all who are wisely will do so for many reasons), would find it much to their own interest to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, we are confident that they can find goods in our stock better suited to their wants and at lower prices than in any other House in Upper Missouri. As all persons procuring outfits, will necessarily remain some few days, we invite them to call and look at our goods as it will be a pleasure to us to show them. And they will have the opportunity of judging for themselves.

PERRYS & YOUNG.  
St. Joseph, Mo., March 7, 1849.

KANSVILLE MEAT MARKET.

AND THE

PEOPLES PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kansasville and vicinity; that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a Provision Store at Mr. Hawks' old stand near the Buif House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meats every

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY MORNINGS.  
He will also have constantly on hand,  
Beef, Lamb, Pork, Mutton, Veal, Sugar, Sausages, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best quality of liquors by the gallon only.  
Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.  
LEVI POWELL.  
Kansasville, Sept. 5, 1851.

SALT—By the sack or bushel at the mammoth  
at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.  
Kansasville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.

POWDER.  
ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.  
Kansasville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—tf.







spread on the right and left, so that on brother Snow's return from England, in August, he called a conference, in which the Church was fully organized, and the Elders and Priests appointed to their several fields of labor.

I left for Schleswig on the 2nd September, after spending two months and two days in Denmark during which time there was added to the Church about sixty souls, thirty of whom in Copenhagen, and the others in different parts of the kingdom by the native Elders' preaching. The whole Church in Denmark numbers, I think, over three hundred members. (The definite number I do not rightly recollect, as I have not the records with me.)

In Schleswig I found a great military excitement prevailing as the Austrians had stationed a very heavy army at Holstein, and even extending to the very frontier, leaving only a narrow bridge of about thirty yards between their outposts, and the sentinels of the Danish army. The towns and cities here being placed under martial law, I found it impossible to call a meeting of the people, indeed the citizens themselves were not allowed to be out at night after a certain hour without a passport, signed by the commanding general. But not being discouraged by a sight of the military, I determined to do what little I could, as my feelings are very warm towards the German people; yet another difficulty arose; the city was so closely guarded, and all having to be in-doors at the appointed time, that it was next to impossible to find an opportunity to baptize those that should believe. However, I succeeded, and on the evening of the 15th September, 1851, and in the same waters where the first Christians were baptized, when the people were converted from Paganism, were the first Saints baptized in Germany into the new and everlasting covenant; and although there were but two baptized, yet it is laying the foundation of a good work, as there are many more there who are believing our doctrine.

Finding it difficult to proceed in Schleswig at present, and as the Danish government was in daily expectation of the Austrian troops being removed, I thought I would leave for a short time and go to England to see brother Taylor with reference to his intended mission to Hamburg, which I did, and found him deeply engaged with his capacious soul for the good of England, France, and Germany; and while thus laboring for the spiritual salvation of nations he was not forgetting to bless the Saints temporarily in Zion. According to his directions I have now come to this city to labor for a season under his wise counsels for the good of this people, hoping as I do that the day of my deliverance is soon at hand, when I shall be enabled to return to the bosom of my family, to remove them from the borders of Babylon (the Council Bluffs) to the valleys of the mountains, where they can rest in peace from the tumults of the world, and may it be according to the will of God in the name of Jesus. Amen.

Thus you have a sketch of the history of this, to me, interesting summer, and the kind dealing and protecting hand of God that have been extended to me, his weak and unworthy servant; and while kind heaven shall give me common intellect, must I remember it with the deepest gratitude to Him. And now I close by desiring the blessings of the everlasting God to rest upon all those who wish well to you and the cause of Zion generally.

Your humble and obedient servant,  
G. PARKER DYKES.

#### Railroad Notice.

A meeting of the citizens of this place and vicinity was held in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, to consider the propriety of organizing a company for the purpose of building the Davenport and Council Bluffs railroad. Le Grand Byington, of Iowa City, being present was called upon, and stated that the friends of the road in the eastern part of the State, had organized a company, called the Davenport and Iowa City Railroad Company, and had made a preliminary survey, with the view of progressing with that part of the road at all events—and that they look to the people of centre and west to continue the road to the Missouri river. It was then resolved to organize a company here and an amount of stock being subscribed the stockholders adopted articles of incorporation, and elected the following gentlemen officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—R. W. Sypher.  
SECRETARY—Hoyt Sherman.  
TREASURER—Jonathan Lyon.

DIRECTORS:  
W. McKay, P. M. Casady,  
A. Y. Hall, J. E. Jewett,  
Le Grand Byington, S. Sheldahl.

The title the company have adopted is The Iowa City, Fort Des Moines and Council Bluffs Railroad Company.—[Iowa State Journal.]

**Awful Calamity!—Forty-five Children killed!—Sixty-three wounded!!!**  
A most shocking catastrophe occurred on Thursday afternoon at Ward School No. 26, New York.

Miss Harrison the teacher, being taken suddenly with a fainting fit some of the children near her immediately cried for water—this cry was mistaken for that of fire, and the whole room resounded to the cry of fire! The alarm was communicated to other rooms throughout the building. From all one general rush was made for the spiral stairs, which descended from the fourth story to the ground floor paved with flags. The banisters gave way, and hundreds of the terrified children were precipitated to the bottom, the fall killing and wounding a great many. The scene of distress and agony presented to the eyes of the distracted parents, as they gathered hastily to the spot, passes description. As accurately as could be ascertained in the alarm and confusion of the hour, the number of killed and wounded is as stated above.

**SPECIFIC MOVEMENTS.**—The sum of \$1,295, 092 40, taken from New York on Wednesday, is said to be the largest amount taken from this country in one vessel.

## The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY  
OLSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN CONNELL, Jr., Printer.

Job Printing promptly and neatly executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1851.

### Br. Holly and the Sentinel.

We presume that the able and talented Editor of the *Sentinel* will take no offence at the familiar manner in which we address him; or rather, speak of him. That our friends may not be misled by our application of the term brother to him—and that his friends may not regard him wholly, we feel bound in justice, and in honor to say, that though he possesses an inquiring mind, he has not yet been baptized; however, pre-disposed he may be in favor of the Mormon cause.

Those delicate matters to which he alludes at the Valley of the Salt Lake, and in which he appears to feel more than ordinary interest, we are sorry to say, that we do not consider it our province to enlighten him upon. We have not been employed as an attorney in the case to prosecute or defend; and it becomes the profession to look a little after the fee before we volunteer our services so far as to answer to the plea of "Guilty Not Guilty." Our legal qualifications are very meagre, and we do not like to be too lavish with our opinions and pleas without respect to an adequate compensation.

Feeling that we are rather a privileged character, having the special grant and permission to travel or live in any State of the Union with all the wives we have in the world, without even the fear of fines or imprisonments, we think that we owe a lasting gratitude to the "powers that be," for directing the course of legislation to suit, so exactly, our circumstances and condition. Privileged thus as we are, we would ask Brother Holly, a plain straight forward question: We do not wish the reading public to regard this as "a little matter," but literally spaced and leaved, or in other words, that kind of Gas that Editors sometimes inhale and blow off at one another.

Who shows the lowest and most cowardly disposition, the man who, in the dark, secretly assassinates his neighbor, or he who, believing he has a justifiable cause, openly and in broad day light, shoots him down in the street before the eyes of all? The former shows acknowledged guilt, perfidy, and cowardice. The latter may be mistaken and may not be, in the cause or provocation; but he shows honor, sincerity, and a degree of high-mindedness that commands, at least a measure of respect, though he may or may not be justifiable in committing the deed. If the statements concerning Gov. Young's sixteen wives and fourteen young children be true, he walks or rides in broad daylight with them—is not ashamed of them, but honors & respects them. Contrast this conduct with that of some other men—even men in high places, who are looked up to as honorable men, even statesmen and philosophers, (and some speak lightly,) learned divines not excepted,) who may have many women, and keep them in a secret and dishonorable way! In this we may be mistaken; for by what we have heard, it is considered rather honorable and gallant. The Indians are taught that it is no crime to steal; but if they are caught at it, they are criminal indeed; but *white folks* who are honest, attach the same criminality to that offence whether the perpetrator be discovered or not. This latter principle is a fair illustration of the former. He that doeth good cometh to the light and walketh therein; but he that doeth evil prefers the dark because he is a child of darkness.

Suppose, Br. Holly, that you take the place of your devil, (and you know that lawyers and editors sometimes act in that capacity,) and in dipping up the ink, distributing it, and rolling it over the forms, you accidentally and unknowingly get a little dabbed upon your face. By-and-by you look into the mirror or glass, and see yourself just as you are: you feel a little ashamed of your appearance, and resolve to wash it off. Well now, how do you know, but that Heaven has raised up Brigham Young as a great mirror to reflect the dark and secret characters and conduct of thousands who affect outwardly to despise such things, but secretly practice all, and more than they accuse him of?

It is his, so may not the cause of virtue and righteousness receive liberal contributions and heavy accusations by the alleged vices and corruptions of Gov. Young, inducing many to look at themselves—sense their own depraved condition, and resolve to reform? We cannot see why he may not be as successful a preacher of righteousness in this way, as Paul was in another, when he said: "If the truth of God abounded in my life unto his glory, why am I thought an evil doer?" But perhaps the gentleman does not believe that "all things work for good;" and his taste may lead him to prefer the light of the picture without the shade to increase its beauty.

If the nerves of our brother Editor were so shocked as to cause him to drop his pen and turn away in disgust when thinking about Gov. Young's sixteen wives and fourteen children, what must he be doing when thinking about wiser and better men having a thousand wives perhaps, and children accordingly. Judging by the rule of proportion, we should suppose that he would not only drop his pen, but paper, hat, and press, and fly from Christianity with that rapidity that would leave his shadow so far in the rear as to lose his track, and be found enquiring the way to his owner.

Why is it thought, strange that we should be a Mormon? We are not the author of Mormonism. We have not boyned the root, but the root us. In our early childhood, we were left an orphan. We grew up to manhood, a stranger to a father's protection and to a mother's care; and for twenty-five years of our early life, we saw no one in whose veins flowed a drop of kindred blood that we know of; and few seemed to care for us, or take any interest in our welfare. In nature's garden we grew, a wild and uncultivated plant. But thanks to Him whose watchful eye catches the flight of every sparrow, and whose unobstructed vision counts every transient hair that plays upon the brow when fanned by the soft and balmy breath of evening! His Providence was over us. His hand guided our steps, and the angel of mercy moistened our path with sympathetic dew.

If we possess talent, energy, and a well-balanced mind, according to the complimentary notice which Br. Holly has generously given us, Mormonism has bequeathed to us that legacy. It found us at the foot of the hill, and if we have ascended at all, that is the car in which we have rode. If, therefore, Mormonism has taken us from nothing, and

elevated us in the scale of intelligence to the height represented by the Editor of the *Sentinel*; what would it do for him if it should take him at the height to which he has already ascended? On the wings of faith, he might soon find himself soaring above the fog and mists of error—above the clouds of gloom and darkness, defying the mountains of the ignorance of this world to cast their shadow athwart his celestial orbit, and proudly might he float on a sea of light to the haven of immortality.

If Abraham was guilty of polygamy, we are none the less anxious to be accounted his son—that we may be an heir according to the promise. If David, a man after God's own heart had wives and concubines without number, we offer it as no apology for rejecting his Psalms, his *Road* or his *Offspring*, or the bright and the *Morning Star*. If Solomon followed in the footsteps of his father, David in this respect, we are not disposed to deride him or to reject his wisdom. The Queen of the South was attracted by his greatness, and his posterity was greatly honored, by being the channel through which a Savior was given, even Christ the Lord! The name and memory of this truly wise King of Israel will be cherished while there is a foundation to lay or a capstone to be brought forth.

If in Christ himself were fulfilled the words of Isaiah: "He shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hands," the Christian world may not mistake in their opinion. But how were they fulfilled? If, at the marriage of Cana of Galilee, Jesus was the bridegroom, and took unto him Mary, Martha, and the other Mary whom Jesus loved, it shocks not our nerves Br. Holly. If there was not a familiarity and an attachment between the Savior and these women highly improper, only in the relation of husband and wife, then we have no sense of propriety, or of the characteristics of good and refined society. Wisely was it then concealed; but when the Savior poured out his soul unto death when nailed to the cross, he saw his seed or children; but who shall declare his generation? No one, if he had none to be declared. Notwithstanding this, which to many is a new and strange feature in Christianity, we are not disposed to mock at it, neither to reject salvation through the Virgin's Son. "Oh! fools and slow of heart to believe all things that are written in the prophets and in the Psalms concerning Christ!"

But again; if all we hear about some of our law makers—our wise statesmen and politicians about having many women, and living with them in corruption, and even in unbelief of the correctness of their doings, be true, we accept it as no apology for rejecting or disrespecting the Government and laws of the United States. We should never dare to lay to the charge of some great men what we have heard them charge one another with; and if Brigham Young has sixteen wives and fourteen infant children, we accept it as no reason for rejecting Mormonism.

For this production, we may be regarded, by some, as a blasphemous against the truth—by others as a deluded fanatic, and by some as a strange comet visiting and crossing the orbits of the regular planets, portending evil and strange events. Be this as it may; Br. Hyde knows what he says, and is not lacking for reasons. But this is only his weakness and folly, and prays you to indulge him a little in his folly and weakness, and measure them by the rod of your wisdom and strength which, if you can do, then Br. Hyde may be foolish again, or possibly wise.

We propose making a bargain with Br. Holly; and entertaining the kindest and best of feelings towards him personally, we are not disposed to take any advantage in the trade whatever. Our propositions are these: If he will show us good reasons for rejecting Abraham, David and Solomon and their writings, (saying nothing of Christ)—his being a case not so generally established or admitted, on account of their having more than one wife, without rejecting Christianity wholly; or if he will show one good reason why we should reject the Government and laws of the United States, because it is so often admitted, if not known, that some of our great Statesmen are not the most scrupulous or conscientious in these matters; then we will reject Brigham Young and his writings, if he really has sixteen wives, or if he has more than one. But if he fails to produce to us these reasons, then he must come and be a Mormon along with us: But if he can do neither, then let him confess and acknowledge the corn; and say that Mormon folly and weakness are too potent for his wisdom and strength.

The foregoing being our weak side, we will now show a little of our strength. Though we have written as we have, if there can be one case found in the State of Iowa where a Mormon is living in adultery, fornication or licentiousness, then put the law in force against the offender. If any Mormon practices licentiousness, considering himself at liberty to do so, by reason of anything that we have written, then let him wither like a dried reed. Those who are without, God Judge; and man may also, if they are guilty.

#### Taxes.

Almost the last hour has come, to pay taxes without extra expense, cost, &c. We would advise all concerned to pay over before the first of January, and save extra taxation.

Satisfied Mr. Argus; reach your *IT* and take our hat.

#### Loyalty.

With us, this is no new subject. It is our pride and boast, that our people in this State have conducted themselves orderly, and have never, at any time, manifested any disloyalty to the State or Nation by word or deed that we are aware of.

Every officer of the law is respected in his place; and if it is the last counsel that we ever give in any field where it is our right to give counsel to the Saints, that counsel is this: "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." By this we do not wish to be understood to cast any reflections upon any other portion of the Church; But we pray God, our Heavenly Father to guide every Branch of His people in wisdom, in mercy, and in good-will. Let all the Saints observe these things, as they ever have done, and keep themselves unspotted from the world; then if trouble come, and persecution arise, it will be, not for our sake, but for Christ's sake. And should any be persecuted unto death; remember that we go with clean papers into the presence of our God, where we shall reap the reward of well doing; and leave our persecutors to receive that reward which their works merit. The world now is a theatre, and happy is he who acts well his part, on the Stage.

### To our Subscribers, Patrons, and Friends.

The time has now arrived when the pleasing duty is imposed upon us of tendering to you our sincere thanks and unfeigned gratitude for the generous and liberal support which the *Guardian* has received at your hands. It is now almost three years since the first issue; and from the success that has attended our enterprise, our vanity might lead us to make undeserved claims if the acts were not so apparent, that we live in a generous community, composed of different religious reads, and many of no creed at all—most of whom have manifested their good-will towards the office by the patronage which they have extended to it. These characteristics are not confined to the people of Pottawatomie County, but they apply with equal truth to many people in the neighboring counties. Every State in the Union has contributed to second our exertions. Canada has not been far behind. Old England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, have manifested a wish to know how we get along. France, Italy, Denmark, and the East-Indies, have not withheld their anxieties, but to a certain extent, have manifested their good-will. Utah last, but by no means least, has taken a deep interest in the *Guardian's* success.

On our part, we have but one thing to regret; and that is, that our merit could not keep pace with the increase of our business. Yet we console ourselves with the fact that we have done our best. We have endeavored to be true to our duty, and though some of our foreign subscribers may not have received their papers by due course of mail, we are unwilling to own the fault or neglect to be ours. Order and system characterize the business of the office; and energy, correctness, fidelity, and despatch, the men employed to execute it. It is not impossible that an omission may have been made at headquarters; but we are not conscious of any; and while the conducting and management of this office remain in its present hands, every possible attention will be given to the wishes and demands of our patrons.

The main landmarks, by which we have sought to steer our course, have been justice and equal rights; and it has been our aim and still shall be, to protect any and every man in his moral and legal interests irrespective of creed, color, or profession so far as it is reasonable and consistent. A strict observance of the laws of the State has been enforced with religious scrupulousness. Crimes have been suppressed, and rectitude not allowed to pass without an encouraging word. In our reports, we have sometimes been severe, yet not vindictive; and we have endeavored to temper our chastisements to the nature and magnitude of the offence. If in any case we have gone beyond this, it has been an error of the head and not of the heart; and should any feel themselves aggrieved with us on this account, let them remember that faithful are the wounds of a friend while the kisses of an enemy are deceitful. Did we feel as well prepared to meet our God upon every other matter as upon this, the Sun never set more calmly and serenely from the rim of a Western Sky, than we could pass from the verge of mortality through the shades of death to the presence of our Father and our God.

A paper is supposed to breathe, not only the spirit of its Editor, but also the spirit of the community where it is published: If this is true, and the *Guardian* has advocated just and correct principles, upright and legal conduct, doing to others as they would that others do to them, and this being the spirit of the Mormon community here: what virtue or credit do some of our Mills County folks expect to gain by their proceedings, or any other folks that follow in their steps? There is a natural season for fruit to ripen, and when it comes to maturity it will drop off itself. It may then be enjoyed with safety to the health and pleasure to the appetite. But when you see a man throwing clubs into a fruit tree, and beating off the green fruit, the first conclusion of him is, that he is a thief; for the owner who cares for the tree and for the fruit, will not do so. The untimely fruit thus beaten off is injurious to the health if eaten, and is very liable to set the teeth on edge. But when ripe, it resigns its hold on the parent stem at the latter end of the year.

This is the last number but two, to complete the third Volume; and our friends who may desire to renew their subscription to the next Volume, are hereby timely notified to signify their wishes to us, with the accompanying funds for the time. This paper will change hands most likely between now and the middle of May next, and most likely it will be published weekly after it changes hands. In the event of this change, the paper will be continued to subscribers just the same as though no alteration had taken place. Should subscribers want to remove from their present locations or homes, before the term expires for which they have subscribed, by giving notice to the office by letter, or by verbal request, the paper can be mailed and sent to Salt Lake or to any other place to which the subscriber may desire to remove. In the event the paper should be published weekly, subscribers will receive it for a proportionate length of time, to the amount they have paid.

We trust that every friend and well-wisher to us, will consider that we have spent the last season on a trip to the Valley for the good of the cause, and our expenses out were more than a thousand dollars cash, besides our time; and as this Winter and coming Spring will be the most important periods of the Church since its organization, every friend and well-wisher should take the *Guardian* and keep himself duly informed of the prospects and prosperity of the Church. More-over all subscriptions paid in advance, will be so much pay towards the office when sold, as the amount due subscribers at the time the office may change hands, will be deducted from the price of sale; and secured to subscribers by the new Proprietor, in sending them their papers. Thus, all who are friends to this establishment, can now show their friendship by aiding in its sale, and showing a willingness to allow Br. Hyde to make good some of his losses and expenses by working hard for it.

There are many persons in our own vicinity whose duty it is to take the *Guardian*, that do not now take it. They claim to be strong in the faith, but if they were a little stronger in works, we should like it better. They may think, however, that it is cheaper to borrow the paper of their poor Brother than to take it and pay for it themselves. But we pass these things by, and ask a generous people to come nobly forward and make the *Guardian* "a strong man armed" on the Frontier, that can speak by the authority of truth, advocate your interests, bring purchasers for your property, secure trade to the country, and elevate the best outfitting post on the Frontier to the gaze and vision of all who want to go West.

### Gratifying.

We have, of late, received many letters from distinguished gentlemen, expressing much regret at our contemplated removal from our present location, to the Valley of the Western Mountains. That our labors have met the approval of many high-minded and honorable gentlemen, is gratifying to us to learn; and while the applause of virtuous and good men is very desirable and satisfactory; the approval of High Heaven is more to be sought and desired than that of all men on earth.

This number carries us out of the present year, 1851, and with its departure we would gladly forget every wrong and injury that may have been done us, and call to mind every kind word that has been spoken to us in any time of trouble or difficulty, and every generous deed that has been done to us. On a close examination, we can see many places where, perhaps in moments of excitement, we might have done better than we have, and we may have injured some good, kind, and generous feelings; if so, we ask pardon and forgiveness; and if there is one case of this kind, and that individual will come to us, we will avoid no just or honorable principle to make him amply amends. We do hereby, before God and man, freely forgive all people who may have offended against us, if they will manifest repentance and go and sin no more. With the New Year, we would like to commence anew on a clean sheet; and we forgive, as we hope to be forgiven.

But in whatever place, nation, or country, a good and upright man may, in the order of Providence, be placed, he finds a field of usefulness. "Peace on earth, and good-will to man" is his motto, and in all the world, where he sees man, he sees the image of his Maker, and inasmuch as he does good unto one of the least of these, he does it unto his Savior and his Lord.

This year will now soon pass into chaos and oblivion, leaving only its shadow on the pages of history and upon the memory of its survivors. The Church to which we belong shares our confidence, our love, and our blessing: And although friend Holly of the *Sentinel* thinks we may be accounted rather heterodox by His Excellency, Gov. Young, we are by no means fearful of incurring his displeasure by publishing the article that he approves and copies, or any other equally good and true. We esteem and love our brethren in the West; and Gov. Young is not a man that cherishes one wish or desire to bind us to sanction a wrong, or to copy one improper example; neither have we any wish or design to do it. We love our brethren; and bless them, and humbly ask our Heavenly Father to guide their steps in wisdom, and enable them to do his will in all things. The office of "Peace Maker" is one that we covet. "Peace on earth and good-will to man," are what we should like to see ruling the destinies of all people.

With the passing year, we bequeath our good-wishes to the Nation that gave us birth; asking the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, even the God of our Fathers, to guide the deliberations of our law makers, and the action of our Rulers in wisdom, in justice, in mercy, and in truth, upon every subject that may demand their attention. We love the Mormons because they are willing to suffer any and every thing for their religion. No sacrifice is too great for them to offer. Hardship and suffering they are willing to pass through if it must needs be; and it is not impossible that one day, some of those severe articles against the Mormons may pierce their authors more keenly and severely than they ever have or can the Mormons. Though time may be short with many of us, eternity endures forever!

To all our patrons and friends we cordially wish, a little in advance, A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

### Holidays.

The season of recreation and amusements is now at hand; and our young people, and old ones, also, perhaps, anxious to participate in the festivities of the times.

The Council has, therefore, permitted, that civil and social parties may be held in every branch of the church in this region, to be conducted in all civility, kindness, and morality, under the management and charge of the authorities of the respective branches during the month of January. Each branch is to make, at least one feast and party for the poor of their branch, and as many more as their liberality will allow them. It is expected that these feasts for the poor will come behind in no good thing. It is furthermore expected, that a sin-offering will be made on these occasions, in the shape of provisions, clothing, or money, for the benefit of the poor and needy; and in the disbursement of these offerings, no respect to faith or creed will be paid: the only questions that will be asked, will be about the following: "Are you in want of help? and are you unable to help yourself?" All these parties are to be opened and closed with prayer. Thus the old and the young may go forth in the dance together, according to the scriptures. Our friends who do not belong to the Church are not forgotten, but are kindly invited to bring their offerings also, and thus secure the blessings of the poor, and perhaps our poor children will ever lack for bread.

With regard to dancing schools about which we have been spoken to, we have only to say, that we have no special objections to their being taught; provided that you employ a teacher who is a devoutly praying man—a man who prays in his family—who sets a pious and godly example of morality, and uprightness—who avoids all loose company—whose precepts and examples are decidedly opposed to the use of spirituous liquors—seven one whose whole being casts a frown upon every evil, and a smile on every good. When you find a man possessing these qualifications, we shall have no objections to his teaching dancing schools, IF HE WILL!

### Guard Against the Small Pox.

Dr. LEUK JOHNSON, of this place, has procured the genuine vaccine matter directly from his own cows by inoculation. He was requested to do so by a resolution of a public meeting held here on the subject. Pursuant to that resolution or request, he has been very fortunate in procuring the matter, which is safe, sure, and may unquestionably be relied on. Though there is no particular danger of Small Pox now; yet when the emigration season sets in, it may be brought here; and it is well to guard against it in season. We would advise all people to get vaccinated with the genuine matter, and have their children vaccinated also, and not trust to uncertain matter that has been modified by passing through many human systems till its power, as an antidote against the Small Pox, is lost. But when once vaccinated with fresh matter from the cow, it is an antidote for life if it works well.

### Merit Rewarded.

We are glad to see the Hon. Pitt Henry Warren promoted from Second Assistant to First Assistant Post Master General. He seems towering up like the rock amidst the storm, but receding waves.

This able and talented officer of the Government encountered a storm of abuse and opposition at the beginning; but perseverance and fidelity, which seldom fail to reward all who are governed by them in a good cause, have placed him beyond the reach of his enemies, and the tongue of slander aimed at him, only proclaims the vindictiveness and corruption of its possessor.

### A Swindler.

Noah Miles, a merchant at Coolville, in Mercer County, Mo., has just put out for Garden Grove in Iowa, the Mormon settlement, having turned all his goods into money and left all his debts unpaid, even to printing and job work. This is the more aggravating, because he was doing a prosperous business. He came here from Nauvoo, and is undoubtedly fitting for the great Mormon gathering next year at Salt Lake. We turn him over to Dr. Orson Hyde of the *Kaneville Guardian*.—[Brunswick.]

We clip the above from the *Brunswick*, presuming that its Editor wished to confer upon some direct honor in an indirect way. They call us, "Parson Editor," "Prophet Editor," and various other things. We see that they are inclined to "lay upon us the iniquity of all." We expect therefore, they will give us still a higher title by and by.

It is expected that a corporate body, employing a police, will hold out some show of payment for services rendered. Now this "Noah Miles" is turned over upon our hands. We have plenty just such without any more.

There used to be a Mormon settlement in Garden Grove; but the Mormons have sold out, and are gone from there. Is this Noah Miles a Mormon, and has he fled to Garden Grove? Will some of our subscribers there who are not Mormons inform us by letter? Then we shall know if Messrs. "Brunswick" and "Sentinel" have put us on the right track; or whether they want the Mormons to have the credit of the dishonorable acts of some graceless renegade of their own Church who may have fled where the Mormons once lived.

THE *SENTINEL* complains of a lack of Editorial courtesy in us for not giving him one credit for "Sentinel" of his editorials transferred to our columns. He approves our taste in selecting, but complains because he has not sufficient credit.

Now Br. Holly, we are pleased at the charity you manifest towards us; and since reading your complaint, we have searched diligently over the columns of our last issue, and have failed to find one of your editorials, let alone "Sentinel." It is possible, however, that we have overlooked them, and if Br. H. will point them out to us, he shall yet have "honor to whom honor." We do assure the *Sentinel* that if we have omitted giving him credit for any light emanating from him that illuminates our columns, it has been unintentional. Therefore in your next, point out these "Sentinel" editorials of yours and you shall have due credit.

It may be possible that he claims the Message as editorials; if so, we must inform him that we copied that document from the *Platte Argus*, and gave President Fillmore credit for it. We received the *Sentinel* and *Adventure Extra* at the same time. For this, they both have our thanks. But we will not be particular. Br. Holly may take as much from the *Guardian* as we took from the *Sentinel* without credit, and thus balance. But we want him to be a little more particular in proof reading and correcting when he publishes our articles, than he was when transferring our article on the duties and powers of woman. But if he will be thus careless with our productions when we have done our best, we will not complain if he does not give us credit.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, Dec. 12.  
The steamer *Clement* sunk in White River, 23 lives lost. Post toll lost.

### New Advertisements.

**RUN! RUN!! RUN!!!**  
TO the St. Louis BOOT and SHOE STORE, and get your dancing shoes. The subscriber has got a splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses' white and colored kid ties, and buskins; also Gents dancing pumps, slippers, and millinery, and all kinds of mens, boys, and children's boots and shoes—all of which will be sold cheap for cash, corn, butter, eggs, or potatoes.  
Remember the Sign of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde Street, opposite the Court House.  
JOHN HUNTINGTON.  
Kaneville, Dec. 26, 1851—34

**Chains!! Chains!!! Chains!!!**  
**WILLIAM WESTWOOD,**  
(formerly Wm. and J. Westwood.)  
Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke Rings and Staples.

**Also Small rings to fasten wagon coters.**  
W. W. informs his friends and the public generally that he is about to manufacture out of the best material, all of the above mentioned articles, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.  
Orders for work from both city and country is respectfully solicited. Letters directed for Wm. Westwood, in care of Mr. John T. Caine, 226 Market street, St. Louis, will be promptly attended to.

**TAKE NOTICE.**  
All work made at this shop will be marked with the proprietors name—and if it does not prove satisfactory, (after a fair trial,) he will be responsible for damages.  
N. B. Please send your orders soon.  
St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1851.—3m

**DENTISTRY.**  
**A. F. ENNIS—Surgeon Dentist.**  
HAS arrived in this town from St. Joseph, to practice his profession. Those desirous of the benefits or aid, will find it to their advantage to attend to it soon; that time may be afforded, and no disappointment occur.  
Ladies can be attended at their residence.  
He will be found at the Bluff House, Kaneville, Iowa.  
References can be given, but deemed unnecessary here.  
Kaneville, Dec. 26, 1851.

**Rope! Rope! Rope!!!**  
THE undersigned having established himself in the above business in Newark, Andrew Cow Mo., wishes to inform all emigrants to California, Salt Lake and Oregon that he can supply them with Larlets and cordage of all kinds on the most favorable terms. Situated as he is on the road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Merchants will find it to their advantage to send him a few orders post paid, which will be punctually attended to.  
Remember the directions, JOHN THOMAS, Filmore Post Office, Andrew Co. Mo.  
Newark, Mo., Dec. 26, 1852—6m.



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1851.

For the Guardian.  
The Dying Scholar.

And I must leave this world of beauty,  
For a secret voice is near,  
Ever, ever, softly breathing,  
Do not tremble, I am here.

Hopes I've cherished, fondly cherished,  
And I've dreamed of pleasure bowers;  
Friends, companions, linked around me,  
Tasting too the joyful hours.

On my brow the fire is burning,  
Faster, faster, grows my breath;  
A coldness o'er my heart is stealing,  
And it whispers I am death.

I am dying! I am dying!  
For my eyes are growing dim;  
And I hear the Angels singing,  
Fear not, fear not, I am here.

Farwell sisters! farwell Mother!  
Soon my soul this world will quit;  
But remember, there's another,  
Where we all with joy will meet.

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From the N. O. Bulletin, 19th.  
Later from the Rio Grande--Failure of the  
Insurgent Movement.

By the arrival of the steamship Fanny, from Brazos Santiago, we have the Brownsville Rio Bravo of the 5th and 12th inst.

The report that the siege of Matamoros has been raised is confirmed. The Rio Bravo, of the 5th, announces the fact. That paper is in the interest of the insurgents. It states that Carvajal had 400 men under his command, and a six pounder, and that Avales, the Mexican commander in Matamoros, had a force of about 600 men, sustained by nine pieces of artillery. Five companies of American volunteers, aided by a portion of the Reynosa, Mier, and Guerrero battalions, commanded by Col. Ford, made an assault on Avales' position, and reached to within a few houses of the main plaza of the City. The same night, by order of Carvajal, for some reason unknown, they were withdrawn from their advantageous position. This movement was followed by a succession of skirmishes, for seven or eight days. On the morning of the 1st inst., Carvajal ordered a retreat. The Mexicans were in the advance, and a company of American volunteers, under the command of Capt. Walker, formed the rear guard. The Mexicans had got some four miles in advance of the rear guard, when the latter were attacked by a body of Avales' cavalry, commanded by Col. Portilla. The latter were repulsed with considerable loss. Carvajal and his Mexicans proceeded up the river, and left Walker and his rear guard to bear the brunt and defend his rear.

The Rio Bravo adds:  
"For the present Carvajal's forces are dispersed, and can only be re-organized at Camargo, or some other interior point, to resist the forces of the Central Government."

Vigorous measures have been taken to re-organize and re-animate the scattered troops in this vicinity. Col. Ford's wound is so far healed, as to justify the hope that he can put himself at their head in a few days. A junction can be easily formed with Gen. Carvajal, and a far stronger and better organized body of men, be held in readiness for action, than any which has yet appeared under the banner of the Liberating Army."

It appears that the heavy flight of Carvajal and his fugitive forces, when once they commenced to retreat, was caused by a report that a large re-inforcement for Avales was about entering Matamoros, and that Carvajal and his followers would be surrounded and cut off.

In another paragraph, the Rio Bravo says that Carvajal had reached Reynosa, where he was strongly posted and daily receiving reinforcements.

The Rio Bravo of the 12th inst., has the following paragraphs:  
"The forces of Gen. Carvajal are still at Reynosa, where they are daily receiving reinforcements. They will soon be completely organized and ready for the field. His auxiliary forces will be very numerous and efficient. As we stated in our last we believe the war has but just commenced. Up to this time Gen. Avales has received the Rancho forces of Canales only, numbering but about two hundred men. General Urquiza, with a force of regulars, variously estimated at from four to fifteen hundred men, (probably the first number is nearest to the truth) is shortly expected. He is now, as is believed, with part of his force, at Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas."

Since writing the above, we learn by the steamer Comanche, that Gen. Carvajal has removed his forces to a point where he commands all the roads leading from Matamoros. He has also a force of Rangers in the near neighborhood of that City. There will be stirring events shortly.

When Gen. Carvajal retired from before the city of Matamoros, and a large portion of his auxiliary troops crossed the river, in addition to Capt. Walker's company, several American officers remained with him."

So it appears that the great body of the American volunteers left Carvajal when he commenced his retreat.

So much for the Rio Bravo's account of the present failure of the insurgent movement. We have a letter from Brownsville, but have not room for it to-day.

Storm on the Plains--One Man and 275 Horses Frozen.

We regret to learn, through a reliable source, that a Government train, numbering 275 mules, on its way into the States from Santa Fe, was out in a snow storm a short time since, about 40 or 50 miles beyond Council Grove. The stock were some that Col. Sumner was sending to the States to be wintered, in order to economize a little. Twenty-five of the wagons and fixtures were left at the Grove.

After the snow storm had somewhat abated as was supposed, three men started on in advance to the settlements, one of whom, when within five miles of the Grove, became so completely chilled that he was unable to proceed further, and before help could be obtained, he was frozen to death. He was a passenger in the train, and from Kentucky. Mr. Withington at the Grove, has his effects, and has written to his friends. [Independence Messenger.]

A Cardinal in America.

Rome, Oct. 20th, 1851.

Archbishop Hughes is to wear the scarlet cap after all. His Grace has been made a Cardinal at last, in spite of all opposition. The important fact, was made known, as I am well assured, to the "congregation," on Friday the 10th inst., so that the effect of his late visit to the Holy See has been under estimated. The appointment is said to have been made, with that degree of truth I do not know, without the approbation, if not in face of the express protest of all the Roman Catholic Bishops in the United States, save one, and contrary to the opinion of Chief Justice Taney. However, the fact may be, the statement is current here, and is generally believed. [Cor. of the Newark Advertiser.]

BANKS IN ILLINOIS.--Several applications have been made to the Auditor of the State of Illinois, for authority to do a banking business, under the law recently approved by the people of the State.

## Thirty-Second Congress--First Session.

WASHINGTON, December 1st.

SENATE--The Senate was opened at 12 m., by an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Butler.

All the Senators present, except Mr. Bradbury, Hunter, Stockton, Mangun, Badger, Butler, Rhet, Jef. Davis, Soule, Downs, Bell, Jones of Tennessee, Douglas, Borland, Sebastian, Houston, Rusk.

The credentials of new members were then presented and the oath administered.

The certificate of election of Mallory, as Senator from Florida, from 4th of March last, was presented by Mr. ---. A copy of the Journal of the Legislature of Florida, with a record of certain proceedings, which were considered as evidence of his having been elected, was also presented by ---.

The two papers having been received, the Chair said it was a question for the Senate to decide, whether the papers entitled either to a seat.

Mr. Bright moved a reference of the papers to select committee, on which considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Clay, Foote, and others took part; finally Mr. Bright withdrew his motion, and Mr. Mallory was admitted to his seat. Subsequently the papers were referred to a committee to be selected to-morrow.

House--The House met at 12 o'clock, 218 members were present.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, nominated Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky, as compromise candidate for Speaker, and as such should support him.

Mr. Campbell nominated Thaddeus Stevens, Pennsylvania, as a good Whig.

Upon these nominations, a spirited debate ensued, involving the soundness of Whigs and Democrats upon the Compromise question.

The House then proceeded to ballot for Speaker. Lynn Boyd received 113 votes of 212 votes cast, and was declared elected; he was conducted to the Chair, and made a short speech.

Forney was elected Clerk.

Congress.

The organization of the House of Representatives, by the election of a Speaker and Clerk, was effected on Monday--the first day of the session.

Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, a Democrat, was elected Speaker of the House, we presume, on the first ballot; and Col. Forney, of Pennsylvania, was elected Clerk of the House.

Mr. Boyd is one of the oldest members of the House, and although a man of less than average ability, may yet make himself a useful presiding officer, on account of long familiarity with the rules of legislation, acquired as Chairman of the committee of the Whole; Of his disposition to do justice to the west, in the arrangement of Committees, we shall be better able to decide when we see them. He is opposed, if we mistake not, to all appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and Harbors, by the General Government, and if this be so, a dangerous power has been placed in his hands.

Mr. Forney is a Buchanan man, and is elected after several struggles, in years past, to a very lucrative office. [Republican.]

[By O'Reilly's Eastern Line.]

New York, Dec. 6--P. M.

The Empire City, with dates to the 30th ult., from Havana has arrived.

The Ohio arrived from Chagres on the 29th, and the Empire City on the 30th.

## Mob Law.

There is great excitement in Clarke county, Ill., growing out of the arrest of five or six persons suspected of belonging to a gang of thieves and scoundrels who have long infested that county. A few days since, Tim Burch, who had been for some months confined in jail on a charge of larceny, made his escape by the assistance of outsiders; and in their search for him, and for Bob Burch, the ringleader in the murder of Col. Davenport, at Rock Island, some years since, and who was known to be in the neighborhood, the "Vigilance Committee" fell upon the persons now in confinement. This Committee consists of two or three hundred persons, and they are said to have applied such arguments as to induce a confession of the place of concealment of Tim Burch, and his subsequent capture; and the Committee were in hot pursuit of Bob Burch. The town of Marshall as well as county, is said to be in a state of great excitement; and it is hoped that the capture of Burch, and a general clearing out of all his aids and abettors will follow.

New Doctrine.

At the great dinner given to Kossuth by the Corporation of Southampton Mr. Croskey, American Consul at Liverpool, is reported to have said in reply to a complimentary toast of this country, alluding to the conduct of Russia, in interposing and crushing the struggle in Hungary: "The time would come, if it had not already come, when the United States would be forced into taking more than an interest in European politics."

International Magazine.

The December number of this truly interesting work is on our table. It is embellished with good engravings of several of the most interesting features connected with Mormon history. We give the authors credit for the exact fact-simile of the Nauvoo Temple, and no doubt the whole is designed to represent the labors of an innocent, but persecuted people. Heretofore we have spoken in the highest terms of this ably conducted magazine, and we still feel to publicly acknowledge merit, irrespective of the private views, or cogitations of its conductors, towards us as a people.

This work is published monthly, by Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, at the rate of \$3 00 per year.

Monies Received Since Dec. 12, 1851.

Mr. Manning,	\$0 50	John Hatfield,	1 00
J. O. Angus,	1 00	C. E. Brown,	1 00
S. F. Anselmi,	1 25	Chas. Merrill,	0 50
Wm. Gibbs,	1 00	D. Mangles,	1 00
Wm. Sullivan,	1 00	Wm. Berry,	1 00
James Moses,	1 00	C. H. Black,	1 00
		A. Alvah Benson,	0 55

Died.

At Platte City, Platte Co., Mo., on the 20th of October, JANE, wife of John J. Altred, aged 24 years. She left 3 children, (the youngest ten days old) to lament her loss.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from under the hand of Thomas Barick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawatomie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Riley Goodrich, deceased: dated Nov. 27, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters: Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

WILLIAM M. POWERS.

STRAYED.

FROM Bybee's Camp, North Pigeon, Iowa, a Potawatami County, in the early part of October last. One year old, three year old steers. One a bright red--high horned and a little broken at the end--the lower part of his ears had the appearance of being bitten by dogs: the other a red and white one--more white than red--spotted upon his sides and neck. They were purchased in St. Joseph in Sept. last. Whoever will return said steers to the owner or give information that will lead to their recovery, shall be rewarded for their trouble, and receive the gratitude of the owner, residing at the above camp.

JOSEPH NICHOLAS.

Bybee's Camp, Dec. 12, 1851.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS!

TO COOLEY'S MILL, with your wheat and buckwheat if you want white flour. The Mill has undergone a thorough repair; and machinery put in to cleanse all dirt and smut and leave the berry in its pure state. The mills is calculated to grind 300 bushels per day. When the water is in its right stage, come along we can accommodate you at a short notice.

Big Pigeon, Nov. 28th, 1851.

H. D. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, dec 12 '51 Kanesville, Iowa.

JOHN S. HUFF, M. D. Kanesville, Iowa, Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street. dec 12 6m

## THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE

MAMMOTH

Our Motto is, Small Profits--Cash Sales and Quick Returns.

Key it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash.

MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS, which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Bronze, Soap and Steel Brushes; Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks; Fianels, Teas and Looking-glasses; Saffetins, Sugar and Parse Rings; Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salazates; Molasses, Curry Combs and Aprons; Gluglums, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Saltin Vestings, Tar and Red Cords; Books and Shirts, Gilets and Starch; Candles, Prints and Hand Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Oysters; Champagne; Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Muslins, Brandy Cherries and Blue Drill; Sardines, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods, Ginger and Wafers; Hollow Ware, Clocks and Chinas;

Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handbags; Leather, Fans and Ropes; School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins; Shawls, Flow Sticks and Thimbles; Hags and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil; Lipseed Oil, Cutlery and Pickles; Leaf Sugar, Wheel Hubs and Horse Cards; Castile Soap, Dolans and Vinegar; Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Ink; Glassware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt; Wafers, Wash Tubs and Queensware; Coddish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants; Tamarinds, Mackerel and Claret; Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws; Braces and Bits, Turpentine and Combs; Snuff, Brimstone and Brass Kettles.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER--For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES--For sale by C. VOORHIS & CO. SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES--For Sale by C. VOORHIS & CO.

CITY STOVE STORE.

M. & R. M. ROGERS, Main Street, Kanesville, Iowa. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF Stoves, Castings, Hollowware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron and Wire.

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet Iron Ware.

We have received the largest stock of STOVES ever brought to this market, direct from Cincinnati, being purchased cheap, and shipped at low freight, we are enabled to sell at St. Louis Retail prices. We have some of the best and most popular patterns now extant.

All those who wish to make themselves comfortable and happy, during the chilling blasts of Winter, can be supplied with heating stoves of any price, size or kind, from \$3 to \$15.

Such as Ten Plates, Seven Plates, Box, Airlight, and Parlor Stoves.

We can recommend our stoves to the public to be cast of a fine quality of iron, and not subject to Crack by Fire.

We have on hand a very large assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron, Brass, and Japanned Ware, and are constantly manufacturing every description of Cooking utensils for crossing the Plains.

We are making a large quantity of Sheet Iron cooking stoves, which are superior to all other patterns for the Plains, they are tight and take but little fuel.

Emigrants going to Salt Lake, California, or Oregon, can rely on being outfitted in our line, with all articles best suited for the trip, and cheaper than at any other point.

All kinds of Job work and repairing done to order. Old Pewter, Copper and brass, taken in exchange for ware.

M. & R. M. ROGERS. Kanesville, Oct. 17, 1851.

SURVEYING! The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanesville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatomie, that he is now prepared, with a new set of A. Menely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice.

MARTIN L. BRINSON, County Surveyor. Kanesville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE BAKERY, Confectionary and Eating SALOON.

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's C. eckers and Hard Bread in any amount, And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount. Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake, Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Baked. Then their's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke, Crack or chew.

Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew, Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet.

And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat. I'll sell you at wholesale, or at fourpence a slice. Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing you desire.

J. E. JOHNSON. Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

D. DAVID JAYNES, FAMILY MEDICINES.

Expectorant Alternative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Carminative Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Sanative Pills, Acute Pills.

Received, and for Sale by, McMAHON & WILLIAMS, DRUGGISTS. Kanesville, Sept. 19, 1851.

FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands, and other furniture for sale cheap for cash. Speak quick.

Sept 1 J. E. JOHNSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT. Kanesville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

BLACKSMITH BELLOWS, Anvils, Screw Plates, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, for sale at the SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT. Kanesville, October, 17, 1851.

WANTED--100 bushels white beans, also 200 bushels potatoes, for which cash will be paid. JOHN GOOCH. Kanesville, Oct. 31, 1851.

SAVANNAH HOTEL.

In the beautiful and flourishing town of Savannah, Georgia, the subscriber has the honor to announce the opening of a new hotel, for the purpose of accommodating traveling gentlemen, and friends with entertainment, embracing a room where this and other countries can afford. He has newly fitted up the establishment formerly occupied by Mr. James Crosby--has a good lively stable connected with the house, where persons can be accommodated with conveyances at all times. Horses, baggage and luggage in constant readiness, and on reasonable terms.

He batters himself that, by strict attention to the wants, and devotion to the comforts and happiness of his guests, he will share a liberal portion of public favor which he solicits. Good fare for both man and animal! Call and try the Savannah Hotel, a little west of the Court House.

E. M. RICE. Savannah, Mo., April 4th, 1851.

THE GOLD REGIONS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AGENCY FERRY.

THIS FERRY has now been in successful operation for two years, and has given a universal satisfaction to the emigrants and traveling public in general. It is the best crossing on the Missouri river. Proof--Not a dollar's worth of property has been lost at this Ferry, during the last two year's heavy emigration. It is the nearest route to California, Oregon and Salt Lake. Proof--The first overland emigrants that arrived at Sacramento, this season, made the trip in fifty-five days from Council Bluffs. It is the healthiest route. Proof--Not a single case of Cholera has occurred on the north side of the Platte, whilst on the south side, this dreadful disease had spread and desolation beyond the worst newspaper accounts that have been published. Some persons have died according to the best information we can obtain have died on that truly fatal route. Caution by the imperious in the water.

For further particulars as to the route, we refer you to the best and most correct maps, and to a directory which will be published soon.

WILLIAM CLARK & CO. Council Bluffs, March 7, 1851.

KANESVILLE MEAT MARKET.

AND THE PEOPLE'S PROVISION STORE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Kanesville and vicinity, that he will open on Tuesday morning next, a First-class Store at Mr. Hawk's old stand near the Bank House, where he purposes to keep a variety of fresh meat every Tuesday and Friday MORNINGS.

He will also have constantly on hand. Bacon, Lard, Flour, Meat, Salt, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Sausages, Tobacco, Cigars, Candles, and various other articles for family use.

Medicines, also will be kept, and the best quality of liquors by the gallon only. Cash will be advanced for Beef, Pork, Mutton, &c., either alive or dressed.

LEVI POWELL. Kanesville, Sept. 5, 1851.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!!

IN THE BOYOU COUNTRY.

THE Mormon population of HARRIS GROVE wishing to emigrate in mass to the Salt Lake, next season offer to sell out their interest in this beautiful section of Iowa--consisting of 20 improvements, from 5 to 50 acres fenced and cultivated and from 160 to 320 in claims, well supplied with excellent water and timber, and one of the healthiest countries bordering on the Missouri. Proof--there is not a case of ague or fever in the whole settlement. This grove is about 20 miles north of Kanesville, and on the direct route from Fort Des Moines to Council Bluffs on the Missouri river. We will sell this fall at cost of improvement. Also a part of the crop on the grove. They will take cattle, store goods and money in exchange.

Do not forget HARRIS GROVE, where are already a number of other professors of religion settled. Come and see.

Harris Grove, Oct. 3, 1851--5t

LEATHER!

SOLE AND UPPER LEATHER, OALF AND SKIP SKINS, for sale low at the Sign of the Elephant.

TOOTLES & JACKSON.

WOULD respectfully solicit the ladies of Kanesville and country generally, to call and examine their beautiful stock of NEW FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, also their new style Dress, like, Bonnet Silks and Satins, of all colors, fine Shawls, and many other fancy notions which will be pleased to show you.

Kanesville, Oct. 31 1851--2m

SALE--By the sack or bushel at the mammoth SALE of all the old Cheap corner of aug 8

C. VOORHIS.



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Onward and Upward.

My rest is in heaven, my home is not here!  
Then why should I mourn when trials appear?  
Be hushed, my sad spirit! the worst that can come  
But shortens the journey and hastens thee home.

A pilgrim and stranger, I seek not my bliss,  
Nor lay up my treasure, in regions like this;  
I look for a mansion that hands have not reared;  
I long for a city by sea unimpaled.

The thorn and the thistle around me may grow;  
I would not repose on a rose below;  
I ask not my fortune, I seek not my rest,  
'Till seated with Jesus, I lean on his breast.

Though foes and affliction my pathway oppose,  
They only make heaven more sweet to the close;  
Come joy or come sorrow, the worst may befall,  
One moment in glory makes up for it all.

No scrip for my journey, no staff in my hand,  
A pilgrim and stranger, I pass to that land;  
The path may be rugged, the road may be long,  
With hope I'll conquer it, and cheer it with song.

## Song for Thinkers.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Take the scale of Perseverance;  
Dig the hill of Progress wide;  
Every rotten root of faction  
Hurry out and cast aside!

Every snail and slug of labor,  
Every ass that trots the soil;  
Tires whose very growth is sorrow,  
Dig them out, and scatter the soil!

Give the stream of Education  
Rapid channels, better flow;  
Hurl the stones of Prejudice;  
Out, where'er they block the way!

Seek for strength in self-reliance;  
Work, and still have faith to wait;  
Close the crooked gate to fortune;  
Make the road to labor straight!

Men are agents for the future;  
As they work as agents well,  
Either harvests of advancement,  
Or the product of their toil!

Fellow citizens, cultivation,  
Wise Education's plan,  
From the majesty of Nature,  
Teach the majesty of Man!

Take the scale of Perseverance;  
Dig the hill of Progress wide;  
Every bit to true instruction  
Carry out and cast aside!

Feed the Poor whose faith is in Wisdom,  
Choose from crime the common soul,  
So that from the throne of Heaven  
It may bear the glance of God!

## MISCELLANY.

## ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER DANIEL WEBSTER.

Eleven days later from California.  
Favorable accounts from the Mines—Agricultural Prospects—Steamboat Disasters and Loss of Life—Movement for a Division of the State—Alleging Progress of Crime—Flattering Commercial Outlook—Increasing Receipts of Gold—Letter from Oregon, China, and Sandwich Islands—Deaths, Shipping Intelligence, Markets, &c.

New York, Nov. 16—11 p.m.  
The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at her wharf here to night at 11 o'clock. She brings four hundred passengers and one hundred and seventy thousand dollars worth of gold on freight, and about a half million dollars in the hands of the passengers.

The Daniel Webster has come via San Juan. She brings California dates to the 15th of October, being eleven days later than what has heretofore been received. She experienced terrible gales for several days, in which her paddle-boxes were carried away. She, however, weathered the storm nobly, to the praise of all on board.

The steamer Central America, at last accounts had made twenty-five miles up the San Juan River.

The steamer Director had capsized on the San Juan river, and seven persons were unfortunately drowned.

The general news from California is now very important. Business generally was dull, and purchasers were holding back for a future reduction in the prices of goods.

Flour was steady. Bricks dull. Provisions drooping. Lumber firm. Dry goods active. Seamen's wages very low.

The money market was variable at three to six per cent. per month. Gold dust \$17 per ounce. Sight drafts on the Atlantic cities two per cent.

Agriculture was in a flourishing condition, and the mining news was very favorable. New discoveries of gold were daily being made. Quartz mining attracts great attention.

The steamer California, from San Francisco, took out \$1,000,000 in gold dust. Two other steamers took large amounts.

The receipts into the treasury for fine taxes, and licenses, were \$60,000.

Crime was increasing, and many criminals were returning from the interior.

Five of the Fort Oxford exploring expedition had been killed by the Indians.

The steamer Mora had been destroyed by fire, and several lives lost. The boat was a total loss.

The yield of gold for the present year will exceed that of any previous one.

Steam communication between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands was about being accomplished.

Movements were on foot for a railroad to Sacramento.

Real estate was active and advancing.

The ship-of-war Vincennes left San Francisco for a cruise southward.

The Alto California thinks that the movements for a division of the State amount to but little.

Wells & Co.'s liabilities are stated at \$200,000.

The project of supplying San Francisco with water seems to be falling through.

The steamer Republic, on her voyage from Panama, struck a rock twenty miles from San Francisco, and the water rushed in rapidly as to extinguish the fires. The passengers were rescued and the steamer subsequently gotten off, but it is feared she is seriously damaged.

Effort are on foot to revive the Chamber of Commerce, which had been broken up since the May fire.

The papers of the 9th are filled with duels, murders, and outrages, and there is

strong talk of reviving the Vigilance Committee.

Major Readings, the Whig candidate for Governor, was badly wounded by the accidental discharge of his pistol while out hunting.

The Methodists had started a new paper called the California Christian Advocate.

Lynching was still practised at the mines. The Mormons have purchased Rancho del San Bernardino for \$100,000, and intend to build a large city there, to connect the Great Salt Lake City with it by railroad, and secure a port in San Diego for their maritime intercourse with the world.

News from Southern California was of the utmost importance. The southern counties are coming out strongly for a convention to divide the State. Santa Barbara is the place fixed on for holding it. The various counties were engaged in selecting delegates. An address will be prepared for circulation, and a petition presented to the Legislature at an early day in favor of the division.

News from the mines at Carson's Valley are very discouraging. A company of sixty were taking but two ounces daily. Miners at Middle Fork were doing exceedingly well. Several new discoveries had been made at Cold Spring.

The Calumet Damming Company had proved a failure.

The steamer North America had arrived from Panama in thirteen days, being the quickest trip on record.

The rainy season was about commencing. Financial affairs in California was highly flattering.

A letter from San Francisco says the mines are yielding good returns and the miners are daily increasing in numbers, and confidently anticipate a larger yield of gold than upon any previous season. The commencement of another year it is believed, will find our obligations much reduced, and a large proportion of the receipts of the mines will remain invested with us.

Much more confidence being felt, City and State securities have improved.

Our city has recovered in a great measure from the disastrous fires, and merchants are on their feet with renewed vigor. Many foreign houses have been permanently established here, and a large amount of capital is seeking investment.

The California Courier says a gentleman called on us yesterday, and exhibited a letter from a friend at the mines, dated Sandy Bar, or Yankee Slide, giving glowing accounts of the success of the miners in that region; some \$30,000 per week was being taken from the Slide, and it was not uncommon for a claim of fifteen feet to yield \$1,000 to \$2,500 per day. From every region is heard the most cheering accounts.

The Marysville Herald thinks the possibility of navigating the Feather and Yuba rivers is no longer problematical.

The El Dorado News is offered for sale, the proprietors desiring to return to the States.

The rapid run of the Baltic had excited great rejoicing.

The President has appointed a commission of three scientific gentlemen to test thoroughly the strength, &c., of the various descriptions of marble, proposed to be furnished by the several bidders, for the marble work of the addition to the Capitol.—[Organ and Revue.]

More than half the people in the world are foolishly imagining evils at a distance, thus bringing upon them real disappointments by not taking care of the present.

## COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

For 1852.

	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FEBRUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MARCH.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JUNE.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
JULY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AUGUST.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
SEPTEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
OCTOBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NOVEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DECEMBER.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## J. E. HARPER,

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles: watches, gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; rings and finger rings; ladies' and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel spectacles; thinblades; gold, pens and pencils; bowie-knives; hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; purses and trinkets; musical boxes; violins; guitars and violins; corn buds; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot-lugs and goggles; with a great variety of jewelry articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

W. N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted.  
St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

## THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning to their friends, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.  
most of which have been selected by one of the firm.

First Hand Manufacturers.  
In the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place; for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
French, English, and American Manufacture;  
Also a large stock of

**GROCERIES,**  
of all kinds, and  
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware;

A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Linens, &c.

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not enumerated; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. Cash paid for hides, wax, furs, &c.

TOOTLES & JACKSON.  
Kaneville, Sept. 19th, 1851—1f.

Hear Oh Israel! and Listen Oh Earth!!  
MESSRS. C. VOORHIS & CO.

HAVE just received direct from the Manufacturers, a splendid assortment of Tux Wares, which they now offer for sale, at prices lower than ever offered in this market.

SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH A.  
Kaneville, June 14th, 1851.

GENERAL OUTFITTING AGENCY.  
For Emigrants to Oregon, California, and Utah.

At Kaneville, Council Bluffs, Iowa.  
THE undersigned have been engaged in the mercantile and outfitting business, at the above place, for nearly three years, and have been induced to offer his services to the emigrating public as a general Commission Agent in the outfitting business. He will fill all orders for cattle, horses, wagons, and carriages, harnesses and saddles, grain, provisions, groceries, medicines, merchandise, and necessities of all kind required by emigrants to the West.

His long and thorough knowledge of business in that department, together with the practical knowledge of every thing required by emigrants, (having twice crossed the plains), he considers to be valuable and sufficient qualifications for the business; and he can assure those interested that he can purchase any necessary outfitting articles, (cattle and horses excepted), and wagons in particular, better and cheaper, and at less expense, than any other point, containing transportation.

Grain and provisions can doubtless be purchased on better terms at an early date, than they could be obtained for in the Spring.

References.—Messrs. R. C. Wetmore & Co., N. Y. City; Dr. F. Merryweather, Cin. Ohio; Messrs. Bacon & Hyle, William North, and Wolf & Hoppe, St. Louis, Mo.; Middleton & Riley, St. Joseph, Mo.; Major L. Diamond, and William McManis, Esq., Nauvoo, Ill.; L. E. Johnson Esq., Keokuk, Iowa; J. C. Hall, Burlington, Iowa.

Terms.—Half cash advances on all orders, and three per cent commission on all purchases. Letters of inquiry, or containing orders, must be sent paid to receive attention.

All orders should specify the kind, and quantity, and quality of articles; also at what time they will be required.

J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kaneville, Aug. 8th, 1851.

## MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. H. HAYCRAFT in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continues the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented, he will be happy to refund.

As all of his sales are for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARRAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and under their direct supervision, he can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT.  
St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1850.

THE CHEAP FANCY GOODS AND VARIETY STORE,  
252 BROADWAY,  
St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM NIXON, would respectfully inform his friends and the Public generally, that he will open the above Store, where he intends to sell every article in the Fancy Goods and Variety Line, as cheap as any other House in the City; he intends to keep a good assortment of Hosiery, Small wares, Jewelry, Pocket and Table Cutlery, constantly on hand.

A liberal allowance made to Peddlers and the Trade.  
Remember the Sign,  
252 BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO.  
St. Louis, Aug. 23d 1851.—2m.

POWDER.  
ONE HUNDRED kegs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, all of the best quality, and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.  
Kaneville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851—1f.

## ESSENCE OF LIFE.

FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed by any medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief, and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kaneville.

Kaneville, June 13, 1851.

## ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!!! March!!!  
AT THE  
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of  
Almost every thing under the Sun.

ever before exhibited in Kaneville, consisting in part of—  
GROCERIES—Sugar, coffee, molasses, tea, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, macaroni, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soups, candles, spices, eggs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, capers, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes cords, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, buttons, ladies' carpet bags, wall paper, clocks, hats and caps, (latest styles), every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5.00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kaneville, May 30, 1851.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

## REMOVAL.

J. MCGREGOR.  
Watch Maker and Jeweler,  
Has removed from Vine St. to Market Street,  
2nd Door, West Third St., North side.

St. Louis, Mo.  
N. B. All kinds of watches, clocks, and Jewelry repaired and cleaned.  
St. Louis, Sept. 5, 1851—6m

## CROCKERY QUEENSWARE!! GLASSWARE!!

AT THE  
EMPORIUM STORE.  
RUN! RUN!

492 Sets Tea and Coffee, assorted;  
577 do Plates, do;  
30 do Soups, do;  
213 do Bowls, do;  
175 do do do do;  
210 Sugar, tinware, &c., do;  
615 Dishes, basins, napkins, &c., assorted;  
55 Cuv do tureens, butters, &c., do;  
25 doz pitchers, do;  
3 doz Wash Basins, do;  
15 doz common, Fine, and covered Chambers, do;  
7 doz Glass Lamps, do;  
16 doz Peppers, Salts, Mustards, do;  
6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do;  
21 doz glass dishes and China vases; do;  
136 pieces Lustre China, do;  
10 Sett, Lustre Granite, do;  
Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kaneville, July 25, 1851.

## Opposition the Life of Trade.

OUTFITTING, TRANSPORTATION AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he will be prepared to furnish wagons, cattle, and transportation to Salt Lake or Oregon by the overland route. Wagons made of the strongest material, and particularly adapted to cross the plains, will be furnished to order, by one half being paid in advance. Persons wishing to get wagons should send their orders to this place, this Fall or Winter, if they wish to get them cheap.

COMMISSION.  
I am prepared to receive and sell all kinds of merchandise, and wares, on commission.  
STORAGE.  
I still have plenty of room where I can store any amount of goods, I will be responsible for all goods placed in my charge.

FOR SALE.  
Groceries, flour, corn, potatoes, oysters, sardines, cigars, matches, vinegar, liquors, and wines of all descriptions.  
Money advanced on every kind of goods, whether for sale or stored.  
JOHN GOOCH JR.  
Kaneville, Aug. 19th, 1851.

## DAQUERRIAN LITHESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accompanied with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL.  
put up in gilt and embossed covers, most any size, quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Jewelry shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURES."

J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kaneville, April 18, 1851.

## SAINT LOUIS

Beet and Shoe Store,  
Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber, would inform the citizens of Kaneville, and vicinity, that he has just received per last boat, a large and fresh stock of Beet and Shoes, large and small, and is thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to price and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash—Call and See.  
JOHN HUNTINGTON.  
Kaneville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m

## TOWNSEND'S SARRAPARILLA—BALSAM WILD CHERRY—ONION OR ALL HEALING BALM.

THE Best Medicine in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kaneville.  
Sign of the Golden Mortar  
Kaneville, June 13, 1851.

## SOLDIER'S CLAIMS.

ALEXANDER MCRAE, would respectfully inform all persons interested, that he is prepared to obtain from the Government all Soldiers' Claims; such as Land Warrants, Extra Pay, Back Pay, Traveling Expenses, Pensions, and all Claims of Soldiers arising or accruing to them for services rendered during the late War with Mexico, during the late War with Great Britain, and during all the wars of the United States.

Kaneville, Dec. 11, 1851—1f

## FLOUR—by the bbl or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A.

aug 8

C. VOORHIS.

## BLOW UP JOHN!

THE subscriber having the deluge of '51, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop above high water mark, 35 mile north-west of the Indian Mill, where he is ready to execute every article in his line of business with neatness, care, and dispatch, and on as reasonable terms as can be had in Pottawattamie county. He is prepared to Iron and repair wagons, carriages, mawlls, and every kind of vehicle, from a locomotive to a milk's hoof; also augers, chisels, axes, hobbles, staples and rings; and in short every thing in the line of blacksmithing.

Butter, cheese, pork, and most kinds of country produce taken in payment, and a few good wares wanted, which will be taken in exchange for Ironing wagons. I must have down pay, for I cannot write.

W. A. BEEBE.  
P. S. I will also keep on hand light wagons for sale, or receive orders for any kind of emigrating wagons.  
Indian Mill, Iowa, Oct. 15th, 1851.—6m

## STAGE FARE REDUCED.

WE only charge \$6.00, in stage, from Kaneville to Fort Des Moines. \$9.00 to Ocala. \$12.00 to Fairbairn. \$15.00 dollars to Iowa City. Burlington or Keokuk. And only \$18.00 to St. Louis, while navigation is open, by Stage and Steam boat. We are also running Stages from Keokuk, Burlington, and Muscatine, to all parts of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Please to give us a trial. Eastern Stage Office is kept at the Bluff house, and W. B. Rehn, is authorized to receive all Stage fares, for Fort Des Moines, and east of that.

JOHN FRANK & CO.  
By D. Renick.  
Kaneville, Oct. 31, 1851.—1f

## Who Wants Oxen Shod?

THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawattamie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, Dr. Carter's late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute any amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.  
Carterville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851—3m

## PATENT MEDICINES &amp;c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Sarsaparilla, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Liniment, Dr. Scurr's Cough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's and Suppling's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.  
Kaneville, Oct. 17th, 1851—1f

## LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.

PALE and Dark Cognac Brandy—Pale Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Port, and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medicinal purposes, for sale cheap for cash, by

McMAHON & WILLIAMS.  
Kaneville, Oct. 17th, 1851—1f

## We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,



# The Frontier Guardian.

BY ORSON HYDE.

KANESVILLE, IOWA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY, 9, 1852.

VOLUME III.---NUMBER 25.

## The Frontier Guardian

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS OF THE GUARDIAN.

One copy, one year, in advance, \$1 00  
Single number, 5 cents  
No subscription taken for less than one year.  
No paper continued after the term expires, for which payment has been made, unless subscription be renewed by a prompt and timely remittance.

### Rates of Advertising in the Guardian.

With the commencement of this, the Third Volume of the Guardian, the following rates of advertising will be our invariable standard.  
One square (16 lines or less), one insertion, \$1 00  
Each additional insertion, 25  
For one insertion of two squares, 1 50  
Each additional insertion, 50  
Cards, not exceeding one square, one year, 3 00  
One " " " " 6 months, 2 00  
One " " " " 3 months, 1 50  
One-half column, one year, 18 00  
One-half " " " 6 months, 11 00  
One-half " " " 3 months, 7 00  
One-fourth " " " 3 months, 4 00  
Deaths and marriages, will be published free of charge.  
Cash in advance for all transient advertising, and also in all cases, except where known responsibility exists.

### TRAVELING AGENTS.

The following persons have been appointed by us, as agents for the Guardian in the United States and Canada, and written credentials given to them to that effect. Funds entrusted to their care for said paper, will be duly acknowledged by us through its columns, or otherwise if requested, by the parties who may subscribe:

DAVID CLEVELAND, FRANCIS A. BROWN,  
EDEN SMITH, HENRY DAVENISH,  
HORACE B. SKINNER, DAVID E. RUSSELL,  
ISAAC BELLOCK, ROYAL J. CUTLER,  
JAMES WAGGAM, JAMES CARROLL,  
JOHN RIGGS, DAVID M. GILBERT,  
HENRY ROBINSON, GRANTHAM J. WILSON,  
A. D. BOSTON, DAVID JAMES RUSSELL,  
A. D. BOSTON.

### AGENTS FOR THE GUARDIAN.

JOHN T. CARR, General Agent, St. Louis, Mo.  
SAMUEL HARRISON, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Elder James McGraw, Grimes county, Texas.  
Mr. CHARLES LAYTON, Savannah, Mo.  
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Dr. F. MEYERWEIN, Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
W. W. FLAVER, Savannah, Mo.  
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WILLIAM C. SMITH, Timber Creek, Marshall County, Iowa.  
DAVID C. STEAR, Plumb Hollow, Fremont Co., Iowa.  
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JESSE B. FLETCHER, Flat River, Kent county, Michigan.  
THOMAS J. RICHMOND, Burlington, Iowa.  
AMOS DAVIS, Smithville, Forks of Platte, Platte county, Mo.  
Mr. W. F. DENNIS, Pontotoc, Pontotoc county, Miss.  
CHARLES H. HALLS, Garden Grove, Iowa.

### Agents for the Guardian in this County.

Kanesville—GUARDIAN OFFICE.  
Council Point—Agent.  
Jarterville—B. B. MESSINGER,  
Springville—THOS. DAY,  
North Pigeon—JOSHUA C. HALL,  
Harris Grove—ROBERT WIMMER,  
Perkins Camp—JESSE LUDGER,  
Honey Creek—E. W. HOWELL,  
Alfred's Camp—S. M. HARRIS,  
Highland Grove—HIRSH HORT,  
Davis Camp—DANIEL JACKSON,  
Bellevue—MAY J. E. BARROW,  
St. Francis—JOSEPH T. PENNINGTON,  
Brownings—JONATHAN BROWNING,  
Bullock's Grove—BENJ. BELLOCK,  
Indian Mill—S. E. WICKS,  
Old Agency—CHRISTIAN CLAFFE,  
Rockyford—W. M. MENDENHALL,  
Mission Camp—MR. TENNY,  
Ferryville—TOS. CLARK,  
Pleasant Grove—J. W. WALKER,  
Barney's Grove—UNION HAWKINS,  
Coolidge's Mill—J. W. COOLIDGE,  
Reg Creek, U. C.—ELISHA DAVIS,  
Silver Creek—MARTIN POTTER,  
Cooley's Mill—J. W. COOLEY,  
Little Pigeon—HENRY A. TANNY,  
Bethlehem City—DAVID DIXON,  
Big Pigeon—SILVER CREEK DODGE,  
McClintock's Camp—CHESTER SOUTHWORTH,  
Plumb Hollow—ANDREW B. WILLIAMS,  
Brown's Camp—DANIEL BROWN.

The foregoing individuals appointed as agents for the Guardian are hereby duly authorized to receive and collect, subscriptions for the same, and forward them to us till further notice.

### Storage, Forwarding, and Commission Business.

At Kanesville, Iowa, by

ORSON HYDE, Editor of this paper.

It is our design to enter into the above business, and having already made partial arrangements for receiving and forwarding heavy stocks of goods, wares, and merchandise, hence, to the Valley of the Salt Lake in the Spring, he flatters himself that his position and facilities will enable him to give general satisfaction, and thereby secure a liberal patronage.

He will receive in store all kinds of goods from the East, West, North or South; also shipments of produce by boat or wagon, and sell the same on commission if desired. Groceries received and sold on commission at wholesale only. Liberal cash advances made on all property left in charge. Flour, Bacon, &c., &c.  
References in regard to qualifications, responsibility, &c.

C. Voorhis & Co., Donnell, Stutsman & Co., J. W. Toole & Brother, Joseph A. Kelting, Joseph E. Johnson, Brown & Miller, B. R. Pegram & Co., Needham & Ferguson, Riddle & Co., all of Kanesville; Middleton & Riley, Daniel, Stanton & Duval, of St. Joseph, Mo.; R. H. Stone, T. H. Larkin & Co., Livermore & Cooley, of St. Louis.

Kanesville, Nov. 27, 1850.

BACON, HIDE & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRUGS.

PAINTS AND DYE STUFFS.

Main Street, St. Louis Missouri.

St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1851.—1y

## For the Frontier Guardian.

### Sympathy.

I have always observed, says a certain writer, that the most exalted characters have been those who, together with strength of intellect and power of capacity, have possessed and ardor of spirit and glowing sentiment, which has led them on to great and glorious victories; and it must be perfectly obvious to every one who contemplates human nature with impartiality, that man is a being who necessarily, or in a great measure depends on external objects, and that the human species must be capable of enjoyment and exertion in proportion to the power of the impression these are enabled to make on the feelings. What is, in fact, the very essence of enjoyment, but an agreeable perception of impression made upon the senses bodily or mentally?

Thus it was easy to refute the sophistry of those who, having absorbed their feelings in abstruse speculations, or benumbed them by solitude and inactivity—have been denizens of depreciating enjoyments which they are no longer capable of relishing, and denouncing pleasures which their pursuits have rendered unattainable; but false philosophy is not the only enemy to pure and unadulterated delights; they meet with still more powerful opposition from that tyrant to which all the world are disposed to pay such implicit obedience—fashion. From an affection superior wisdom, or perhaps through envy of pleasures which their souls, debased by criminal indulgence could no longer enjoy. Some individuals have pronounced it a proof of ill-breeding to melt in sympathy at a tale of distress, to shed a tear of sorrow for those with whom we are associated, or give way at all to any of the natural expressions of tenderness, which ought to flow out after the afflicted sons and daughters of earth; the crowd, to save themselves the fatigue of thinking, and to avoid as much as possible the discredit of being singular, take up their opinions with the customs of the day and easily pass from the extreme of the false and absurd delicacy, to that of affected insensibility—and now it seems to be the fashion to assume an air of indifference upon the most interesting occasion, when perhaps the foreboding cloud of the Lord of Sabbath is hanging over them, or when their present, future, and eternal well-being is at stake, every appearance of tenderness and sympathy is ridiculed; those natural expressions of sensibility which give the first charm to virtue, excellence, and beauty, and the highest polish to the youth of our land are disguised, and nature is abolished to introduce a kind of stoicism, of which the Father of the sect might be ashamed. Sensibility is not only enjoyment, but an aid of virtue and religion.

We invariably regard the first appearance of this temper in youth, as the dawning of an honest, noble, and excellent character. Where the Father observes his child discovering a tender heart, not in weak fears and alarms of imaginary dangers, but dropping a tear at hearing a tale of sorrow and distress, by entering with ardor into the feelings and interest of his companions, by giving unprompted and unsolicited aid to the poor and afflicted, and by treating the brute creation with humanity. These indications of generosity, kindness, and affection, are viewed with inexpressible delight. From these indications the fond imagination frames the most pleasing hopes and brightest prospects.

However, the gay and dissipated may try to treat this principle with scorn and contempt, yet its value is known and appreciated by all who have retired from the public walks of pleasure to the tranquil abodes of domestic life. In the cottage of the desert the precious gem is found, affording the poor and unlettered peasant delights which a statesman or philosopher might envy. A portion of this treasure, it has been said is sometimes given to the roughest men, who might live at the base of the towering apennines, and those who might live in the forests of America, and happy is the cottage where the charm resides without this principle the saddest and the noisiest would write in vain. The poet would sweep his Lyre and its tones would find no echo in our hearts; for the halo of beauty, grandeur, and delight which is thrown around literature, is imparted by sensibility. In the most interesting concerns and the most trying situations of life, the man who possesses a tender heart is one in whom we may repose our confidence and to whom we may look for comfort and consolation in the hours of adversity.

We do not wish to connect ourselves in business with a person whose cold heartedness would allow him to pursue the straight road to selfishness without regard to the calls of honor or generosity, but rather with him whose feelings prompt him to consult his neighbors interest as well as his own. In the hour of misfortune when cast down in the vale of poverty, we wish not as a friend, him, who through insensibility, or an affection of wisdom, would bid us laugh at the caprices of fortune or despise her frowns; but with tender sympathy, who could make our case his own, and by acts of delicacy, which a spirit dictates, to assist in relieving our burden. And when disease or decay shall bring us to the verge of the tomb, what is so enrapturing as the presence of a friend, whose tender heart will instruct him to listen with interested attention to our tale of life; whose gentle hand will soothe the bed of death, and whose calming accents will whisper repose to our departed spirits.

If such be the value of tenderness, surely it ought to be our constant care, in the pursuit of pleasure to cultivate it for it will prevent the intrusion of selfishness and its train of sordid passions. Why should we blunt our native feelings, or tinge their hue

at the shrine of avarice or ambition for there can be no room for tender feelings when the avenues of the heart are corrupted with unlawful desires, or the genial current of the heart is frozen by self-indulgences. We should never repent doing good to our fellows; generosity brings its own reward if not in this world in the world to come, for the summary of the Bible is love thy neighbor as thyself and how can we do this without sympathy. COLLEGE HILL, O.

### TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

HALIFAX, Dec. 20th.  
The steamer Europa from Liverpool arrived at Halifax this morning. Left Liverpool on the 6th. Affairs in France had reached the crisis so long dreaded. The grand move was made on the 1st ult. The President seized the reins of Government—dissolved the Assembly—declared Paris in a state of siege—arrested the leading opponents, and appealed to the people. The preparations were effected with consummate skill and secrecy. Everything was consummated before the Assembly had the least idea of the President's intentions. An entire new ministry had been formed. At daylight on Tuesday morning, the President's proclamation had been distributed throughout the City, in which he ordered the dispersion of the Assembly and the restoration of universal suffrage. Also proposing a new system of Government, in favor of the election by the people and the army. The President to hold office ten years, supported by a council of State, and by two Houses of the Legislature; pending the election, the Executive power to remain in the hands of the President. The election will take place during the present month, and he promises to bow to the will of the people. He says he has been forced into this present attitude. It is certain that Thiers, Changarnier, and others of his appointments had decided to demand his arrest, and imprisonment on the second inst., and were almost in the act of moving in the matter when they and their proposed friends, were arrested. Wherever members of the Assembly have attempted to meet officially they have been ordered to disperse, and if refusing to do so, have been arrested. Two hundred members had been arrested, but many subsequently released, but all the leaders are in prison. Two hundred members of the Assembly had given in their adhesion to the President; and telegraphic dispatches from the Department, state that the President's demonstration had been hailed with the utmost enthusiasm. These reports however were contradicted. Several barricades had been erected in different quarters of Paris, but were speedily broken up by the troops. At one of them, two members of the Assembly occupied prominent places and were killed. Troops were placed in the houses of the ex-officers of the Assembly, who were exempted from arrest. The full vigor of martial law prevailed against all persons concerned in the barricades and a large number shut up to Thursday night. The success of the President seemed certain. The London advices of Friday do not materially vary the prospect, but new elements are constantly arising.

### Further from France.

PARIS, Friday, Dec. 5th.  
The decree of the President appeared today, ordering the voting which is to take place on the 20th inst., to be secret instead of public. The latest published accounts from the Provinces are generally favorable for the President. The movements of the troops are rapid, silent, and firm. During Thursday many barricades were thrown up in various parts of Paris. While a body of five thousand troops was passing the Boulevards several shots were fired from the neighboring passages and houses. The fire was returned by the troops, and the combat continued with spirit about half an hour. Further down the Boulevards cannon and muskets were freely employed until four o'clock, when the fighting ceased in that quarter but was continued with vigor in other sections. No definite particulars have been published and little is known beyond the fact that a conflict has taken place and many persons have been killed or wounded.

LONDON, Friday Evening.  
The latest account received from Paris represent that the troops are successful at all points—several hundred French refugees left London on Thursday for Paris. The French Government had entire control of the Telegraph lines, and had stopped the transmission of messages. Starsburg and Rheims are said to have risen. The daily news states that General Newmonger is marching from the North with four regiments, to oppose the President. The most reliable accounts from the Provinces are favorable to the President's cause. There is no important news from the rest of Europe or India.

Louis Napoleon announced, on Tuesday, "the existence of a Democratic conspiracy in Europe." Louis Kossuth, the day before announced a "Monarchical conspiracy in Europe." The Frenchman and the Magyar were right. Both announcements are perfectly correct. Each side now knows the other; both are on their guard. A dozen middle aged gentlemen declare war against one hundred millions of men. One hundred millions of men have renounced fealty to the divine rights of one dozen middle aged gentlemen. Will not the conflict be dreadful!—[Liverpool Journal.]

The government of Saxony has seized all the journals which contain reports of Kossuth's reception in England. In St. Petersburg the Czar allows the newspapers to publish any account the publishers may please of the proceedings from the English journals.

## Public Meeting.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Kanesville, held at the Court House, on the Evening of the 27th of December, 1851, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary to procure from Congress a grant of land covering the town site. After having the object of the meeting fully set forth by Elder O. Hyde; C. Voorhis was elected Chairman, and J. S. Huff, Secretary.

When Messrs. Hyde, Green, Bryant, and Kelting, who were appointed a committee at a previous meeting, to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the feeling of the community relative to the above subject; submitted the following memorial and resolutions, which on motion were unanimously adopted.

To the Honorable, the Senate, and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled.

Your petitioners, citizens of Kanesville, the County seat of Pottawattamie, and State of Iowa, would respectfully represent to your honorable body: That whereas, the present town of Kanesville, in the County and State aforesaid, began to be settled and built in the fall of one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, previous to the Indian title becoming fully extinct, and before any statute law was extended over the said State of Iowa; and whereas, at that early day, the people who settled and improved the land, regarded their stay and improvements only as temporary, and consequently built without regard to the place being surveyed or laid off in any regular form; and whereas, the said town of Kanesville, now number nearly one thousand inhabitants; and whereas, there are now many good and substantial buildings erected, much capital invested in merchandize, mechanism, and general improvements which has tended to enhance the value of the adjacent and surrounding lands to considerable extent; and whereas, the Government survey of this portion of the public domain is now nearly completed, and at an early day may be brought into market; and whereas, this location is central in Western Iowa, and is destined to be one of the most important outlying posts to Oregon, California, and Utah, on the Western Frontier. Therefore we, your petitioners, respectfully ask your honorable body, for the better regulation and security of our respective claims upon which we have expended much labor and money, to secure the said bona fide claimants, by law, one section of land, or one mile square covering the town of Kanesville, to be taken by the following legal subdivisions, at the rate of the minimum price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, to wit: S. E. quarter of section 25, and the N. E. quarter of section 36; the east half of the S. W. quarter of section 25; the east half of the N. W. quarter of section 36; township 75 N. range 44 west; also, the west half of the S. W. quarter of the section 30; west half of the N. W. quarter of section 31, in township 75 N. range 43 west.

Your petitioners further ask, that your honorable body, will appoint Archibald S. Bryant, H. D. Johnson, Esq. and J. B. Stutsman, a board of Commissioners or Trustees to superintend the survey of the town, with power to hear evidence, and determine all claims to lot or lots—to administer all necessary oaths, and to decide accordingly, and to do all other things and acts that your honorable body may deem expedient and necessary to be done in the premises. Believing as we do that the justice and liberality of Congress will suggest the propriety of granting this prayer as a consideration in part, for the inconveniences and losses by Indian depredations, incident to the settlement of a new and frontier country, at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and your petitioners will pay all necessary expenses of survey and of making titles, and as in duty bound will ever pray:

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress, be requested to use their utmost exertions to procure, at its present session, a grant of land as described and set forth in the foregoing memorial, for the uses and purposes therein named.

On motion Messrs. H. D. Johnson, A. S. Bryant, and J. B. Stutsman, were elected by a large majority as a Board of Trustees in trust, for any grant that may be made in accordance with the prayer of the above memorial.

On motion of G. P. Style, Esq.—Resolved that we the citizens of Kanesville, impelled by motions of Justice and Right, we fully determine to assist and protect each other in procuring titles to our respective claims and lots situated upon the town section.

On motion—Resolved, that the Frontier Guardian be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion—Resolved, that this meeting do now adjourn to meet again in this place on the Evening of the 29th inst., for the purpose of taking such steps as may be necessary to advance the claims and advantages, and to secure our interest in the contemplated Rail Road from Davenport, via, Iowa City, and Fort Des Moines, to the Council Bluffs.

CORNELIUS VOORHIS, Pres.

JONAS S. HUFF, Secretary.

Another Paste-Man.

We see it stated that a tailor in New York has discovered a new mode of making clothes without sewing, jobbing them together with a kind of paste or cement. It is an old saying that "a stitch in time saves nine," but his stitch saves them all.

## [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

### The Democratic Caucus.

From Democratic and neutral sources we derive the following accounts of the proceedings in the Democratic caucus held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday evening last:

WASHINGTON, November 30.

The Democratic Caucus and Tabling of the Compromise Resolutions—Withdrawal of Members—Only one Majority Candidate for Offices of the House—The Votes.

There was considerable animation in the Democratic caucus last evening; and contrary to all expectation, the compromise resolutions were voted down; that is to say, they were tabled, though a motion was pending to refer them to a committee. A motion to adjourn was also voted down, though that would have given absent members a chance to be heard.

But fifty members voted against the Compromise—that is, for tabling it—and thirty-one or thirty-two for it—that is, against tabling it. The short sense of the long story is, the Compromise was kicked out of caucus by about nineteen majority.

A number of members then withdrew, or abstained from voting. Among them were Judge Bayly of Virginia, Gorman of Indiana, Geo. W. Jones of Tennessee, Freeman and Wilcox of Mississippi, and a good many others.

Among those who remained and voted were Messrs. Rantoul of Massachusetts, Preston King of New York, Governor Cleveland of Connecticut, and others of that persuasion of politics.

None of the caucus nominations received a majority of the Democratic vote in Congress but Mr. Johnson, the present postmaster of the House, who was re-nominated without opposition.

Colonel Fordy received 60 votes for Clerk, and Linn Boyd 51 or 57 for Speaker. Yet both these men are known to be staunch Compromise men; so that, after all, the intentions of the majority of the Democratic party has been faithfully carried out in their selection.

What effect the voting down, or kicking out, of the compromise resolutions will have on the country, remains to be seen. An effort will, no doubt, be made to offer similar resolutions as soon as Congress shall organize; and some think they will pass, but that may safely be questioned. If they pass, they will pass by the joint vote of Union Whigs and Union Democrats.

Mr. Glossbrenner was, of course, re-nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. McKnew, whose name I forgot to mention in my last letter, was nominated for Doorkeeper. The selection is, no doubt, a good one.

## [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, November 30.

The Democratic Caucus—A Union Organization of Resistance—Further Proceedings—A Senate Caucus "to take the Pledge"—Adherence to the Nominations.

The ground on which the Southern Union men have fought and conquered is rejected by the Democratic House in caucus.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, acted as chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee, and Hall of Missouri, as Secretaries.

Major Polk, of Tennessee, offered the resolutions declarative of the purpose of the body to maintain the Compromise measures as an adjustment of the slavery question. The meeting was held with closed doors, but I learn that considerable excitement was manifested, and that a smart discussion ensued. The result was soon reached, and this "stumbling block" was, some how, got over. The resolutions were laid on the table, but whether to be taken up again is not stated. But some of the members withdrew upon this movement, and it is openly and confidently stated that the Union men will resort to a separate organization, if the Democrats persist, as a body, in refusing to adopt the Compromise pledge.

We shall witness some further proceedings on the subject very soon.

To-morrow morning a caucus of Democratic Senators will be held, in which the Compromise pledge will be offered and strenuously insisted upon. It may meet with a better reception in the Senate than in the House.

Mr. Boyd received 57 votes as speaker, and Disney 22 as Clerk, [meaning as Speaker.] both together amounting to about two-thirds of a majority of the House.

The finality of the Compromise being brought into doubt, the finality of the caucus may also be questioned. If there is any bolting from one nomination there will be from both. But the nominations will be adhered to by all who took part in them, and for the sake of harmony, by the whole party.

The Union men cannot object to either of the nominations, but they may possibly be willing at once to manifest their independence of all party ties in some suitable manner, perhaps by refusing to vote at all, and also by holding a separate meeting, and issuing a manifesto of their grievances and purposes.

If you wish to get good bargains, buy of people who advertise. The increased amount of custom that a judicious system of advertising brings to a store, enables the proprietor to sell at a smaller profit than those can afford who have an accidental customer now and then.—[Weston Reporter.]

To enjoy to-day, stop worrying about to-morrow. Next week will be just as capable of taking care of itself as this one. And why shouldn't it? It will have seven days more experience.

## From the Sentinel American.

### Garments without Seams.

We have sewing machines not a few in number, now-a-days, and there can be no doubt but they are a benefit to mankind—but would it not be a far greater improvement, and thereby a greater benefit, to make garments without seams, and thus obviate the necessity of cutting up the cloth into small pieces, just to be united again by needle and thread. At a glance it appears to be an erroneous principle of manufacturing garments, to cut up fine whole cloth into small pieces, and then sewing them together by process both troublesome and expensive. Samuel M. Perkins, of Springfield, Bradford County, Pa., has invented improvements in the manufacture of garments, whereby we shall be enabled to wear coats, and all such habiliments, independent of the weaver or tailor. The nature of the improvement consists in causing the bat, or fleece of wool, cotton, or other fibrous material, as it issues from the carding machine, to be wrapped on a "Former" of the required shape of the desired garment. The "Former" is made to revolve, and at the same time, it has a reciprocating motion in a direction at right angles to the feed, so that the fleece will be wrapped spirally in contrary courses upon the "Former" for any number of layers in succession, according to the thickness of the garment required to be made. Measures have been taken to secure a patent. From the days of darkest obscurity and barbarism, in almost all nations, cloth has been and is made first of threads, then woven, then cut up, then sewed piece by piece again. Surely modern inventive genius has something yet to do to improve on the most approved process, which finally results in the garments we wear. Mr. Perkins has made a move, and his machine is an ingenious one in the right direction. Felt, we know has been used for coats, &c., but seamless felt cloth garments, we presume, will soon be new articles entirely in our markets. The feeling qualities of certain kinds of wool are well known, but whether cotton or linen can ever be felted in the same, time alone will determine.

### Our Land—Its Length and Breadth.

The following "Grand Totals," showing the estimated surface of the territories of the United States, North and West, must satisfy any one that Uncle Sam is a large landholder:

Total surface of Old Territory East of the Rocky Mountains, in square miles,	
Rocky Mountains, in square miles,	994,435
Total in acres,	636,428,400
Total of New Territories West of the Rocky Mountains, in square miles,	867,741
Total in acres,	555,226,240
Texas in square miles,	325,520
Texas in acres,	208,339,800
Grand total of Territories and Texas in square miles,	
square miles,	2,187,490
Grand total in acres,	1,390,197,440
Total North of 36 30, in square miles,	1,638,774
Total in acres,	1,051,261,716
Total South of 36 30 in square miles,	548,712
Total in acres,	348,935,680
Length of U. S. Sea Coast, Miles.	
Atlantic Coast,	1,000
Gulf do,	1,608
Pacific do,	1,620
Total,	5,122
Total length of "shore line,"	
	33,063

### The Science of Going to Bed.

The earth is magnet, with magnetic currents constantly playing around it. The human body is also a magnet, and when the body is placed in certain relations to the earth, these currents harmonize, when in any other position they conflict. When one position is to be maintained for some time, a position should be chosen in which the magnetic currents of the earth and body will not conflict. This position, as indicated by theory and by experiment is to lie with the head to the north pole. Persons who sleep with their heads in the opposite direction, or lying crosswise, are liable to fall into various nervous disorders. When they go back to the right position, these disorders, if not too deeply impressed upon the constitution, soon vanish. Sensitive persons are more refreshed by sleep when their heads point due north. Architects, in planning buildings, should bear this principle in mind.

### A Marine Non-Descript—Not a Mermaid.

The Augusta (Maine) Age gives the following description of one of the piscatory gnomes recently taken near the mouth of the Saco river:

"The monster was captured at sea by some fishermen, a few weeks since, about twenty miles from the mouth of the Saco river, in Maine. He is sixteen feet long, and when taken weighed 800 pounds. Anything like an elegant description of the monster is impossible—or he is emphatically a non-descript. He has a head somewhat resembling that of a tortoise, fins like a whale, and tail like a lizard. His body commencing back of the head, grows "small by degrees and beautifully less," until it finally terminates in a flat tail about six feet long, resembling the flat portion of an oar, and undoubtedly serves the purposes of propulsion. What is most singular, it had no bones whatever, except its teeth. Its tail and fins are a sort of cartilaginous substance. It is supposed to be very young. Altogether it is a wonderful—we cannot say fish—but trino. Mr. Clemens will exhibit it in several towns on the river, when he proposes to carry it to Boston or New York. The monster is worthy the attention of Barnum; he would make a fortune out of it.

Mr. Young of Manchester, England, has succeeded in solidifying glass—a result which Liebig said, sometime ago, was "one of the greatest wants of the age."—[Mo. Statesman.]



The Frontier Guardian.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY, BY  
ORSON HYDE, Editor and Proprietor.  
JOHN GOOCH, Jr., Printer.  
Job Printing promptly and neatly  
executed at this Office.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1852.

Our Patrons at Home and Abroad.

Will not forget that one number after this present, completes the third volume of the "FRONTIER GUARDIAN." The terms for which our subscribers have paid, will generally end with the Third Volume. Those who wish to renew their subscriptions will please forward their names and money forthwith, as no paper will be continued to any person whose term of subscription ends with the next number, unless payment be made in advance. Terms: One dollar a year, and Fifty cents for six months--while it is issued semi-monthly. Should it be changed to a weekly, (which it is more than probable,) the paper will be sent to subscribers just half the above time for the same amount.

"It Must Needs be that Offences Come."

From the above language of our Savior, it would seem that his doctrine was peculiarly calculated to bring offences against its adherents: and we presume for two reasons. First, His precepts and doctrines do not accord with the views, interests, and feelings of the world: and entertaining jealousy, as they ever have, and probably ever will, concerning the extent and destiny of this "delusion," and its "base and fanatical dupes and leaders," their jealousy can ever discover and point out a pretext, to arouse a vindictive spirit against the chosen of God, that can only be satisfied by exterminating the Saints, spoiling them of their goods, and working constantly for their injury and overthrow. There appears often to be a malignant feeling in the breasts of men against God's people, which in their sober and reflecting moments, they can assign no real or substantial cause for. But it is the spirit of that "wicked one," working in their hearts, even in the hearts of the children of disobedience: and they know it not. Hence the dying exclamation of the Savior: "Fa, ther forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Another reason why offences must come, is, that the followers of Christ may be tried and proven; and if they endure hardness and tribulation as good soldiers, they will, like their Master, become perfect through suffering; and become eligible to a place in the Eternal Kingdom of God that will more than compensate them for all their trouble and affliction. Therefore it must needs be that offences come, and gladly would we avoid repeating the remainder of the sentence, if we could in justice to the cause of humanity and truth: but solemn as it is, it stands recorded: "We too unto them by whom the offence cometh."

It has been our constant aim and exertion by day and by night, and our fervent prayer to High Heaven, that as the Presiding officer of this Branch of the Church, we might have wisdom, moral force and energy to manage and conduct all things committed to our charge in a manner loyal and upright before God and all just and good men. If we have failed in any material point, we are not conscious of it. We do not claim perfection however; but we do claim that we have done the best we could. The result is, that our people are orderly, loyal, and free from crime. We do not claim perfection for them. Yet we wish we could. The weaknesses and follies of human nature, we have not fully overcome; but we are doing our best to accomplish this victory. Still the weakness and folly under which all men, more or less, labor, are not without their influence in imparting information and wisdom: for if man should always set up to the standard of perfection, he would not know the spirits of many other men around him. For there are always more or less that seek an occasion against a good man, and would gladly make him an offender for a word. If he never spoke that word, and never gave a shadow of occasion, he might not get at the root of the dispositions around him. A good, charitable, and friendly man has little disposition to make his fellow an offender for a word, unless his general character is of a suspicious cast. If, therefore, a good man should, perchance, be guilty of speaking a word unwisely, his real friend will take no advantage of it, because he feels confident that no evil was intended: But he who is not his friend, will make him an offender for a word. While, therefore, we have to grapple with the weakness and follies of men, we should profit by every transaction; and learn human nature in the school of experience. When man has learned, perfectly, himself and his fellow, he has learned his Maker, in whose image he was created. The work is generally a faithful index to the ability and skill of the workman.

It has been our object since we have been on the Frontier, to procure for the world, an additional testimony of the truth of Mormonism. We were fully resolved that our section should be no harbor for thieves, counterfeiters, or rogues of any kind if we could prevent it. We were resolved that honesty and uprightness in dealing should be most rigidly observed, and faithfully enforced; and that even-handed justice should be meted to every person, so far as our influence would tend to that object. Also that the laws of the State should be faithfully kept and honored on our part; and that as little cause of offence should be given by our people as possible.

It affords us pleasure to be able to declare, with our own ears, that the fear of successful deception, that our exertions have been seconded by our people, as a body, in a manner that becomes an honest, upright, and law-abiding community. Persons who have been excluded from our Church for bad conduct and are no longer under our influence or spiritual oversight, we cannot be responsible for, neither should the Church be held responsible or stigmatized because of their improper deeds.

Now for the testimony: Jesus once said to his disciples, "If ye were of the world, the world would love you: but because ye are not of the world, but I have chosen you out of the world--therefore the world hates you: and it must needs be that offences come." If, therefore, the Mormons in Iowa have done nothing worthy of death or of bonds; it must be their religion that renders them objectionable: and if precisely the same feeling that was aroused against Christ and his early disciples, be aroused against the Mormons here, we are forced to the conclusion that it is the same cause that produces the same effect. Let every Latter-day Saint, and every real friend they have, be cautious and not provoke any schism or broil;

but treat all people according to the law of kindness and good-will, and bring not a stain or a blot upon the victory that lies before us; and if you will listen to our counsel in this respect, and commit no overt act,--and our enemies succeed in raising an excitement against us by which sacrifice and trouble are brought upon us; settle the matter in your hearts that all is right; and we will prophesy to you, not politically, but spiritually, that Mormonism will flourish in a ten-fold ratio more than it ever has before. Remember the words of a heathen philosopher when unjustly condemned and compelled to drink poison to end his days: His disciples came around him full of sympathy and indignation, and complained that their Master should be compelled to drink the poison when innocent. The high-minded Grecian smilingly replied: "Would you have your Master die guilty?" Let this be your pride and ambition that no Mormon die or live guilty!

Have You Forgotten?

That it is often customary for people throughout the Christian World to pay their ministers salaries for the support of themselves and their families? It is also said that the laborer is worthy of his hire: But hirelings whose care is more for the fleece than for the flock, are not very favorably spoken of. Br. Hyde has been your principal preacher, presiding officer, and counselor for the last five years. Before he established his press, he traveled and preached among you day and night,--attended all your Councils, Conferences, and important meetings, and labored with his own hands for his support. He kept himself free from being burdensome or chargeable to any; and from the year, 1846 to the present time, forty dollars will cover every thing that has been given or donated to him in this county, to the present time; and probably twenty dollars might cover it. Some money was collected for his expenses across the Plains year before last, as he went as a public messenger for the good of the cause; but this last year, he went at his own expense and charges, which amounted to more than a thousand dollars cash, besides his time.

Since his press has been in operation, he has labored with the quill, axe and hoe, only while preaching or crossing the plains. He has not speculated to the injury or harm of his brethren; but has ever held himself ready to give the best counsel that his wisdom would allow him in matters of Church and of law, alike free of charge. He attends all the principal councils, preaches every Sabbath day, almost, and attends all meetings of public interest--does a good deal of printing and advertising; writes many editorials for individual benefit and sectional good without fee or reward, while he has to pay cash down for every type that is set, and for every line that is published. He has devoted his services to the good and accommodation of almost every body: But who thinks Br. Hyde wants anything? Many think he ought to give; but it is not necessary to reward his toils and labors with anything to make his heart glad.

Br. Hyde does not take this course because he lacks any thing, for he has plenty; and with a capital stock of good health and strength, and with the use of his hands and tongue, he ever will have enough, though he should not have a dollar beforehand in the world. But to be modest and unassuming: Br. Hyde does think that there are many who ought to take the Guardian and pay for it, who do not now take it. Inasmuch as his labors in the Church are free, he thinks that those who share the benefit of his toils, ought, at least, to give him the chance to support himself, by taking his paper and paying for it. This is not meant for those who have subscribed and promptly paid in advance; but for those who, like a pious old gentleman, once said in a social meeting, "Brethren our religion, bless God, is the cheapest and best in the world. I have enjoyed it now, more than twenty-five years, and it has never cost me twenty-five cents, thank God." The minister, listening attentively to this economical lecture, coolly remarked at the close of the old gentleman's testimony, "Lord save your poor stingy soul!"

The Guardian has done much to settle and improve the country--to make a town--to create business and draw trade, to keep the wheels of increase and improvement, oiled and rolling. The importance of a town is often judged by the amount of advertising done in its journals. There is much advertising done here, for which patronage we feel thankful--trust it will be to the advantage of all who are thus liberal. "The liberal man deviseth liberal things;" and when you want to buy cheap goods, look at the paper and see who advertises, and in these stores you will doubtless find the very things you want, at a much lower rate than at those places which are not advertised. Remember the Guardian, and support it; and it will defend you and your interests, and enable Br. Hyde to travel and preach much more than he does. If every male member of our Church, and friend of our cause, will subscribe for the Guardian for themselves, and procure no more than one additional subscriber; what an extensive circulation they might give the Guardian; and thus become faithful promulgators of the truth--advance the cause, and finally reap the reward of well-doing. Suppose all our friends make, at least, one grand trial and see if there cannot be something handsome done. This will compensate Br. Hyde for his toil, and he will complain no more. But, by the help of his Master, he hopes to continue to write, preach and pray, until truth becomes triumphant in the earth, every fortress of error abandoned and demolished, and death swallowed up in victory.

Omaha Indians.

Since our return from the plains, we learn that F. J. Wheeling and H. W. Miller Esqrs., Joseph F. Johnson, Merchant in this town, and others, have left with a party of the above Indians, and gone East, with a view of letting them see the extent and greatness of the white man's dominions,--together with the improvements and, to them, curiosities of civilized life. We learn that they intend to take them to Washington, and present them to their great Father, the President.

Their tribe is miserably poor, and have lived upon the stock of the settlers on this Frontier to a great and serious extent. If Government would give them an annuity, however small, and abate therefrom the amount of whatever they might steal and plunder, it might be a partial protection to the Frontier, and at the same time benefit the Indians. We hope Congress will help them. We, on the Frontier, have paid a heavy tax to them; or rather they have taxed us most severely.

First Page.

Our citizens may see the particulars of the movements made in relation to securing titles to our lots and claims on the town section; by looking on our first page.

The Mormons of Western Iowa.

What has been their conduct since they have been located on this Frontier? They are the oldest white inhabitants, and are now, far the majority. Of necessity almost, they have had to elect their own officers, and have been the main spokes in the wheel to support and maintain a political organization under the Statute laws of the State. This applies more particularly to all the country North of Fremont County. Can the charges of crime, immorality, or dishonesty be maintained against them? We answer boldly; No! There may be individual wrongs that could not be controlled; but we speak of the community as a body. Have they been oppressive with the power they have had? Again, we answer boldly; No! Many a poor Mormon has paid his tax upon his only cow, while some who are not Mormons, but have heavy stocks of goods, have refused to pay their taxes, thinking that a little corrupt popularity, sanctified by wealth, and defended by a few others, would excuse them. This does not apply to any of the citizens of Kanawville. Our neighbors are all good and loyal.

If any man of known integrity and responsibility in this region, thinks we have not told the truth, as it is; our columns are open for his correction, over his own signature.

If there is to be any difficulty, we would like to know what we are to meet, and to start upon a fair and understanding basis. We have not much fellowship for those political prognosticators that prophesy fire and sword, and then to bring it to pass, leave no stone unturned to get up an excitement by the most inflammatory speeches. We think that such men have just plenty enough to carry them handsomely to a place similar to that which Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego were cast into, but we fear, not enough to bring them out, without the smell of fire. But every man must give an account for his words and works. The former should be few, unless good; and the latter also.

Query.

What kind of a Latter-day Saint must he be who feels not interest enough in the MORRIS PRIZE and defender of his creed, to give fifty cents for the Guardian for the term of six months previous to his going to the Valley? This is more particularly for the consideration of home subscribers who may not be able or willing to pay one dollar. Feed the mouth that speaks for you and defends your cause, lest his voice be weak and faltering.

Cheese.

Mr. A. S. Stanley brought us a fine Cheese last week, weighing thirty-two pounds, and in justice to Mr. S., or to his good lady; and probably to both, we must say that it is decidedly the best cheese we have ever tasted in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America. Potawatamie, in this respect, is ahead of all nations according to our experience. Who would not come and buy a farm and live in Potawatamie? Mr. Stanley has several tons of just such cheese for sale, we hear. It is worth fifty cents a pound to real epicures; but we, not belonging to that class, purchased at ten cents per pound.

Doctor Dewit C. Bishop.

We hear that the above named gentleman is lecturing in St. Joseph against the Mormons. This news is quite satisfactory here to the Mormons and to many who are not. The most anxiety that we have heard expressed concerning him seems to be that the Doctor may prosper in his lecturing, and make a raise that will enable him to come back here and pay his debts.

Land Claims.

We hear that several claims have been sold of late at fair and living prices. This is right and good. The more that sell, the more can emigrate. That portion that cannot sell their claims, and can raise the means to emigrate without the avails of their farms, can leave them in the hands of their poorer brethren which will make them good homes until they can sell and also go. So that no farm will be abandoned or left without a consideration, unless left in the hands of the Bishop and the poor.

Every man should keep his claim and improvements in good condition,--save every rail and every stick of timber that you can, and that will make your place valuable.

Complaints.

We often hear our subscribers complain that their neighbors borrow the Guardian before they get the chance to read it themselves! We can only suggest one remedy; and that is this. Say to your neighbor, that Br. Hyde keeps the Guardian for sale, at only one dollar a year. Tell them to go rather to that than sell and buy for themselves, and be foolish virgins no longer.

Col. Benton's Speech.

We have glanced hastily over the above gentleman's speech in the St. Louis Union. Its leading feature is all about what "he did." He proves himself a prophet beyond all contradiction of sinners; and among those born of women, there hath hardly risen a greater! When prophets are plentiful, and prophecy boldly, important events are at hand. So, look out for the consequences of rejecting so great a prophet as Mr. Benton! He is, indeed, a great man; but if the second person plural of the personal pronoun, had been more frequently employed by him than the first person singular, he would have been still greater than he now is. But he is a great and strong minded man, and will yet rise.

Not Fitting out for Salt Lake.

As the Brunswick has turned Mr. Miles over into our hands, we publish, for his special benefit, the following: clipped from the "Iowa State Journal," published at Fort Des Moines. For this trouble and information, our charges will be, that hereafter, he attend to his own delinquents, and turn no more over to us, for we have plenty already.

"Mr. Noah Miles has purchased the Albion House, in the flourishing town of Albion, the County Seat of Monroe County, and fitted it up in good style. The public will find this a comfortable place to stay, and in Mr. Miles an attentive and accommodating landlord." (Go there friend Brunswick and Board it out.)

The following items are cut from the Alta California:

SILVER MINE BELOW MONTEREY. A correspondent writing to this paper from Monterey, dated October 25, relates the discovery of a very rich silver mine eighteen miles from that place, at a point known on the Alisal. It was discovered by parties engaged by Mr. J. P. Leese.

The Poor.

Blessed is he that considereth the poor--the Lord will deliver him in time of trouble. --[David]. That the poor may not be omitted or forgotten in the festivities and recreations of the season,--Thursday, the 15th inst., is the day fixed upon for the poor to have their feast and amusements. It will be given at the Court House. Those who may feel it a duty if not a privilege to show their liberality and kindness to the poor, are respectfully invited to bring to the Court House, on Thursday, the 15th inst., between the hours of twelve o'clock a.m., and four o'clock p.m., the following articles cooked and ready for the table. Fresh meat, fowls, fresh fish, bread, cakes, pies, butter, cheese, sweet meats, fruit, or any other little article that may set out a table to cheer and gladden the hearts of the poor. Also any kind of provisions or groceries, clothing or money that may do the poor good during the remainder of the winter. We do not think that any person who makes a free-will offering on this occasion, will be any worse off in purse, in character, or in spiritual treasures and comforts, by so doing; and it will make the poor much more comfortable and happy; and blessed is he or she that remembereth the poor, &c.

Therefore, forget not, that on Thursday next, the 15th inst., between twelve o'clock at noon, and four o'clock afternoon, to bring your offerings, for the poor, to the Court House. We will try to act our part on the occasion: and we trust that every family who can, will go about and prepare some nice and good things for the table, and as many other things to comfort the poor with through the balance of the winter as their circumstances, inclination, and generosity will allow them. And may Heaven reward every generous soul.

One favor more. You who take the paper and read this article, be kind enough to inform your neighbor who may not take it. If all will take an interest, much good may be done, and many wants relieved.

For the Frontier Guardian.

Mails.

MR. EDITOR:--You have, in your paper, noticed favorably, Fitz Henry Warren Esq., First Assistant P. M. General. This is perhaps all well enough; but before this community is prepared to endorse your opinion of him, en masse, they would like to be informed why it is, that whilst he is increasing Mail facilities at other points, he has reduced ours from a semi-weekly mail from St. Joseph to this place, to a weekly one.

Although Kanawville is a point of great importance, and doing a heavy business: we have at present barely two mails per week, one from Fort Des Moines, traveling at the rate of twenty-five miles per day, and one from St. Joseph.

Why this neglect? What have the people of Western Iowa done, to deserve a withdrawal of the ordinary mail facilities to which they feel justly entitled?

Let the Department give us two mails per week from Fort Des Moines, increasing the speed to what it ought to be, and two from St. Joseph, and then we will be prepared to accord to Mr. Warren, all the praise to which we think him entitled.

NEBRASKA.

The foregoing is from a known and responsible source. The reason of mail service being reduced to once a week between this place and St. Joseph, Mo., we think is in consequence of some informality in some former contracts. We cannot think that it is the design of the Department to retrench mail facilities in Western Iowa; but to establish the service upon a more permanent footing, and then to give to the citizens all they need, which on petition of the people, we believe, will be granted them. Try it and see. "Ask and you shall receive." We cordially agree with Nebraska, that the condition and wants of the country, require two mails a week from St. Joseph, and two a week from Fort Des Moines. Especially two a week from St. Joseph.

Strangism.

It will be necessary for our Strangled friends, if they would prosper, to explain, fully, the fact of the phosphorus endowment, and the nature, purpose, and design thereof, which Strang did administer to his deluded followers, the evidence and testimony of which have been given us personally by those who saw and felt its effects. If they deny this, they deny the truth: If they confess it, they confess their leader, to be a blasphemous against the Holy Ghost. For what else can he be called, who puts Phosphorus upon the heads of his followers in the dark, and tells them that it is the Holy Ghost in eleven tongues of fire. Our friends need go into no argument with them, any more than God did with Satan after he was cast out of Heaven. For Strang and his followers stand in just about that relation to this Church. If our friends use any argument at all, let it be no argument more potent or brilliant than phosphorus, and you will not long be troubled with such agents. But do not make matches of them, for it may be that their heads have not been fully dipped in the explosive or igniting matter. If they have not, they had better go back where they can pass through that operation. Talk nothing to them but Phosphorus, and they will soon leave you. If they do not, then say that Brother Hyde has not prophesied truly.

We feel ashamed to hold out such a specimen of human depravity and wickedness, which is a barleque upon the sacred principles of truth and righteousness: yet it is sometimes necessary to answer a certain class of men according to their folly, which it has been our design to do in this instance; and if our readers will pardon us this once, we will try to do better hence forth.

Godey's Lady's Book, for '52.

With the new year, comes to us the January number of the above named popular and much esteemed magazine. Its pages are stored with choice literature, and chaste engravings of a class much to be admired. To Beaux, Belles, Amateurs and the public in general, more especially to the ladies, this work cannot fail to be a welcome and interesting monthly visitor. We respectfully solicit its continuance to our table, and wish its able editor and proprietor much success in their sphere of usefulness.

Madame Kossuth in reply to a woman's rights address presented to her while in London, replied that she found her proper position in the domestic circle, and that she was satisfied to follow the guidance of him whom all others acknowledged as distinguished.

Read.

If you please, the opinion of the Gentiles of this County concerning the Mormons. We tender them our thanks for their generosity, frankness, and candor; and it shall be our pride and ambition to merit the good-will of those whose confidence is worth possessing. We have lived in peace and harmony from the beginning, and we do not intend to give any cause or provocation to change previous and present feelings. The term Gentile, has inadvertently crept into our sectional affairs, the true definition of which, we have not given before; but we now feel inclined to do so: No man can be called a Gentile, who possesses a generous and liberal spirit towards his fellow or neighbor. If he possesses a disposition to do unto others, as he would that others do unto him, he is not a Gentile. The meeting, therefore, that is published as a Gentile Meeting, we think unappropriately named. Judging from their sentiments, and from the well known character, and reputation of the Chairman and Sec. retary, and of many others who attended the meeting; we pronounce it, a meeting of the honorable, high minded, and responsible men of Potawatamie county, who wish to do to others, as they would that others do to them. Gentile, when fairly defined: means a narrow contracted soul, whose petty prejudices and ungoverned and niggardly sentiments make him hate his neighbor, because he prefers his eggs roasted, while his neighbor likes his boiled. A purely full blooded gentile, is one who feels devilish towards the Mormons because they are Mormons,--one who would be glad to get their houses and farms for nothing,--one who would like to crush them without cause or provocation,--one who says he has driven them and broke their skulls and intends to do so again,--one who thinks he is doing God service to vex, threaten, torment, drive, rob and plunder them because they are Mormons; and because they are going away in the Spring, will take every advantage of them to get their farms at their own price. Give them an old blind horse, perhaps, for a farm worth five hundred dollars: and if they won't take it; notify them in a threatening manner to leave.

Those who come under this head are Gentiles: possessing gizzards and not souls. The proceedings of the meeting referred to, forbid us applying the name Gentile to them. They are good men, created in the image of God, and their sentiments dishonor not their maker. Long may they live and prosper: and should we be so fortunate as to find favor at the last day, we shall be happy to testify in favor of our friends, that our master may say unto them, also: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me; enter then into the joys of my Lord." Won't we have a good time when we get there? Let us try it.

Errata.

On our first page, under the head of "Public Meeting," in the Preamble, for: "and before any Statute law was extended over the said State of Iowa;" read,--over this portion of the said State of Iowa. Haste in proof reading, the cause of the error.

Public Meeting.

At an adjourned meeting of the Gentile citizens of Kanawville, held at the Bluff House, on the evening of 7th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, a false report has gone abroad, to wit: that there has been considerable difficulty and contention in this town and vicinity, (viz: Kanawville, Potawatamie Co., State of Iowa,) between the Mormons and those not belonging to their Church.

Therefore, we, the so called Gentile portion of this community, do assert that the above reports are false, and that there is no truth in them, and that there has not, nor is there likely to be any disturbance in this County, between the Mormons and those differing from them in belief.

We would further represent, that the Mormons of this County, (as a community,) are a peaceful, industrious, and law abiding people; and that we are, and have been, living in peace and harmony; and we hope that no persons, either at home, or FROM ABROAD, will seek to disturb our amicable relations.

And we would further represent that we are not Mormons, nor in any wise connected with the Mormon Church, or their people.

And whereas, some of our citizens have been stopped and maltreated while passing through Coonville, in Mills County. Therefore Resolved, That whilst we disclaim all right to interfere in any difficulty, which may exist in Mills and other counties, between any portion of the citizens thereof and their officers, or to meddle in any shape manner or form with their domestic affairs, we do claim the right to protest against citizens or residents of our own County, of whatsoever faith, creed, or sect being abused, or prevented from peacefully pursuing their journey or exercising their rights and privileges guaranteed to them by the Constitution and laws of the Country, in any part thereof. And we also claim the privilege of expressing our feeling of deep regret, that anything disagreeable should have taken place, calculated to interrupt the harmony heretofore existing between the Mormons, and the so called Gentiles of our sister counties.

J. B. STUTSMAN, Chairman.

C. Voornis, Secretary.

Kanawville, Jan. 9th, 1852.

Mr. Whitney, of Pacific Railroad celebrity, has said recently through the New York Journal of Commerce, that it is his intention to accept the proposition of England to construct the proposed road across the British portion of North America unless our next Congress shall encourage him in his original design.

Sent to Spain.

Mr. Thrasher who was lately tried at Havana for Treason, sailed on the 24th for Spain. He is to serve for eight years in the shatin gang. --[Dubuque Herald].

Attend to Your Own Business.

A man who had become rich by his own exertions, was asked by a friend the secret of his success. "I have accumulated," replied he, "about one half my property, by attending strictly to my own business, and the other half by letting other people's."

Destructive Fire at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24th, 9 o'clock, a.m. The Capitol now burning!

By Morse's Eastern Line.

Second Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, December 24. The flames in the Capitol are subdued. The library and rooms above completely burned out. Three fourths of the library is consumed, including the most valuable portion embracing many rare works, which can never be replaced. No serious damage in any other portion of the Capitol Fire supposed to have originated from the flues connecting with the furnace of the main basement of the Capitol. The fire was discovered about sunrise by the watchman. The mechanics at the Navy Yard, in a short time severed the burning room, the dome, and thus prevented the extension of the flames to the roof and domes of the Senate and House of Representatives. The whole building is completely flooded with water. There is still a great deal of fire in and about the Library. The dome of the rotunda was at one time in great danger. Both, that and the two halls of Congress, are uninjured except by water. The entire library contained 55,000 volumes; of these about 20,000 in an adjoining room were saved. All the busts, paintings, and elegant fixtures, have been destroyed. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000, a great portion of it is irreparable. As soon as President Fillmore heard of the fire, he repaired to the Capitol, accompanied by several members of the Cabinet and personally supported the exertions made to save the building.

Germany.

Lieutenant Pim arrived in Berlin en route to Liberia on the 23d; he was introduced to the King by Baron Humboldt. The King gave him very cordial letters to the Emperor of Russia, who will undoubtedly afford him every assistance to promote to search of Sir John Franklin.

A novel project is in contemplation in New York City. Plans have been prepared and estimates made of the expenses for building a mammoth steamer, five hundred feet in length, to be furnished and finished in the most luxurious style, and to be every way equal for comfort and accommodation to the best hotels in the City, to be put upon the Hudson River in opposition to the Railroad on its eastern bank. In a word, it is a proposition to place comfort and luxury in competition with a moderate gain of time for the northern travel.

Wholesale Only.

A large stock of Sugar, Teas, and JAVA Coffee, for sale at this office. This stock was purchased in New York, with the design of sending to Salt Lake, but orders to this effect have been countermanded, and the goods ordered to be sold here. They are the choicest lot ever brought up the Missouri river, we presume. Coffee by the sack--Sugar by the barrel--and Tea by the chest or half chest. Merchants and Epicures, now is your time to buy superior articles at reduced prices. Call at this office and examine.

Monies Received Since Dec. 26, 1851.

Rev E McKenney, \$3	00	A Bunn,	1	00
John McClure,	50	Capit Croft,	1	00
Joseph Outhouse,	1	00	Wm Jacobs,	1
Stacey Warner,	1	00	Wm Slaid,	25
Joseph Horner,	1	00	James Cooper,	25
Wm. Higgins,	1	00	H H March,	1
Jacob McArty,	1	00	L Arnold,	1
Theodore McKien,	1	00	Appleton Gray,	1
W. McKien,	1	00	Wm Rankin,	1
Joseph Chamberlain,	1	00	Nancy Cartwright,	1
Thomas Ivins,	1	00	George Tiffany,	1
Anthony Ivins,	1	00	Nathan B Baldwin,	1
John Ray,	1	00	Samuel Swanner,	50
Dr. Hays,	1	00	McMahon & Wil-	15
Joseph Spence,	1	00	James Richards,	1
Wm. C. Moody,	25	Lydia Richards,	1	00
John Clark,	25	JAMES HILL,	1	00
James Lawson,	1	00	A Peavey,	1
John Couch,	1	00	Adna Acton,	1
Mr. Reegan,	1	00	David E Bunnell,	6

Married.

Near this town, by the Editor, on the 15th ult. MR. NORMAN JARVIS to Miss SARAH ANN SHEPPERSON.

Young and pretty was the bride,  
Not unlike the opening flower;  
May no evils them betide,  
In a sick or trying hour.

Died.

At Honey Creek, Oct. 10, 1851, ELIZABETH AVEYARD, of black cancer. Aged 60 years. November 1



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1852.

## Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of a respectable number of citizens of Kanessville, held at the Court House, on Monday evening, Dec. 28th, 1851, W. B. Ferguson was called to the Chair, and J. A. Kelting was appointed Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, to be, to take into consideration the propriety of taking such steps as may be best adapted to procure a donation of Public Land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Missouri river.

The meeting was addressed at some length by L. M. Kline, G. P. Styles, J. A. Kelting, A. J. Hanscom, and H. D. Johnson.

On motion of Dr. J. S. Huff, a Committee of three was appointed, to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions, to wit: Orson Hyde, G. P. Styles, and H. D. Johnson.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 6th, 1852.

January 6th, 1852.

Pursuant to adjournment, a meeting was held at the Court House this evening.

The Committee appointed for that purpose reported the following, which was unanimously adopted, to wit:

Whereas, there seems to be at the present time, a deep interest felt by the public in regard to rail road enterprises generally; and whereas, much has been said and written about a railroad through the State of Iowa, from the Mississippi to the Missouri river; and whereas, at a recent meeting of sundry citizens of the State, held at Fort Des Moines, a company was organized, styled we believe, "The Iowa City, Fort Des Moines and Council Bluffs Railroad Company," the design of which is ostensibly, to construct (with the aid of a donation of Public Lands,) a Road from Iowa City, via Fort Des Moines, to Council Bluffs.

And whereas, on the 25th November last, a Convention was held at Oskaloosa, composed of persons favorable to the object of the Iowa Western Railroad Company, which convention adopted, and has published, a memorial to Congress, setting out the design of said Company to be "to establish and build a railroad from Davenport, on the Mississippi river, by way of Muscatine, in Muscatine Co., and Oskaloosa, in Mahaska Co., to Trader's Point, at the foot of Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river; and also asking a grant of a portion of the unoccupied public domain, to aid said Company in that design.

And whereas, from indications, it would seem that Congress is called upon to aid—by donations—to construct Roads, especially with a view of building up a few particular towns, which to us, seems not quite proper, believing as we do, that if the Government does grant a donation, it should be so arranged, as that the bounty shall be invested upon that route, which shall, on due examination, be found most practicable, and the most beneficial to the public at large, irrespective of the interest of any towns now in existence.

But such disinterested course shall prevail, and if the interest of the towns are to be looked for, we hold it to be unjust to overlook one of the most important places on or near the proposed line; and inasmuch as the persons composing the two Railroad Companies above alluded to, may be ignorant of the existence of places, other than their respective cities, for the purpose of rendering all possible aid in our power, to enlighten them; it is hereby resolved, that said Railroad Companies, be, and they are, hereby informed, that in addition to the towns represented by them, there is also in the State of Iowa, a small village, at the very foot of Council Bluffs, and near to the Missouri river, called Kanessville; which town, contains, we believe, more inhabitants than Oskaloosa, or Fort Des Moines, and does more business than Oskaloosa, Fort Des Moines and Trader's Point together, and as much as either Davenport or Muscatine. That this village is of some years standing, and that it promises fair to live for many future years, and that its citizens might possibly be induced to take some stock in a Railroad Company that would recognize their claims to a *Passing Notice*; and would also aid in petitioning Congress, to grant a donation of land for a proper object.

Resolved, further, that as the citizens of Iowa, cannot expect Congress to grant two donations to aid these *real* Companies in their designs—as we presume—but as we believe, that a donation for one Road might be obtained. We therefore suggest, to said Railroad Companies, the propriety of a union of effort for one specific purpose, which shall be, the building of a Road from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, upon which route as may be determined upon.

Resolved, that Kanessville should be made a point on said Road.

On motion, a committee was appointed to correspond with the officers of the above Railroad companies; said Committee consists of Orson Hyde, L. M. Kline, John S. Huff, and H. D. Johnson.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. B. FERGUSON, Chairman.  
J. A. KELTING, Secretary.

## Senate Committees.

The Telegraph reports the following Senate Committees:

On motion of Mr. Bright, the 35th rule was suspended, and the following Senators were declared elected the Standing Committees for the session.

On Foreign relations—Mason, Douglas, Norriss, Morgan and Underwood.

On Finance—Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Pearce and Miller.

On Commerce—Hamlin, Soule, Dodge of Wis., Davis and Seward.

On Manufactures—Sebastian, Bayard, Stockton, Upham and James.

On Agriculture—Soule, Walker, Atchinson, Spruance, and Wade.

On Military affairs—Shields, Clemens, Dorland, Houston, Jones, Tenn.

On Militia—Dawson, Dodge of Wis., Borland, Morton and Spruance.

On Naval affairs—Guinn, Stockton, Mallory, Badger, and Fish.

## Congressional.

We clip the following from the *Globe* which has not appeared in our former reports. The proceedings are of the 3rd Dec: *Notices of Bills.*

By Mr. Henn: A bill creating three new land districts in the State of Iowa.

Also, a bill providing for the correction of errors in the location of military bounty land warrants and the entry of lands.

By Mr. Clark: A bill providing for a grant of public lands to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to Keokuk, and from Davenport to Council Bluffs, in said State.

## Petitions.

By Mr. Henn: The petitions of the Land Officers at Fairfield, Iowa City, and Dubuque, asking additional compensation for locating military bounty land warrants.

Also, the memorial of a convention of 294 delegates from the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, and the territory of Minnesota, assembled at Burlington, in the State of Iowa, on the 23d and 24th days of October, 1851, asking the removal of the obstructions in the Mississippi river, at the Des Moines and Rock river Rapids.

Also, the petition of R. W. Steele and 29 others, citizens of Warren county, Iowa, asking for the establishment of a mail route, &c., from Oskaloosa, via Knoxville and Indianola, to Winterset.—[Des Moines Courier.

## Conclusion of Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12th.

SENATE—The resolution extending a welcome to Kossuth was debated at great length by Messrs. Mallory, Badger, and Seward. The question was then taken on the first branch of Mr. Berrien's amendment extending a welcome to Kossuth and his associates, when it was reported ayes 26, nays 24. The second branch, declaring that by this welcome to Kossuth, Congress did not intend to intimate an intention to depart from the policy of non-intervention, &c., which was also lost—yeas 15, nays 26.

Mr. Shields then moved as a substitute for the whole resolution, the resolution introduced by Mr. Foote, and subsequently withdrawn.

Mr. Burland moved the following as a substitute for Mr. Shields' amendment.

That the Congress of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United, cordially sympathize with the people of Hungary, in their recent heroic struggle and in their present misfortunes. That it recognizes and cordially welcomes Louis Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary, and his associate exiles, who have landed on our shores, as worthy representatives of their country, and invites them to the capital of the Union—that it requests the President to receive and entertain them in such a manner as may be appropriate, and that the sum of \$— dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the President, to pay the expenses of the reception and entertainment of said guests during their sojourn at the Capitol.

PHILADELPHIA, 11th Dec.

The trial of Hannaway for treason, for being concerned in the resistance of the laws at Christiania, was concluded to-day. Mr. Cooper having finished his closing argument about 10 o'clock, Mr. Gettin charged the jury at great length; after being absent 10 minutes, they returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was discharged—all other indictments for treason had been abandoned.

The State *Gazette* says a decision has been made by the Post Office Department that subscribers living in a county where a newspaper is published, are entitled to receive it free of postage, notwithstanding the post office through which they receive it may be out of the county.

The courts have decided the steamboat owners are responsible for losses that arise in consequence of their failing to leave port at the advertised time, in all cases where proof is not forthcoming that such failure was caused by unavoidable accidents.

Grammarians have discovered a new gender, viz: the "Bloomer"—half way between masculine and feminine, with a touch of the neuter.

## Woman's Rights.

A Mr. Stark has introduced the following amendment to the bill defining misdemeanors in the State of Tennessee. It is time to look out now, boys, the matter is growing serious:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That in case any young gentleman, or bachelor, makes any advancements towards any unsuspecting and unsophisticated lady, by making love, or pretending to make love to her, and having no real, or serious intention of matrimony, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

## KANESVILLE MARKET.

Friday, January 9, 1852.

Flour 100 lbs.	3 50
Beef, 1 lb.	40 5
Sugar, 1 lb.	8 10
Coffee, 1 lb.	12 5
Rice, 1 lb.	12 5
Salt 1 bush.	1 00
Tea, (various qualities,) 1 lb.	50 5
Molasses, S. H., 1 gal.	75
" N. O., 1 gal.	60
Pork, (fresh,) 1 lb.	33 5
Bacon, 1 lb.	none.
Lard, 1 lb.	8
Candles, 1 lb.	15
Dried Apples, 1 bush.	25 50
Dried Peaches, 1 bush.	25 50
Raisins, (new) MR 1 lb.	25
Currants, (Zante,) 1 bush.	20
Green hides, 1 lb.	25
Dry " 1 lb.	25
Iron, (tire,) 1 lb.	5 1
" (assorted,) 1 lb.	5 1
Potatoes, 1 bush.	25
Fallow, 1 lb.	10
Butter, 1 lb.	12
Cheese, 1 lb.	10
Beeswax, 1 lb.	17
Corn, 1 bush.	20
Wheat, 1 bush.	1 00
Oats, 1 bush.	25
Flaxseed, 1 bush.	70
Honey, 1 gal.	1 00
Eggs, 1 doz.	10

## Mississippi Coming to Her Senses.

The Mississippi Convention on the 28th, adopted resolutions to abide by the Union as it is, and the Constitution without any amendments.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## RUN! RUN! RUN!!!

TO THE ST. LOUIS BOOT AND SHOE STORE, and get your dancing shoes. The subscriber has got a splendid assortment of Ladies and Misses' white and colored kid ties, and buskins; also Gents dancing pumps, slippers, and milliners, and all kinds of mens, boys, and children's boots and shoes—all of which will be sold cheap for cash, corn, butter, eggs, or potatoes.

Remember the Sign of the St. Louis Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde Street, opposite the Court House. JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanessville, Dec. 26, 1851—34

## Chains!! Chains!!!

WILLIAM WESTWOOD, (formerly Wm. and J. Westwood.)

Sixteenth Street, between Franklin Avenue and Wash Street.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Manufacturers of Horse Nails, Ox Shoes and Nails, Ox Chains, Lock Chains, Yoke Rings and Staples.

Also Small rings to fasten wagon covers.

W. W. informs his friends and the public generally that he continues to manufacture out of the best material, all of the above mentioned articles, at such prices as cannot fail to suit purchasers.

Orders for work from both city and country is respectfully solicited. Letters directed for Wm. Westwood, in care of Mr. John T. Caine, 206 Market street, St. Louis, will be promptly attended to.

## TAKE NOTICE.

All work made at this shop will be marked with the proprietor's name—and if it does not prove satisfactory, (after a fair trial,) he will be responsible for damages.

N. B. Please send your orders soon. St. Louis, Dec. 26, 1851—3m

## DENTISTRY.

A. F. ENNIS—Surgeon Dentist.

HAS arrived in this town from St. Joseph, to practice his profession. Those desirous of the benefits or aid, will find it to their advantage to attend to it soon; that time may be afforded, and no disappointment occur.

Ladies can be attended at their residence. He will be found at the Bluff House, Kanessville Iowa.

References can be given, but deemed unnecessary here. Kanessville, Dec. 26, 1851.

## Rope! Rope! Rope!!!

THE undersigned having established himself in the above business in Newark, Andrew Co., Mo., wishes to inform all emigrants to California, Salt Lake and Oregon, that he can supply them with Larriets and cordage of all kinds on the most possible terms. Situated as he is on the road from St. Joseph to Council Bluffs. Merchants will find it to their advantage to send him a few orders post paid, which shall be punctually attended to.

Remember the directions, JOHN THOMAS, Fillmore Post Office, Andrew Co., Mo. Newark, Mo., Dec. 26, 1852—6m.

## H. D. JOHNSON,

Attorney at Law, AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,

dec 12 '51 Kanessville, Iowa.

## JOHN S. HUFF, M. D.

Kanessville, Iowa, Residence and Office on Hyde Street, Below Main Street.

## KANESVILLE SELECT SCHOOL.

THE First Term of this Institution commenced on Monday, Dec. 8th, at REEBEE'S HALL, which has been refitted for that purpose. The following branches will be taught: Reading, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, and Grammar, and for those requiring it, Philosophy, Chemistry, Algebra, and Astronomy, with the Latin and Greek Languages.

Tuition per Term of Twelve Weeks. Primary Branches, \$2.00; Common English do., \$2.50; Higher do., \$3.00; Latin and Greek language, \$4.00.

It will be our constant endeavor to make the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public, and to infuse pure and elevated moral sentiments into the minds of those entrusted to my care.

J. P. BABBITT, Instructor. Kanessville, Dec. 12th, 1851.

## STAGE HOUSE,

## AT JACKSON'S POINT.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber solicits the patronage of his friends and traveling community. Remember Jackson's Point. HENRY SANFORD, Proprietor.

Johnson's Point, Sept. 5, 1851.—6m

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA—BAL SAM WILD CHERRY—OLSONIAN OR ALL HEALING BALSAM.

THE Best Medicines in use for Coughs, Colds, Impurities of the Blood, Consumption, Scrofula, &c., a genuine article of each sold at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanessville.

Sign of the Golden Mortar Kanessville, June 13, 1851.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration from the land of Thomas Burdick, Judge of the County Court of Pottawatomie County, Iowa, upon the estate of Riley Goodrich, deceased: dated Nov. 27, 1851.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, within three months from the date of said letters; Otherwise, they will be treated as the law directs.

WILLIAM M. POWERS. Kanessville, Dec. 12, 1851.

## D. DAVID JAYNE'S,

FAMILY MEDICINES. Expectant Alternative, Hair Tonic, Hair Dye, Catarrhical Balsam, Tonic Vermifuge, Catarrhical Pills, Acute Pills.

Received, and for Sale by, McMAHON & WILLIAMS, DRUGGISTS.

Kanessville, Sept. 19th, 1851.

## FURNITURE.

BEDSTEADS, Tables, Light Stands and other furniture for sale cheap for cash. Speak quick! J. E. JOHNSON.

Sept 1

## BOOTS AND SHOES, extra quality,

for sale at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Grocery shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURE."

## BLACKSMITH BELLOWS, Anvils, Screw

Plates, Vices, Sledge and hand hammers, for sale at the "SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT." Kanessville, October 17, 1851.

## SURVEYING!

The Paradise of Iowa, or the Land of the Elk open for Survey.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kanessville and the inhabitants of the County of Pottawatomie, that he is now prepared, with a new set of A. Menely's most approved Surveying instruments, (manufactured in Troy, New York,) to attend to all calls in his line of business in this county on the shortest notice.

MARTIN L. BENSON, County Surveyor. Kanessville, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1851.

KANESVILLE Bakery, Confectionary and Eating SALOON.

EMPORIUM BUILDINGS.

Here's Crackers and Hard Bread in any amount, And Pastries, and sweetmeats, too much to recount, Where the emigrant to Oregon, the Mines and Salt Lake.

Are sure to find plenty of real Brown Baked. Then there's fruits, nuts and cigars to smoke, Crack or chew.

Tobacco of all sorts, fine cut and honey dew, Fine wines from the south and drinks rich and sweet.

And every rich viand, to smoke, drink and eat. I'll sell you at wholesale, or at a forerance a price. Try, buy, and you'll own that I've every thing nice.

J. E. JOHNSON. Kanessville, Sept. 19, 1851.

CROCKERY QUEENSW E!! GLASSWARE!!!

AT THE EMPORIUM STORE. RUN! RUN!!

492 Sets Teas and Coffees, assorted; 577 do Plates, do; 30 do Soups, do; 213 do Bowls, do; 175 do Tumblers, do; 210 Sugar, tapers, & cream, do; 615 Dishes, bakers, dippers, &c., assorted; 55 Cov do turkeys, butters, &c., do; 25 doz pitchers, do; 3 doz Wash Basins, do; 15 doz common, Fine, and dished Chambers, do; 16 doz Glass Lamps, do; 7 doz Pepper, Salts, Mustards, do; 6 doz Glass lanterns, and molasses cans, do; 21 doz glass Dishes and China vases do; 136 pieces Lustre China, do; 10 Set, Lustre Granite, do;

Besides many other articles to numerous to mention, for sale at the Lowest rates, wholesale or retail.

J. E. JOHNSON. Kanessville, July, 25, 1851.

J. E. HARPER, WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER, St. Joseph, Missouri.

HAS now on hand, and will be constantly receiving a general assortment of the following articles—gold and silver, patent lever and plain watches; ear and finger rings; silver and German silver table, salt and mustard spoons; ladies and gentlemen's breast pins; gold, silver and steel speculating and pocket knives; steel beads; bowie, hunting and pocket knives; steel beads; bowie, and trappings, musical boxes, violins, guitar and violin strings, coral beads; double barrel guns and pistols; percussion caps; powder horns; flasks; shot bugs and goggles, with a great variety of fancy articles, all of which will be sold at Eastern prices.

U. N. B. Good Watches and Jewelry of every description, repaired and warranted. St. Joseph, Mo., May 2, 1851.

ESTRAY NOTICE. TAKEN up by the subscriber, one BROWN OX, with white back and face, supposed to be five years old, and branded "O. E. Bates, the owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

ENOCH HUNT. Cooley's Mill, Nov. 28, 1851—3t

Who Wants Oxen Shod? FLOUR by the bbl. sack or smaller quantities, for sale at the Mammoth A. aug 8

C. VOORHIS.

THE subscriber having a good ox frame, he would notify the citizens of Pottawatomie, and the public generally that he is prepared to shoe oxen, horses, or do anything in the Blacksmith line on short notice. He has also secured the services of Mr. James Hennefer, D. Carter's, late Assistant to aid him in the prosecution of his business. His place of business being central, and help enough on hand to execute an amount of work, he hopes the good people of this, and surrounding counties will favor him with their patronage.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY. Cartersville, Iowa, Nov. 28, 1851.—3m

MAMMOTH BLUE MORTAR

St. Joseph, Missouri.

E. H. HAYCRAFT, having purchased the interest of Dr. J. B. HOWARD in the Drug Store of Haycraft & Howard, still continue the Drug business at the old stand where he will be much pleased to see all the former customers of the house.

He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will sell as cheap as good articles in his line can be sold in Upper Missouri; and if an article is not as represented it may be returned.

As all of his sales are made for cash in hand he can afford to sell very low, and he invites the attention of his customers to this particular fact.

He is the wholesale agent for JOHN BULL'S and S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Receiving his supplies directly from the Proprietors, and can furnish them at St. Louis Wholesale prices, thus saving the expense of freight, and risk in transportation.

The celebrated Mexican Mustang Liniment is also offered by the dozen or gross at the wholesale rates.

Remember the original "Mammoth Blue Mortar," on the West side of Main street.

E. H. HAYCRAFT. St. Joseph, Mo., August 7, 1860.

SAINT LOUIS Boot and Shoe Store, Hyde St., Opposite the County Buildings.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Kanessville and vicinity, that he has just received a new lot of boots, a large and fresh stock of Boot and Shoe for Fall and Winter use. Thankful for past favors, he now solicits an examination of his new stock which he thinks cannot fail to please, as to prices and quality.

Remember the St. Louis Store, sells Cheap for Cash—Call and See. JOHN HUNTINGTON.

Kanessville, Oct. 3d, 1851—4m

DAQUERRIAN LIKENESSES!

HAVING employed an able artist in the above business; Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated with a beautiful

FAC SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL. put up in gilt and silver cases, most any size quality or pattern, at the new room nearly opposite G. W. Harris' Grocery shop. Ready with a large stock in a few days. Call and see the "PICTURE."

J. E. JOHNSON. Kanessville, April 18, 1851

## THERE SHALL BE NO SIGN GIVEN

EXCEPT THE SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH

Keep it before the people; our Goods are cheap for cash!

Our Motto is, Small Profits—Cash Sales and Quick Returns

Messrs. C. VOORHIS & CO.,

Would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their new stock and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER OUTFITTING GOODS, which are now opened and offered for sale on terms as cheap as the cheapest. Mr. Voorhis trusts, that, with sharp scissors, a clear conscience, good-looking and accommodating Clerks, to secure a liberal share of public patronage. The stock consists in part as follows:

Bronze cloths, Soap and Steel Beads; Cassimeres, Coffee and Fish Hooks; Flannels, Teas and Looking-glasses; Sattinets, Sugar and Parsnips; Fish Lines, Cottonades and Salazettes; Molasses, Curry Combs and Alpacas; Gingham, Dried Fruit and Coffee Mills; Satin Vestings, Tar and Bed Cords; Boots and Shoes, Gimples and Starch; Candles, Prints and Hard Bread; Flour, Umbrellas and Oyster; Chainpipes, Window Glass and Shirt Buttons; Madras, Blended Cherries and Blue Drill; Saffron, Bleached Goods and Raisins; India Rubber Goods; Ginger and Walors; 1818 Wd. Clocks and Chains;

Tobacco, Bonnet Ribbons and Handkerchiefs; Leather, Fans and Ropes; School Books, Brooms and Hair Pins; Shawls, Flow Slabs and Thimbles; Hats and Caps, assorted Nails and Olive Oil; Linseed Oil, Cutlery handles and Vinegar; Leaf Sugar, Wheel Hubs and Horse Cards; Golden Syrup, Delancey and Vinegar; Cotton Yarn, Gunpowder and Jute; Glaugware, Spool Cotton and Table Salt; Wafers, Wash Tubs, and Queensware; Coddish, Lemon Syrup and Zante Currants; Tannin, Mackrel and Claret; Golden Syrup, Hair Brushes and Circular Saws; Braces and Bits, Turpentine and Combs; Snuff, Brimstone, and Brass Kettles.

GRAFFENBERG MEDICINES—For sale by my 30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

PITCHFORKS, HAYFORKS, GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES—For sale by my 30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

SPADES AND SHOVELS AND STEEL SHOES—For Sale by my 30 C. VOORHIS & CO.

THE ELEPHANT WEST.

THE subscribers take pleasure in returning their most sincere thanks to their friends and customers, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon them, and take this method of informing the public, that they are now receiving their very extensive stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS, most of which have been selected by one of the firm, from

First Hand Manufacturers in the cities of New York, and Boston. Our stock is complete, and is one of the largest in this place for fabric, taste, variety, style, and cheapness, we flatter ourselves that we cannot be surpassed by any house in the West.

Our Stock consists in part of DRY GOODS, French, English, and American Manufacture; Also a large stock of

GROCERIES, of all kinds, and Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Nails and Castings, Queensware; A large stock of Ready-made Clothing, Leather, Foreign and Domestic Liquors;

Ladies' dress goods, embracing almost every style, together with articles not common; all of which we will sell positively at the very LOWEST PRICES.

We call the attention of Country Merchants, to our large and complete stock, which we offer at Wholesale Prices; our facilities now, for purchasing goods, are such, that we can sell at the very LOWEST RATES.



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## The Spind of Industry.

By FRANCIS D. GAGE.

I love the ringing hammer,  
The whirling of the plan,  
The creaking of the busy saw,  
The clanking of the crane,  
The ringing of the anvil,  
The grating of the drill,  
The clattering of the turning lathe,  
The humming of the spindle,  
The whirling of the mill,  
The rattling of the loom,  
The puffing of the engine,  
And the far continuous boom—  
The clapping of the miller's shears,  
The sound of busy labor,  
The driving of the saw,  
I love, I love them all.

I love the ploughman's whistle,  
The reaper's cheerful song,  
The driver's self-repeated shout,  
As he spurs his stock along,  
The bustle of the market man,  
As he hurries to the town,  
The waving of the free top,  
As the rippling of fruit comes down,  
The busy hum of thrashers,  
As they glean the ripened grain,  
And husker's joke, and mirth and gloe,  
The midnight on the plain,  
The kind voice of the dairy-man,  
The shepherd's gentle call—  
The sounds of active industry,  
I love, I love them all.

## The Editor's Advisers.

Says one, your subjects are too grave—  
Too much morality you have—  
Too much about religion;  
Give us some witch or wizard tales,  
With slipshod ghosts, with fins and scales,  
Or fables like a pigeon.

How to read, another cries,  
Those monstrous fables like—  
In other words those novels,  
Composed of kings, and queens, and lords,  
Of border wars and Gothic horrors,  
That used to live in fables.

No—no, cries one, we've had enough  
Of such confounded love-sick stuff,  
To raise the fair creation;  
Give us some recent foreign news,  
Of Russians, Turks, the Greeks and Jews,  
Or any other nation.

Another cries, I want more fun,  
A witty anecdote or pun,  
A riddle or a riddle;  
Some long for missionary news,  
And some of worldly counsel views,  
Would rather hear a fiddle.

Another cries, I want to see  
A jumbled up variety—  
Variety in all things;  
A miscellaneous house-keeping print,  
Composed of daily give and hint—  
Of multifarious small things.

I want some marriage news, says miss,  
It constitutes my highest bliss  
To hear of wedding plenty,  
For in a time of general rain,  
None suffer from a drought, 'tis plain—  
At least not one in twenty.

I want to hear of death, says one,  
Of people totally unone,  
Of losses, fire, or fever;  
Another answers full as wise,  
I'd rather have the full and rice  
Of rice and skins and beaver.

Some sigh for a secret wish,  
For now and then a savory dish  
Of politics to eat them;  
Of politics to eat them;  
But here we rest at perfect ease,  
For should they swear the moon was cheese,  
We never would dispute them.

Or grave or humorous, wild or tame,  
Lofty or low, 'tis all the same,  
Too lengthy or too humble;  
And every editorial weight,  
Has ought to do what is right,  
And let the grumblers grumble.

## MISCELLANY.

## Emigration to Oregon—New Discoveries of Gold.

We clip the following from the San Francisco Picayune:

We learn from the Oregon papers, that the emigration had nearly all arrived from the Plains, and that there was little sickness among them this year. They were subjected to great hardship and sufferings, and privations in consequence of the loss of stock, &c., by the depredations of the Indians. In some cases all the cattle and horses of a whole party were taken, leaving men, women and children to walk five or six hundred miles to their journey's end. The Statesman gives the following statement of this emigration to the Territory during the present season, on the authority of a gentleman who has just arrived: 5,600 persons, 300 wagons, 6,400 work cattle, horses and mules, and 4,500 head of loose stock. Ten persons were killed, and about \$18,000 worth of property stolen by the Indians.

## A Washington Incident.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, tells the following story:

The freshest story of the season runs thus. Last night, as the passengers from the cars were rushing into one of our principal hotels, a man, attired as a traveler, announced himself as a newly elected member of Congress from one of the far-off States. He was surrounded by the friends of a certain candidate for the clerkship, and his vote solicited. The stranger intimated that "he thought pretty well of that gentleman from what he had heard of him, but as he had just arrived could not say any thing positive until he had changed his dress and refreshed himself." "Besides, his friends were out, and could not draw his mileage until to-morrow, he must seek some friend to help him, and that \$50 would answer for the present." The arrangement was quickly made to put the member into funds, and \$50 was handed him—but on the following day, behold! the assumed member was amongst the missing, and has not been heard of since.

Kendall, of the Picayune, complains of the want of guide-posts on the Plains, and calls on the several Legislatures, south and west of the Alleghenies, for liberal appropriations in this respect. While on the road from Council Bluffs to St. Joseph, Kendall and his party were repeatedly lost, and turned from the right road, for want of a guide-board. For the benefit of emigrants to California, why should not Congress establish these posts along the entire route?—[Dubuque Tribune.]

The revolution in Northern Mexico has been brought to an end. Col. Carvajal, after waiting for reinforcements for several days, had been compelled at last to raise the siege of Matamoros. The Brownsville papers state that at one time the insurgents had advanced to within two squares of the plaza, and that they were then ordered to withdraw; that many of his men had deserted him, and there was not the slightest chance of Carvajal's success. His retreat from Matamoros was a disgraceful flight.

The Mexicans are making the most extensive preparations to defend the city in case it is again attacked.—[Hawk-Eye.]

By Moss's Eastern Line.

WASHINGTON, December 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Foote gave notice of his intention to introduce a joint resolution expressing sympathy with the Irish Patriots.

Messrs. Bright, Berrien, Mason, John Davis and Pearce, were appointed a select committee on the Florida contested election.

Mr. Foote introduced resolutions for a joint committee to make arrangements to receive and entertain Kossuth.

Mr. Foote also gave notice that he would introduce resolutions declaring the adjournment of the last session of Congress on the slavery question, as permanent.

SENATE ADJOURNED.

HOUSE.—A debate arose on resolution allowing newspapers to members. It was finally agreed, that \$30 be allowed each member for papers.

## House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

Mr. Bayly offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President for information respecting the imprisonment and conviction of Mr. Thrasher.

The resolution from the Senate, extending a welcome to Kossuth, in behalf of the people of the United States, was then taken up and passed without debate, under the operations of the previous question—yeas, 181; nays, 16.

Mr. Fitch gave notice of a resolution reversing the declaration of Congress of 1843, that the Mexican War was unconstitutionally begun. He desired the unanimous consent to introduce the bill, but objections were made.

Several resolutions were then introduced: one calling upon the President for information as to the condition of Utah affairs, &c.

Mr. Marshall introduced a bill authorizing the payment into the treasury of California, all monies collected in the ports of that State, on imports since the treaty with Mexico and prior to her admission into the Union. A debate arose on the reference of the bill, and before taking the question into consideration the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18th.

Mr. Gwynn introduced a bill granting the right of way to aid in the construction of a telegraph line from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean.

HOUSE.—Mr. Marshall of Ky. introduced a bill for purchasing outstanding stock in the Louisville and Portland canal, and enlarge it to suit the wants of commerce.

Nothing of importance done in either House.

The Intelligencer expresses surprise, that no toast was drunk at the Press dinner in N. York, to the President, and adds that Mr. Webster's letter was received with hisses; it says the first movement towards the release of Kossuth, was made by Mr. Webster.

The Republic says, Kossuth is in the hands of a few officious individuals in N. York, who are using him to advance their own interests, in fulfillment of that purpose, are laboring to place him in a position antagonistic to Congress and the Administration.

Hon. Henry Clay, has resigned his seat in the Senate. He will spend the winter in Philadelphia, and return to Ashland in the spring.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The Republic this morning publishes a letter from the Spanish minister to Mr. Webster communicating the pardon of Mr. Wilson; one of the Cuban prisoners, in consequence of an affecting appeal in the behalf of his mother to the President, which was forwarded to the Queen of Spain, who liberated him and sent him home with funds from her private purse.

## Sponge Made into Broad Cloth.

A Key West letter estimates the value of the sponge which has been or will be gathered in that vicinity this season, at \$50,000, and says that some French manufacturers are using the article for making their finest broadcloths. It is either mixed with wool or cotton. At any rate the cloth made from it is very beautiful; its lustre is unsurpassed by the finest Saxony, and it has the strength of linen.

A Grand Archaeological Discovery.

Alexander Von Humboldt publishes in the Gazette de Spener, some particulars of his interesting discovery at Athens, of the Council Chamber where the Five Hundred held their deliberations. At the depth of one foot below the surface, he had come upon a large mass of inscriptions, columns, statues, &c., which forbid a doubt that there had been the seat of that building. The explorations have not gone on as rapidly as they might, on account of the expense. There is little doubt, however, that the discovery is of extraordinary importance.

## The Sea Diminishing.

Lieutenant Wm. D. Porter, of the navy, has an interesting communication in the Intelligencer, in which he undertakes to show that all the phenomena of change in the ocean line of sea-coast, and appearance of rocks above the water, which have been observed and commented on from time to time, are caused by a diminution of the waters of the ocean; and that a process is at all times going on by which the substances held in solution in the ocean waters are converted into solids.

It is said that since Liquor Law went into operation in Portland, Maine, crime has decreased in the City seventy per cent.

The Democratic Caucus at Washington on Saturday night, before the meeting of Congress, refused to adopt the compromise resolutions of Mr. Polk. (brother of the late President.) by a vote of nearly two to one.

The Whigs met in Caucus, on Monday morning, and adopted the resolution which the Democrats had rejected. It is as follows:

"Resolved, that we regard the series of acts known as the adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependence, and connexion, a system of compromise, the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting sections, interests, and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution as a final settlement, in principle, and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."

It will be seen that the resolution is almost in the words of President Fillmore's Message to Congress, one year ago. We are glad to see the views of the President endorsed, and we are more rejoiced at the prospect that we shall have peace and quiet on the subject of Slavery during the present session of Congress. Whether the prospect will be realized or not, time only can determine.—[Hawk-Eye.]

Election of President by the People in South Carolina.

From a telegraphic despatch in the Charleston Courier we learn that, in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, on the 28th ultimo, on motion of Mr. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, the bill giving the election of electors of the President and Vice President of the United States, to the people, was referred to a committee of the whole House, and made the special order of the day for to-day. Considerable discussion ensued on the motion, evincing indications that a hot debate will take place when the bill comes up.

## From Utah Territory.

INDEPENDENCE, December 5.

The Salt Lake Mail reached here yesterday, having been much impeded in its progress by the snow. Mr. Johnson took as passenger in the Stage from Fort Laramie, and Paul William, Prince of Wurttemberg, was also a passenger, having been taken up about 235 miles from here. Four of his mules were frozen to death a few days before the Stage came along.

The news from Salt Lake City is unimportant. The Indians about Fort Kearney were troublesome, and had robbed the Farmer, Fox Boeth. The troops were sent to his assistance.

The Cheyennes and Pawnees are at war with each other.

Ward and Geary's wagons were met at Chimney Rock. The snow on the Plains was in many places fifteen inches deep.

An honest Irishman, fresh from Hibernia, caught a bumble bee in his hand, supposing it to be a humming bird. "Och," he exclaimed, "devil burn you! how hot his little fat is!"

## The Thieves' Detector.

The London Times speaks very favorably of a new and ingenious invention which is intended to detect thieves and burglars, when engaged in evil work. It consists merely of a double-shaped hollow wedge, and can be placed to window shutters, or doors, charged with an electric ball, and upon the slightest pressure a report as of a pistol takes place, and at the same time bidding a resisting defiance to an entrance. It is likewise so constructed that a wax taper can be affixed to the wedge, and on the explosion taking place a light will be extended to it. The trials of the patent before the worthy magistrates were of the most satisfactory description, and elicited a high eulogium from Mr. Tyrwhitt, as a useful invention, applicable to many purposes.—[Organ and Reveille.]

## South Carolina Legislature.

The Legislature is in session, and the Governor has sent in his message. The folly of the secessionists, although it received a severe check in the late election, has not been entirely cured. Governor Means says, "that, whatever action the State may choose to take in the present state of affairs, he will sanction; but he solemnly adjures the Legislature that since it resolved upon resistance and ordered the State to be armed for the emergency, when the hour should come, no wrong that had been complained of had been redressed—no indemnity offered for the past—no security given for the future—under the much vaunted Fugitive Slave Law, it cost the owners, in some instances, four times the value of the Slave to recover him, while attempts of reclamation had cost others their lives."

He appeals in strong terms to the pride and patriotism of the people. He says that Government troops have been stationed on the coast to overawe or coerce them; that guns upon Pickney Castle and Fort Moultrie are frowning upon Charleston; and concludes that the present condition of the country demands the burial of all party feelings, which have so much distracted them, and a union of their energies against the common enemy of their institutions.

When men of a little common sense be found occupying the high places in South Carolina!—[Republican.]

## Interesting Correspondence.

The Washington papers contain an interesting correspondence between the Department of State and the British Government, in reference to the recent visit of the Governor General of Canada to Boston. Lord Palmerston states that her Majesty's Government has noticed the warm and cordial reception of Lord Elgin by President Fillmore and the citizens of Boston with the highest pleasure, more especially as it is a proof of the friendly relations between the people of the two countries, which her Majesty is desirous to encourage and confirm.

Mr. Webster, in reply, expresses the gratification of the President that the British Government should have been so favorably impressed with the reception given to Lord Elgin on the occasion referred to.—[Republican.]

SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.—The SECESSION QUESTION.—COLUMBIA, S. C., November 30.—In the House of Delegates, on Saturday, Mr. Ayres gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill calling the proposed State Convention to take measures for the secession of South Carolina from the Union. Mr. Owens thereupon offered a resolution virtually opposing the call, and declaring the question of separate secession as finally and conclusively settled by the recent vote of the State. The resolution lays over for future consideration and action, and will, it is believed, be adopted.—[Republican.]

## The Kossuth Resolution.

The resolution in reference to Kossuth, assumed the shape below, and has finally passed both Houses of Congress in the following words:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled; that the Congress of the United States, in the name and in behalf of the people of the United States, give Louis Kossuth, a cordial welcome to the capital of the country.—[Des Moines Valley Whig.]

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.

There was a great thrasher meeting at the Arcade on Thursday; resolutions were passed calling upon the Government to demand the instant release of Thrasher. Enthusiastic speeches were made both by Whigs and Democrats and the meeting was constantly interrupted by cries of war!! war!!!

The Postmaster General's report recommends a uniform rate of one cent on newspapers weighing less than two ounces, distance less than 2000 miles, and over it, twice that amount. The revenue of the Department has fallen off twenty-five per cent. under the new Post office law.—[Republican.]

## A Big Lump.

Dates from New South Wales to the 2d of August, show that the gold discoveries at Bathurst are still creating a great sensation in that quarter of the globe. One lump of gold had been found, weighing 106 pounds. It is stated to be the largest ever obtained anywhere. In the Museum at St. Petersburg there is a piece of gold weighing seventy pounds, and twenty-eight pounds is the largest lump found in California.—[Times.]

## Whooping Cough.

A gentleman of this City, who has tested it, says the following is a certain remedy for whooping cough, always breaking it after the use of medicine for three days, viz: 4 ounces flaxseed, 3 ounces honey, 1 ounce liquorice, 4 ounces lemons, boiled together in half a gallon of water. To be well strained, bottled tightly, and kept in a cool place. Dose—a tablespoonful six times a day, to be given always after the coughing ceases.—[Col. Telegraph.]

## The African City Abeokuta.

Notices of this place have recently appeared, for the first time, in our missionary journals; and as it is quite unknown to most persons, the following facts, which have cost considerable research, may be useful to our readers.

Abeokuta stands on the Oge river, in latitude 7 deg. 3 min. north. It is the capital of the Yoruba country, lying contiguous on the eastward to Dahomey, and about 140 miles eastward of Liberia in nearly the same latitude. Abeokuta is 50 miles from Badagry, and about the same distance from Lagos, in the light of Benin, where Clapperton, and both the Landers, landed on their exploring expeditions to the river Niger. The inhabitants of this kingdom are called Yombas.

The city of Abeokuta is about eleven miles in circuit, and contains according to some authors 50,000 inhabitants. Others give it 75,000, and one, 100,000.

About 3,000 of the inhabitants are natives of this region, who had been carried off as slaves, recaptured, and sent to Sierra Leone, whence after a few years they found their way back, bringing with them a valuable amount of knowledge and civilization.

The market is daily supplied with all the necessities of life; and an active trade is carried on with the interior, though attended with great risk of property and life. Kidnapping is very common, and the citizens are continually in danger of being seized and sold by their more warlike neighbors.

The Chief of Abeokuta seems to possess intelligence and energy. He is the man who first attempted to imitate our mode of building houses. His doors will admit a person to enter erect, he has windows, and rooms floored with boards, and painted on his house. His example and influence will doubtless be felt for good by his people. They are already greatly ahead of the tribes around Sierra Leone in intelligence and civilization. Arrangements were in progress, at our last advices, to establish a "model farm."

Three black clergymen of the Church of England are settled here, viz: D. H. Trotter, S. Crowther, and Mr. Townsend. All well educated men. There is also a Methodist station and missionary here. The number of disciples to Christianity is about 300, some of whom became converts at Sierra Leone. The mass of the natives adhere to their superstition, but the existence and operations of Christian teachers is exciting much attention in the interior.

The people of Abeokuta stand in constant terror of the people of Lagos; as the latter are devoted to the Slave trade, and often seize and sell citizens of adjacent regions. The Abeokutans have a law prohibiting kidnapping under the heaviest penalty; but the chiefs are not able to enforce it fully, and never will be, while Lagos is under the influence of the Portuguese and Brazilians.—[Colonization Herald.]

A man was sent to the Penitentiary for two years, in Mississippi, lately, for stealing thirty cents worth of wool.

Music is a great substitute for muslin. March a soldier out of breath on "Rosa Castle," and the moment the band strikes up "Yankee Doodle," he is just as good as new.

We Follow the Example of the Good Samaritan!

CITY DRUG STORE.  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
DRUGGISTS,  
Hyde Street, Kanesville, Iowa,  
NEARLY OPPOSITE MR. HYDEN'S  
PRINTING OFFICE.

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have opened an adjoining J. A. Kelting's dwelling house, on the above named street.

Their stock consist of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Soaps of all kinds, Perfumery, and a Superior article of Bay Rum—an excellent tonic for the Hair, Brandy and Wine, of the best quality for medicinal purposes.

We have ourselves had a stock which cannot be excelled either in this town or County. Our articles have been selected and purchased under the special care, and attention of Doctor McMahon, a competent judge; and we recommend them as being fresh, good and cheap.

A trial is necessary to Prove anything therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Give us a Call.  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.  
Kanesville, June 13th, 1851.—tf.

## PATENT MEDICINES &amp;c.

JUST received in addition to our former stock, a large supply of the most popular patent medicines in the United States, consisting of Bull's Brandy, Cod Liver Oil, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Mexican Mustang Lintment, Dr. Stearns' Gough Candy, Moffat's Life Pills, Lee's, Cook's, and Sappington's Pills, and all other pills usually kept in Drug stores. A large assortment of Hair Oil, Hair Tonic, Perfumery, &c., &c. Acetic Acid to make excellent vinegar, by being diluted with water, for sale cheap for cash, by  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.  
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf.

LIQUORS WARRANTED GENUINE.  
DALE and Dark Cognac Brandy, Pale Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Pure Port and Madeira Wines, and all other kinds of liquors usually kept by druggists for medicinal purposes; for sale cheap for cash, by  
McMAHON & WILLIAMS.  
Kanesville, Oct. 17th, 1851.—tf.

## GENERAL AGENCY.

Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah.  
SETH M. BLAIR,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFERS his professional services to the public in the transaction of all kinds of business connected with his profession. Also, as a General Agent to collect moneys, or act as an Agent in all business transaction where business requires and Agent. Office, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory.

REFERENCE—Gen. Sam Houston, M. C., Texas, Orson Hyde, Kanesville Iowa. Livingston & Kinkead, St. Louis and G. S. L. City, Branch, Eddy & Co., St. Louis, Daniel F. Miller, M. C., Iowa, Fitz Henry Warren, Washington City; J. D. Logan, do; M. R. Day, do.  
Salt Lake, June 13, 1851.

## GROCERIES &amp; GROCERIES.

Cheep for Cash at  
HENRY KEBBELL'S  
Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store.  
North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the lowest prices.  
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

## ATTENTION!

THE UNIVERSE!!  
By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!  
AT THE  
EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of  
Almost every thing under the Sun,  
ever before exhibited in Kanesville, consisting in part of

GROCERIES—Sugars, coffee, molasses, tea, dried and preserved fruits; tobacco all varieties; cigars, mackerel, codfish, herring, bacon, flour, crackers, soaps, candles, spices, figs, raisins, nuts, oysters, sardines, caviar, chocolate, pepper sauce, lemon syrup, fine wines and imported liquors, champagne, pickles, ropes, cards, wash boards and tubs, buckets, round boxes, matches, &c.

DRY AND FANCY GOODS—Cutlery, flowers, gloves, hosiery, musical instruments, toys, fancy boxes, fine jewelry, blank books and Stationery, umbrellas and parasols, looking-glasses, Bonnets, Ladies carpet bags, wall paper, clocks and caps, (latest styles) every variety and price, from 20 cents to \$5 00. Boots, shoes, gaiters, and slippers, in all varieties.

J. E. JOHNSON.  
Kanesville, May 30, 1851.

ESSENCE OF LIFE.  
FOR Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholitis, Diarrhea, Cramps, &c. It is unsurpassed hygienic medicine ever used. It gives immediate relief and can be given with perfect safety to all ages and conditions of People. For sale at the EMPORIUM STORE, Kanesville.  
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

JOHNSON'S  
VEGETABLE, UNIVERSAL COMPOUND  
BONASET PILLS.

THE best medicine that can be used in the BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, so common in this far Western Country. A few doses will generally break up a bilious attack, and in many cases will remove the Cholera, or Ague when taken at an early stage of the disease. Also for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, jaundice, &c. They are an excellent tonic, cathartic and alterative, in most of the diseases incident to this country, and should be kept by every family and used as a preventative. Are you ailing, sick, or destitute? Then try a box and prove what is stated. For sale at the EMPORIUM OF THE WEST, et  
JOHNSON'S STORE.  
Kanesville, June 13, 1851.

BEST Cider Vinegar, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, and almost every thing of the best and cheapest, at the old cheap corner of  
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

WHISKY—By the bbl or gall. You know that it is always cheap at  
aug 8 VOORHIS.

WANTED!  
The undersigned wishes those indebted to come forward and pay up immediately. He is in want of the means.

I want to sell my store, my dwelling house, and several town lots, Groceries, Flour meal, corn, potatoes, rye flour, buckwheat do, onions, apples, brandy and whisky, Clayton's Guides, &c., &c. Corn, Potatoes, Beans, Butter, Eggs, &c., wanted.  
Positively No More Credit.  
JOHN GOOCH.  
Kanesville, Nov. 28, 1851.

COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE—Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the cheap corner of  
aug 8 C. VOORHIS.

POWDER.  
ONE HUNDRED kgs, half do, quarter do, and canister powder, just received and for sale at St. Louis prices by TOOTLES & JACKSON.  
Kanesville, Iowa, July 11th, 1851.—tf.

NEW GOODS!  
CHEAP GOODS!!  
THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Groceries, and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c. Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.  
AT THE MAMMOTH A.  
C. VOORHIS & CO.  
Kanesville, Oct. 2d, 1851.

THE BLUFF STORE,  
Late Brown & Miller,  
In consequence of my desire to reduce my stock and close my business here, and if possible remove westward next spring, I have purposed to clear my remaining stock at prices that MUST realize very little above prime cost.

I am also desirous to settle all my accounts honorably before I leave; will those who know themselves indebted by note or book accounts to me, or to the late firm, please to call early and settle? I shall try to sell you some  
Domestic, Ticks, Drills, Calicoes, Boots, Shoes, Hosiery, Groceries, Musquito Bars, Nets, Linens, Liquors, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, and Mechanics Tools, and Hardware.

Notions and fixings innumerable, Good and Cheap—Very, at  
T. D. BROWN'S Bluff Store.  
Kanesville, July 11, 1851.

Another chance for the Gold Hunter.  
Great Cash and Produce Depot.  
MIDDLETON & RILEY,  
St. Joseph, Mo.

ARE just receiving direct from the Eastern States, a choice and most complete assortment of California Spring and Summer goods ever brought to the upper country, to which we invite the attention of our old friends and public generally such as  
Ladies dress goods and fancy fabrics of every variety and latest style.  
Clothes and cassimeres, black and fancy—latest styles Brown and bleached cotton goods all sorts.  
Cottonades, striped, plaid and plain.  
Hats and caps, of every description—stylish.  
Boots and shoes, and every other description.  
School books and paper—general assortment.  
Quackware—extra assortment.  
Hardware, &c.  
Iron, nails, castings and cook stoves.  
Salt, Kanawha, G. A. and table.  
Ready made clothing—big stock—latest style.  
Sugar, coffee, brandies, wines and whiskey.  
Together with every other article usually kept in the country. So, come to the place straight and tell all your friends to come, as we are anxious you should get the gold in big chunks.

Having a large Warehouse on the river, we will attend to receiving and forwarding on the most favorable terms.  
St. Joseph, March 7, 1849.

NEW GOODS!  
CHEAP GOODS!!  
THE Subscribers have just received in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, Dry Goods, Groceries, and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, &c., &c. Now is the Time to Buy Cheap.  
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VOLUME III.---NUMBER 26.

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archives of the government, shirts, trousers, and several other articles. The road is on its way to San Jose, the now capital of the blessed State of El Donato, California.—[Post.

his end a Constitution had been formed in San Francisco prior to their departure, containing a clause providing for the introduction of slavery.—[Monroe Democrat.



the last European steamers is that Italy, "the Austrian butcher" was burned to death in his Palace.—[Dubuque Herald



## The Frontier Guardian.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1852.

## The President's Message on the Promethean Affairs.

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received a resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th inst., in the following terms:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any information the Executive may have received respecting the firing in and seizure of the American steamship Prometheus, by a British vessel of war, in November last, near Greytown, on the Mosquito coast, and also what measures have been taken by the Executive to ascertain the state of the facts, and to vindicate the honor of the country.

In answer to this request, I submit to the Senate the accompanying extracts from a communication, addressed to the Department of State, by Mr. Jos. L. White, as Counsel of the American and Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, dated 2d inst. This communication is the source of the information received by the Executive in relation to the subject alluded to, and is presumed to be essentially correct in its statements of the facts. Upon receiving this communication, instructions, such as the occasion seemed to demand, were immediately dispatched to the Minister of the United States in London. Sufficient time has not elapsed for the return of any answer to this dispatch, from him, and in my judgment, it would at the present moment be inconsistent with the public interest to communicate those instructions. A communication, however, of all the correspondence, will be made to the Senate at the earliest moment at which a proper regard to the public interest will permit. At the same time, instructions were given to Commodore Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, a copy of which, so far as they relate to the case of the Prometheus, is herewith transmitted to the Senate.

[Signed.] MILLARD FILLMORE.  
Washington, Dec. 15th, 1851.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1851.

Sir:—The President has learned that an English brig of war, the Express, lying in the harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, has recently fired upon the American steamer Prometheus, while in the act of departure from that harbor, and compelled its owners to pay certain demands alleged to be port charges, and claimed by persons professing to act under the authority of the local Government. The particulars of the affair will be found in a letter of the agent of the Prometheus, already published in the newspapers of New York, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

Whatever may have been the merits of the question between the Captain of the Prometheus and the authorities of Nicaragua, the United States acknowledge no right in the Government or a vessel of Great Britain to exercise any police or supervision over American merchant vessels in Nicaragua or elsewhere out of the British dominions.

On the contrary, the first article of the convention between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, relative to Nicaragua, signed April 19th, 1850, of which a copy is also enclosed, expressly excludes each of the contracting parties from assuming or exercising dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America. You will, therefore, as soon as the Siranac shall be in all respects ready for sea, proceed in her to San Juan de Nicaragua, for the purpose of affording protection to American commerce and interests on that coast, against any such interference for the future; and on your arrival there you will notify the officer in command of her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in that harbor, or on that coast, of the object of your visit; at the same time you will assure the local authorities of the port that the United States will not justify the non-payment of any lawful and proper duties on the part of their merchant vessels, and that they desire the most friendly relations with the Government of Central America, and will faithfully maintain, on their part, the stipulations of the treaty already referred to.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your Obedient Servant,  
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.  
To Com. F. A. Parker, Commanding U. S. Home Squadron, Pensacola.

The *Free Issue*.  
Kossuth, in his late speech to the Baltimore Delegation, said:

"Let me, while acknowledging the kindness and hospitality of the people of the United States, say that I came not here to seek an asylum, nor to look for a happy home. Permit me to state—it is not a compliment, for I never make compliments, it is a truth—that I would consider to be born a citizen of the United States the greatest honor and the proudest lot that a man can boast to be his own. But I, not being in the happy condition of being born a citizen of this glorious land, you will not feel offended when I say that, let my poor country be doomed to suffering and degradation even greater than she has ever endured or now endures, I still love my country more than yours. (Striking his breast forcibly with his hand amidst the applause of the audience.)"

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

About eighteen thousand dollars have been received by Kossuth, since his arrival here. The U. S. mail steamer Georgia, from Chagres, with mails 15th Nov., has arrived bringing 400 passengers, 1,478,000 in gold dust as freight, and large amount in hands of passengers. She transferred 250 passengers to the Empire City for New Orleans. The passengers by the Georgia report the Brother Jonathan from Chagres, put into Kingston in distress, and six feet water in hold.

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## From the Savannah Sentinel.

## Lamentable Occurrence.

On Thursday last, an altercation took place, in a Store in town, between two of our respectable citizens—Mr. Samuel H. Riddle, and Mr. Wm. R. Murray—during which, Mr. Riddle discharged a pistol at Mr. Murray, which penetrated his thigh, inflicting a dangerous, if not a fatal wound. Mr. Riddle promptly surrendered himself into the hands of one of the officers, to be dealt with according to law. On yesterday he was brought before Justice Clarke, and his examination postponed until the 14th inst.

Mr. Murray now lies in a precarious situation, and, his physicians, we truly regret to learn, entertain no hopes of his recovery.

As the cause, circumstances and result of this most unfortunate affair—which has thrown a gloom over our usually quiet village—will soon undergo a judicial investigation, we deem it best to forbear making any remarks, for the present.

Mr. Murray expired last night. His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His friends are invited to attend, at the Christian Church, at that time.

## Honorable Henry Clay's Letter of Resignation.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 23.  
The following is Hon. Henry Clay's letter of resignation, as it was read in both Houses of the Legislature this morning:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17th, 1851.

To the General Assembly of Kentucky:

When you did the honor to confer on me the appointment of a Senator from Kentucky, which I now hold, in accepting it I did not intend or expect to serve the entire term of six years. I had previously retired finally, as I supposed, from that body, but out of the territorial acquisition resulting from the war with Mexico, momentous questions arose, seriously menacing the harmony and peace, if not the integrity of the Union. I felt it to be my duty to return again to the Senate, and to contribute my humble aid by an amicable settlement of those questions, to avert the calamities with which we were threatened. Such a settlement was attempted during the last Congress; is now in progress of execution, and I trust and hope will accomplish all the good that could be expected from any great measure adopted to heal national divisions and animosity, which has risen to such an alarming height.

On the approach of the present Congress, it was with much hesitation, proceeding partly from my feeble state of health, that I concluded to return for the last time to the Senate; but I have no thought of ever again taking a seat in that body after the close of the present session. Having come to this determination, I consider it incumbent on me to place it in the power of the general Assembly to appoint my successor during its present session. I do, therefore, hereby resign the office of a Senator of the United States, from the State of Kentucky; this my resignation, to take effect on the first Monday in September, 1852.

In dissolving this official relation in which I stand to the General Assembly, I cannot forbear renewing an expression of my great obligations and my profound gratitude for the many distinguished and gratifying proofs which it has given to me of its confidence and attachment.

I have the honor to be,  
With the highest respect,  
Your faithful and obedient servant,  
H. CLAY.

## Neutrality of Nations.

The following are the preamble and resolutions introduced in the Senate by Mr. Walker, in relation to the principles of foreign non-intervention recognized by the law of nations:

Whereas, The signs of the times are portentous of an approaching struggle in Europe, between the Republican masses for the constitutional government on the one side, and the advocates of monarchy on the other. And whereas, it pressingly behooves the Representatives of the people of the United States, to seriously consider, and betimes to inquire into the relations of the government and country to this struggle, and their duty in view of it to themselves, to foreign nations, and the international law; therefore,

Be it Resolved, &c., That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of an open declaration by Congress to foreign nations and the world, that the United States hold a right to the policy and principle that each individual nation, state or power, to possess for itself the exclusive right and sole power to take care and dispose of its own internal concerns without the intervention of and interference of any foreign government, state, confederacy, alliance or power, whatsoever; and that any such intervention or interference by or on the part of any foreign government, state, confederacy, alliance or power, constitutes an infraction of the law of nations, authorizing and justifying the interposition of any or all other governments, confederacies, or powers, at their discretion, to prevent such intervention and to repair such infraction of the law of nations.

Resolved further, That the same committee be instructed to inquire also into the expediency of requesting the President of the United States to cause negotiations to be opened with all other constitutional governments, with a view to the end of obtaining their co-operation with the United States in the declaration aforesaid, and the policy and principle thereof, and in the observance, defence and maintenance of the law of nations, in this respect.

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## New Translation Convention.

The friends of a new translation of the Bible propose to hold a convention at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 26th inst., (to-day) to consult on the propriety of revising and retranslating the common version of the English Scriptures. President SHANNON, of the State University in this place, having been invited to be present at the Convention and make an address, left for Memphis on Tuesday the 16th inst. We see from the December number of the *Harbinger* that Elder ALEXANDER CAMPBELL will also attend and deliver an address.—[Mo. Statesman

## Expedition against the Sandwich Islands.

The Pacific gives the following account of the plan and purpose of the expedition:

"One hundred men with large amounts of capital are to proceed thither at first in a peaceable manner, in order to make the best investments, and lay the plans. Another hundred go as a 'corps de reserve,' soon after. A steamer in due time will arrive with 20,000 stand of arms—to be used either before or after the revolution, and declaration of independence; as shall seem to be expedient. It is not settled yet whether Hawaii shall be a State of the Union, or an independent Republic. It is supposed that the King has been bribed, and will abdicate on the first show of revolution. No serious opposition is anticipated. The men who are at the bottom of this are said to be shrewd and far-seeing, and are possessed of means and influence. Some of them are owners of large plantations of negroes, and it is one purpose of theirs, to plant the institution of slavery in that group of islands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—P. M.

The Intelligence of this morning, states that his Excellency, the minister of France, communicated yesterday, at the Department of the Secretary of State, by directions of his Government, and officially answer announced that the President of the French Republic, had adopted a great measure of public safety. That as chief of the State, he offered to six millions of Frenchmen, who had elected him, and to the world which had received his nomination, a new era in the tranquility of France, to prevent her from a revolution, which would, and might recoil. That strong in the conviction that he was repelling the dangers which threatened France and Europe, without end, he has invited the nation to a free choice and firm and durable government. That he appealed to the suffrage of all, in a moment so solemn to the country, and that this appeal ought to enlighten the world in regard to his object.

## Something New—Bachelors Look Out.

A Leap Year Ball is to come off at Hiusliff, on New Year's Eve. The managers are all ladies, and the cards invite "bachelors and gentlemen." This looks like conspiracy against bachelor's rights.—[Watertown Register.

## An Extraordinary Feat.

Richard Manks recently performed on the cricket ground, Kensington-oval, in England, the astonishing feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand consecutive half hours.

Manks went over the last 400 miles with his feet in puttees, wrapped up in handkerchiefs, and encased in loose slippers, and decidedly not the least remarkable transaction connected with his unprecedented feat, is that he walked his 1000th mile in the wonderfully short space of seven minutes and forty seconds.—[London Times, November 9th.

## The Armament of South Carolina.

It appears by the report of the Ordnance Department to the South Carolina Legislature, that the State contracted for thirty-two twenty-four pounder, eight ten-inch mortars, and eight four-inch siege howitzers. Most of these have been finished and inspected, and all are to be ready by the 15th of December. The contract for small arms, was for 6,000 muskets, 1,000 rifles, 1,000 pair of pistols, 1,000 sabres, and 1,000 artillery swords. The delivery of these arms in January, 1852, and to be completed by the first of January, 1853. Besides these, there are 17,000 projectiles, infantry, cavalry and artillery accoutrements, and all the other "pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."—[Mo. Republican.

## Later from Mexico.

Papers from the city of Mexico to the 29th ult., have been received by the New Orleans editors.

Five English vessels of war have arrived before the harbor of Vera Cruz. The reason of this unexpected visit is not distinctly known. The Siglo absurdly enough contends that it is for the purpose of putting an end to the slave trade, whilst the *Trait d'Union* is confident that it has some reference to the English intervention in the Cuban affair.

The surgeon and some of the passengers of the steamer Unicorn were recently wounded in a row at Acapulco.

The cholera is subsiding at Mezatlan. In fact it disappeared almost entirely immediately after a tremendous tempest which did a vast amount of damage to the shipping in the harbor and houses of the town.—[St. Louis Intelligencer.

## Gold Balance and Guage.

This is a perfect protection against counterfeit gold coins, applying several tests, to determine their genuineness. The balance is so adjusted as to be used for twenty, ten, five, two and a half, and one dollar pieces, and no one can be deceived in the value of them. As there are counterfeiters of all, or nearly all of these denominations of gold coin, every one handling much gold, and it is now cheaper than silver, ought to have one of these balances. They are for sale by W. L. Davis, agent. Orders for them, left at the store of E. R. Violet & Co., will be attended to.—[Republican.

## Gold in Owhyee.

A letter from Lahanina, Sandwich Islands, says that a gold mine has been found on the Island of Owhyee, and Dr. Gregg says there is no doubt that the ground is full of gold; it is found the same way as it is in California.—[Adventure.

## Burning of Barnum's Museum.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31.

The loss by fire of Barnum's Museum was very heavy—about \$200,000. The building originally cost \$80,000, and it was insured for \$20,000 by Mr. Spooner, he having recently purchased the establishment. Barnum's loss is estimated at \$70,000, on which there is an insurance of \$50,000.

C. G. Henderson & Co. lost a considerable portion of their stock. Most of the pianos and other valuable goods in the main store of F. L. Walker & Lee were removed. Their loss, however, amounts to several thousand dollars. Mr. Henderson's loss is about \$10,000. Several buildings adjoining were considerably injured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.

The distinguished Hungarian, Kossuth, arrived about 11 o'clock this morning, and was met at the station by Messrs. Shields and Seward, of the Senate Committee, and conducted to Brown's Hotel, from which are displayed the Hungarian, Swiss, Italian, German and Turkish flags. The American flag is flying from the parapet. Upon his arrival there, the cheers of the crowd called out Kossuth to the balcony, where he bowed to the people and retired. Mr. Webster will call on him during the day, and set apart a day for introducing him to the President. The subscription lists are in circulation for a grand banquet to Kossuth, at \$5 per ticket.

## Monies Received Since Jan. 9, 1851.

G. Bickmore,	\$50	Wm. Austin,	0 50
Louis Brewer,	1 00	Samuel Savory,	0 50
R. Wheaton,	1 00	H. Cutler,	0 50
Wm. Wheaton,	1 00	J. W. Lasley,	0 50
A. W. Smith,	0 50	Wm. Bennett,	1 00
W. H. Carpenter,	0 50	Phillips,	1 00
J. Carling,	0 50	Geo. Mantle,	1 00
Edward Pugh,	1 00	J. J. Manwill,	1 00
Milton Richards,	2 00	Wm. Martindale,	0 50
J. R. Sharp,	0 50	J. W. Bay,	1 00
Moses Fay,	1 00	R. A. Russell,	0 50
John Worthin,	0 50	Albert Nindie,	0 50
P. Pieramini,	1 00	John Murray,	0 50
G. C. Wilson,	0 50	A. S. Gibbons,	0 50

## Married.

At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 23d, by Elder Thomas Wrigley, Mr. DANIEL FELD to Mrs. MARY HARDMAN, both of that City.

With the above the Printers received the CASE, for which they wish the happy pair, many years of joy and peace together, in their new relationship. May their ship ever buoyant and strong to the breeze.

Unfurl her broad canvas and swell;  
And ride o'er the waves of life's troubl'd seas,  
To the Haven of rest for us all.

In Little Pigeon Branch, Pottawatomie Co., Iowa, on Thursday 8th inst., by Elder Thomas C. Howell, Mr. JAMES CLEMONS to Miss SARAH WILSON, all of this County.

## New Advertisements.

## REGULAR ST. LOUIS, ST. JOSEPH, AND KANSASVILLE PACKET.

THE very light draught Passenger Packet, Steamer "KANASAS," John McCloy, Master, will ply as a Regular Packet, to the above, and all intermediate ports. Leaving St. Louis on, or about the 1st of March, 1852, making 20 day trips throughout the season. Her officers hope by strict attention to the interest of Passengers and Shippers, to merit a share of public patronage.  
Kansasville, Jan. 23d, 1851—6m.

## STEAM FERRY BOAT FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offer for sale the Steamer Ferry Boat, now lying at the Lexington Wharf.  
Said Boat is in good repair and condition, and has an Engine of great strength and power. We offer the Boat at about half of the original cost of such boats, for the reason that the business here will not justify running a Steam Boat.  
For terms apply to the undersigned, or to the Editor of the Frontier Guardian.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan. 23d, 1851—1m.

## TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have purchased Smith's Ferry, on the Nodaway River, at Hollister's Mills, on the road leading from St. Joseph and Savannah to Council Bluffs, Kansasville, Lincoln, Austin, and Plattsville; this being the nearest and best road to said places or towns. They have fitted their boat with oars, in case of high water, and good ropes across the river; have good attentive hands to manage the boat, and have put the ferrage down as low as possible, as you will see by the following list of charges:

Loaded wagon and 2 oxen	40 cts.
Unloaded " " "	25 "
Loaded four horse wagon	40 "
Unloaded " " "	25 "
Loaded two " "	20 "
Unloaded " " "	10 "
Man and horse	10 "
Oxen per yoke	5 "
Horses and Cows, each	3 "
Sheep and hogs	3 "

Only triple those rates will be charged when the water is low bluff to bluff. They will also pay strict attention to having the said road kept in as good repair as possible, through Austin and Holt Counties, and they hope, by strict attention to said Ferry, to merit a share of the public patronage.  
KENNEDY & SNOW.  
January 23, 1852—5m

## CLAIMS FOR SALE.

ALL that wish me to act as Agent for them, to dispose of their claims, will please send me a description of the same, as I intend publishing hand bills and sending them abroad through the States, describing the advantages of the soil, location, and improvements.

Terms of entering claims fifty cents, in cash or produce. Office two doors South East of the Court House. THOMAS MCKENZIE, Agent.  
Kansasville, Jan. 9th, 1852.

## GREAT BARGAIN!

THE well known GRIST and SAW MILL of John W. Cooley, situate on Big Pigeon Creek, about ten miles North of Kansasville, is one of the richest and fattest sections of land in the world, now offered for sale; together with a claim of land and improvements, consisting of four dwelling houses, a blacksmith's shop and a field. Timber sufficient to support the claim.

The Grist Mill has recently undergone thorough repairs—good snuff machine in successful operation, and is doing a most excellent business. The whole property can be had on reasonable terms. Here is a rare chance for a profitable investment, in the very heart of a grain growing country that is constantly increasing in population and improvements. Call on the proprietor who resides at the mill.  
J. W. COOLEY.

Big Pigeon Creek, Jan. 9th, 1852—1m

## COOKING STOVES AND TIN WARE.

Of all descriptions, can be had by calling at the cheap corner of

aug 8 C VOORHIS.

## J. L. SHARP.

Attorney &amp; Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

Sidney, Fremont County, Iowa.

Will practice Law in the 6th Judicial District, and will promptly attend to all matters in the line of his profession in the State and Federal Courts. Sidney, Jan. 9th, 1852.—1f

## GROCERIES, GROCERIES

Cheap for Cash at HENRY KEBBELL'S

Grocery, Wine and Liquor Store. North-East cor. 5th and Green Streets, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THANKFUL for past patronage I have received, I solicit a continuance of the same from the people of St. Louis, who may rely upon being supplied with articles of the best quality at the low est prices.  
St. Louis, Sept. 18th 1850.

## ATTENTION! THE UNIVERSE!!

By Kingdoms, on your right, into line! Wheel!! March!!!

AT THE EMPORIUM OF THE WEST.

JUST received and continually receiving the most complete assortment of



## The Frontier Guardian.

## POETRY.

## Trifles

A cloud may intercept the sun,  
A veil may hide the stars;  
But the life within the frame,  
The spirit that dwells there,  
Will not be taken away;  
The light that glows within  
Will not be quenched;  
The love that dwells within  
Will not be lost;  
The truth that dwells within  
Will not be hidden;  
The life that dwells within  
Will not be taken away;  
The light that glows within  
Will not be quenched;  
The love that dwells within  
Will not be lost;  
The truth that dwells within  
Will not be hidden;  
The life that dwells within  
Will not be taken away;  
The light that glows within  
Will not be quenched;  
The love that dwells within  
Will not be lost;  
The truth that dwells within  
Will not be hidden;

## A True Gentleman.

The distinguished Governor, Morris, of Maryland, near the city of New York, who was a gentleman by birth, education, and the most lofty learning, was asked for his definition of a gentleman, replied in the words of the Psalmist:  
"He who ever thought and died."  
By rule of virtue moves,  
Whose generous tongue disdains to speak  
The thing his heart disapproves.  
Who never did a slander forge,  
His neighbor's fame to wound;  
Nor hearken to a false report,  
By malice whispered round.  
Who, in all his pomp and power,  
Can treat with just neglect;  
And play, though clothed in rags,  
Religiously respect.  
Who to his slighted words and trust  
Has ever firmly stood;  
And though his promise to his loss,  
He makes his promise good.  
Who, when in angry passions  
His words are loose,  
Whom no power can ever bribe  
The guileless to destroy.  
[This Poem was copied by Mr. Jefferson, in the smallest hand and neatest manner, in his common place book.]—Washington.

## MISCELLANY.

## I Saw the Drunkard Die.

I was lately called to visit a drunkard in his dying condition. On entering his room, I found him in the agony of despair. Thinking it perhaps arose from the guilt of a sinful heart, I began to point to Jesus, the drunkard's only friend. With an awful look of horror he said, "Ah, sir, but I have rejected that Jesus, and now he rejects me; and will have no mercy on me." I offered to pray for him, but he said, "It is all in vain to pray for me." Then, with a dismal groan, he exclaimed, "I am dying, and ere morning's sun shall rise, my lost spirit will be enduring the miseries of a drunkard's hell."

I took hold of his hand, and true it was, he was fast sinking under the hand of an incurable disease, brought on by intemperance. Poor man! he was dying in the true sense of the word, and no human agency could save his soul from the darkness of its awful destiny. He told me that "they who were seated around his miserable bed, were the only remaining relatives he had on earth." He said "he had brought his aged father and mother in sorrow to the grave; and she who was weeping by his side, is my broken-hearted wife, and those hungry and ragged little ones are my children. Here I am a picture to behold! A father of a family, stretched on a drunkard's bed, and near a burning hell. My wife must weep in misery, and my little children must seek a stranger's care, and beg for food and protection. These agonies accursed in a feeble voice, as the last throes of the pulse told that he was dead. One or two reflections naturally arise from the facts above stated.

1st. O! there is constancy in a woman's love, when it is eminently displayed. Behold the wife of a drunkard weeping at the couch of wretchedness and want; administering in vain the drugs of the doctor; earning her efforts to supply every want; uniting in her attempts to save her miserable husband's life. Did he deserve such attention from one whom he had so deeply injured? Whether he did or not, this woman would not forsake the object of her youthful love. No; her loving heart, throbbing with increased tenderness, as she wept around his dying bed. Although a dying drunkard, he is still her husband, and the father of her children. She cannot forsake him; O no, she loves him still.

2nd. The questions necessarily arise; why did this woman unite her destiny with a drunkard? Why did she thus cloud her sunny days, while as yet in the morning of beauty and forsake the comfort and joys of a sweet home, for the sake of this drunkard? Why did she leave the residence of a mother's love and a father's kindness, to center her hopes of happiness upon a drunkard's love? These questions are answered by the wife herself. "My husband," says she, "originally was but a moderate drinker. The time has been when morality and rectitude of conduct influenced his motives; when his spirit would have trembled at such a death. When he married me, the companion of his choice, it was doubtless his intention to support, protect and cherish me through every vicissitude and trial. But he has not done so." She could say no more. The throes of her sick heart filled her eyes with burning tears; her countenance was pale, and her frame was thin and weak—her husband had been cruel to her children, and had not guided their infant steps in the ways of the Lord. He is now gone and left them to the drunkard's fortune—misery and rags. God bless them and save them from their father's ways—and fate.

**The Fire at Washington.**  
The loss of the Library is estimated at \$200,000. Many works were valuable, and cannot be replaced.

## Discoveries in the Last Half Century.

There has been no period since the commencement of the world, in which so many important discoveries, tending to the benefit of mankind, were made as in the last half century. Some of the most wonderful results of human intellect have been witnessed in the last fifty years. Some of the grandest conceptions have been perfected. It is remarkable how the mind of the world has run into scientific investigation, and what achievements it has effected in that short period. Before the year 1800 there was not a single steamboat in existence, and the application of steam to machinery was unknown. Fulton launched the first steamboat in 1807. Now there are 3000 steamboats traversing the waters of America, and the time saved in travel is equal to seventy per cent. The rivers of every country in the world, nearly all traversed by steamboats. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world. In the United States alone there are now 2,747 miles of railroads, costing \$200,000,000 to build, and about 22,000 miles of railroad in England and America. The locomotive will now travel in as many hours a distance which in 1800 required as many days to accomplish. In 1800 it took weeks to convey intelligence between Philadelphia and New Orleans; now it can be accomplished in minutes through the electric telegraph, which only had its beginning in 1843. Voltaism was discovered in March, 1800. The electric magnet in 1821. Electromagnetism was discovered only a few years ago. Hoe's printing press, capable of printing 10,000 an hour is a very recent discovery, but of a most important character. Gas light was unknown in 1800; now any city or town of any pretence is lighted with it, and we have the announcement of a still greater discovery, by which light, heat and motive power may be all produced from water with scarcely any cost. Daguerre communicated to the world his beautiful invention in 1839. Gun cotton and chloroform are discoveries but a few years old. Astronomy has added a number of new planets to the solar system.

Agricultural chemistry has enlarged the domain of knowledge in that important branch of scientific research, and mechanics have increased the facilities for production, and the means of accomplishing an amount of labor which far transcends the ability of unaided manual effort to accomplish. The triumphs achieved in this branch of discovery and invention are enough to mark the last half century as that which has most contributed to augment mankind's comforts, enlarge the enjoyments, and add to the blessings of man. What will the next half century accomplish? We may look for still greater discoveries; for the intellect of man is awake exploring every mine of knowledge, and searching for useful information in every department of art and industry.

Address of Kossuth,  
To the People of the United States.

New York, Dec. 13.

The following address, by Kossuth, to the people of the United States, is published: Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe rested in the hearts of the nation, I found it my duty to declare in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the Independence of Hungary and the countries of the European continent before the great Republic of the United States.

My principal position, I repeat, is, that every nation has a sovereign right of its own—a right to manage its own affairs, without any foreign intervention. Friends of my cause do not do anything that will throw difficulties in my way, and while expressing freedom for the cause do not prejudice it in the eyes of the nation. It is with regret that I feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, particularly to those who profess themselves to be friends of my cause to give me that proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step that might entangle me into difficulties and especially in respect to that rule I have adopted and which I declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix nor to be mixed up with any domestic concerns.

## Solidified Milk.

A sample of an article lately patented in England, and exhibited at the Crystal Palace, called "purified solidified milk," has found its way to this country. It is sold in the form of cakes, which resembles in color, weight and consistency, cakes of white soap. From one pound of this substance which cost a dollar, six gallons of milk can be made, by grating it into boiling water, and letting it stand a few minutes. It warranted to keep any number of years, and is said to be free from those properties of milk in its natural state, which render it unfit for the use of invalids or infants. For sea-voyages, it must be an invaluable article. A friend of mine, whom curiosity led to import a small quantity, has tried it, and he assures me it is all that it claims to be. If some enterprising dairy farmer could find out or purchase the secret, he might find the manufacture of the solidified milk a very profitable way of disposing of the surplus of his dairy.—[Cor. Hawk Eye.

## A Capital Idea.

It has been proposed that the Government cause envelopes to be manufactured with the pre-payment stamp engraved on them, there are but few people who send letters without pre-payment now, and those which are not pre-paid ought not to be taken from the post office. Therefore if the envelope could be purchased with the stamp already upon it, a great deal of trouble and vexation might be saved.—[Milwaukee Jour.

**Age of Candidates for the Presidency.**  
Mr. Clay is seventy-five. Mr. Webster and Gen. Cass are about sixty-eight. Gen. Scott is sixty-seven. Gen. Houston, Gen. Wool, Gov. Marcy, and Gen. Butler are each about sixty. Mr. Buchanan is sixty-two. Gen. Lane is upwards of fifty. Mr. Fillmore is fifty-three. Judge Douglas is thirty-nine.—[Indiana Sentinel.

## Indian Outrage.

We learn through the Burlington Telegraph, that a party of Indians have attacked the settlers on Boyer river, some 200 miles west of this place, and that a Mr. Carpenter and his wife were taken captive by the savages. A party of troops had started from Ft. Dodge in pursuit of the Indians, but did not succeed in overtaking them. Occurrences of this kind are truly lamentable and measures should be taken at once to prevent their recurrence in future.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**RUN! RUN! RUN!!!**  
TO THE ST. LOUIS BOOT AND SHOE STORE, 101 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo. This subscriber has a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Misses' boots and shoes, and also a large stock of men's, boys', and children's boots and shoes, which will be sold cheap for cash, on commission, or on trade. Also, a large stock of men's, boys', and children's hats, caps, and gloves, which will be sold cheap for cash, on commission, or on trade. Also, a large stock of men's, boys', and children's clothing, which will be sold cheap for cash, on commission, or on trade. Also, a large stock of men's, boys', and children's shoes, which will be sold cheap for cash, on commission, or on trade. Also, a large stock of men's, boys', and children's hats, caps, and gloves, which will be sold cheap for cash, on commission, or on trade. Also, a large stock of men's, boys', and children's clothing, which will be sold cheap for cash, on commission, or on trade. 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